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Minutes of the
Evidence Taken
At The Trial of
Warren Hastings
vol-5

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCVIII.

Book 505.

Extract of a Consultation of the 17th January 1765.

Fort William, the 17th January 1765.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honble. John Spencer, Esquire, President;
Charles Stafford Playdell,
Ralph Leycester,
John Burdett, Esquires.

Received the following Letter from the Commander in Chief of the Army.

Gentlemen,

I have to reply to your Favours of the 6th Current, enclosing a Letter from the President to the King, with Articles for him to sign; you will find by the Enclosed, that your Orders and Instructions on that Head have been strictly complied with.

I have, as much as in me lay, guarded against leading the Honourable Company too far in any Engagements with the King, and never gave Reason to expect or hope for his Views extending farther than Part of this Country.

I have also put him off, from Time to Time, in regard to advancing him Money for his daily Expences; but, as he is under our Protection, I thought, as did Mr. Billers, the only Way to prevent our being obliged to advance him Money from the Fund for the Expences of the Army, was to permit Bulwant Sing to make him the First Payment of the Revenues of the Part of this Country in our Possession; and indeed, if he is satisfied with that, I think it ought to be continued to him until he is put in Possession of such Part of the Country as is to remain with him. If you, Gentlemen, think with me, in this Particular, it will be proper to signify so to Mr. Marriott, and the Commander in Chief of the Army.

In Compliance with your Desire I endeavoured to know from the King, and others, his Connections, and who it is he mostly depends on of the Country Powers to stand by him; all the Answer I could get was, That when once Shuja Dowla was drove out of the Country, every Body will be his Friends; and that he can at all Times depend upon the Chief of the Rohillahs for any Services he can do him.

The Paper which I said in a former Letter I had enclosed, and which you mention being only a Translation, was not taken from the Persian Writing, but was delivered by Word of Mouth, taken down by me in English, Captain Stables my Interpreter; but as I kept a Copy of it, I have ordered it to be wrote in Persian, and shall present it to the King to sign, to which he can have on Objection.

You may be assured that there will be no Money exacted from the People of Benaris, or any of the Inhabitants of the Country, for the Army; and I, in Name of the whole Army, Gentlemen, return you many Thanks for your Attachment and good Will, by expressing yourselves so warmly in our Favour, as well as in thinking what the Merchants of Benaris gave for their Protection not improper, and giving Consent, without being asked, to the Army's keeping it. I have acquainted the President with my Resolution of quitting the Army the First Week of next Month. The Plan I intended to follow, was I to remain with it, shall be left in Writing with the Commanding Officer here, a Copy of which I shall enclose to the Governor, in hopes the Whole, or any Part of it, may meet with the Approbation of the Board.

I shall take care that such Part as concerns the King, relative to Meer Cossim Sombre, and the Deserters, shall be partly put in Force before my Departure from Camp.

I am, very respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) Hector Munro.

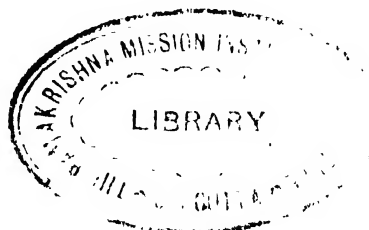
Camp,
30th Dec. 1764.

Translation of Papers enclosed in the Letter.

Translation of the Phirmaund executed by the King.

As the English Company have been put to a great Expence, and their Affairs exposed to Danger by the War, which the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla unjustly, and contrary to our Royal Pleasure waged against them, we have therefore assigned to them the Country of Gazypoor, and the rest

[12 S]



rest of the Zemindarry of Raja Bulwant Sing, belonging to the Nizamut of the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla; and the Regulation and Government thereof, we have given to their Disposal, in the same Manner as it was in the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla's. The aforelaid Raja having settled Terms with the Chiefs of the English Company, is according thereto to pay the Revenues to the Company.

The Army of the English Company having joined our Standard, shall put us in Possession of Illahabad, and the rest of the Countries belonging to the Nizamut of the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla, and the Revenues, excepting those of Raja Bulwant's Zemindarry, shall be in our entire Management and Disposal.

It becomes the Company to shew their grateful Sense of our Royal Favours, and to exert themselves to the utmost in the proper Management and Regulation of the Country, to encourage and defend our Subjects, to punish the contentious, and expel the rebellious from their Territories. They must use their best Endeavours to promote the Welfare of our People the Ryots, and other Inhabitants; to prohibit the Use of Things of an intoxicating Nature, and such as are forbidden by the Law of God; in driving out Enemies; in deciding Causes, and settling Matters agreeable to the Rules of Mahomed and the Law of the Empire, so that the Inhabitants may apply themselves, with Peace of Mind and Satisfaction to the Cultivation of the Country, and the Exercise of other their Professions; and that the Weak may not labour under Oppression and Violence—They will consider these as our strict Injunctions.

Written on the 4th Day of Regub, the Sixth Year of the Reign.
(29th December 1764.)

From the King to Major Munro.

If the English Chiefs are desirous of taking this Country, let them give it to us, and join us with a small Part of their Army, that it may be seen they are in League with us; and we shall pay those Troops. After the Departure of your Army from hence—with our Army, and the small Body of English Troops, we shall make Ahmud Cawn and the other Chiefs our Friends, and settle the Business of the Country; by the Grace of God, should any One shew their Face this Way, we shall punish them well; there will be no Occasion for an additional Army of English—Of the Revenues of this Country we shall appoint our Part, and send them to you yearly. If you are not inclined to this, but will make a Treaty with the Vizier, we shall depart towards Shahjehauabad, and will by no Means put ourselves in the Power of Shuja ul Dowla again. We remember well the Manner in which he treated us before—we have no Friends save the English Chiefs; their good Behaviour towards both, heretofore and at present, we are not forgetful of: If it please God, in return for this their Loyalty, we shall shew them our Favour and Bounty. Now is the Time for taking Possession of this Country, that Treasure, &c. in Plenty may come into your Hands. The Rohillas, &c. are of old the Enemies of Shuja Dowla, and sincere in their Friendship to us.

Papers laid
before the
Board by the
President.

The President also lays before the Board, the following Extract of a Letter which he has received from Major Munro, together with Translations of the Letters mentioned to be enclosed therein.

‘ I shall set out To-morrow as I intended. Enclosed I send you the last Letter I received from Shuja Dowla, with my Answer to it.

‘ I sounded the King the Day before Yesterday, to know if he would chuse a Peace on any Terms with the Vizier; his Answer was, “First get him to say he will deliver up the People you want, and then we shall think of what is to follow.”

‘ From Shuja Dowla to Major Munro.

• See in Orig.

‘ Formerly I was inclined to be on a good Footing with the ruling People of the English, and even to deliver up their Enemies to them; but it is contrary to the Custom of Hindostan, and inconsistent with my own good Name, to deliver up those who have put themselves immediately under my Roof for Protection; and this is the Reason that has hitherto prevented any Act of Friendship on my Part. However, if the English will now enter into Friendship with me, I will immediately dismiss their Enemies, and withdraw my Protection from them; and this Friendship being confirmed, I will join with the English Army in endeavouring to take them wherever they are to be found. I mean no Equivocation in what I now write; for the Truth of which, I take God and his Holy Prophet to witness.

‘ Dated 3d January 1765.

‘ From Major Munro to Shuja Dowla.

‘ I am informed of Captain Stables of the Particulars of the Conference between you and him; and he likewise delivered me your Letter, the Contents of which I am made acquainted with; but they do not correspond with my Demands, nor is the Letter itself such that I can send it to Calcutta. If you will write me another Letter, the Whole of it in your own Hand-writing, offering to make Peace with the English, and to deliver up to them Cossim Sombre, and the De-

‘ fenders

• feters that are with you, you will do right. In that Case, I will forward your Letter to the
 • Honble. the President and Council at Calcutta, for their Perusal, and you may expect a Satisfactory
 • Answer, and that Terms of Peace will not be refused you.

• Dated the 3d January 1765.

These several Papers having been read, and properly considered,

Agreed, We write in consequence the following Letter to Major Munro, and Mr. Marriott Chief at Benaris, advising, that in case the Major left the Army, the same is to be considered as addressed to Mr. Marriott and the Commanding Officer for the Time being.

All having been read and considered, Major Munro and Mr. Marriott wrote to the consequence. J. L. S. No. 1.

Gentlemen,

We have received Major Munro's Letter of the 30th ult. with the King's Phirmaund enclosed, and his Letter to the Major, and are now to give you our Sentiments and Instructions thereupon.

We observe that the Phirmaund does not, in Form, correspond with the Paper which we sent up, but, in particular, that one very material Article has been entirely omitted therein, although it is, in some Degree, admitted in the King's Letter; that we mean, which relates to his defraying the Expences of the War from the Time he joined us. As our Army are now employed for his Benefit in establishing him in the Possession of Shuja ul Dowlah's Country, it is highly reasonable he should bear the Company clear of Expence in this Service; and we therefore desire you will take an Opportunity of conferring with him on the Subject, and press his Compliance, as far as Prudence and Propriety will admit, endeavouring to obtain a Writing to that Effect.

As it is our Interest and Desire that his Majesty should receive every Testimony of our Respect and Attachment, we cannot but approve of the appropriating such a Part of Bulwant Sing's Revenues as can be spared from the Occasions of our own Army, to the Relief of his present distressed Circumstances; you will only observe to take from him the proper Receipts and Promissory Notes that he will refund the same to the Company, whenever he shall have Ability to do so.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

The President further lays before the Board the following Copy of a Letter from Major Munro to Major Fletcher, on the Occasion of the former's quitting the Command, which he has received enclosed from him.

Copy of a Letter sent by Major Munro with Major Fletcher.

Sir,

As I am now to quit the Command of the Army, I shall, besides leaving with you any Instructions I may have received from Time to Time from the Board, beg Leave to acquaint you with the Situation of Affairs here at present, and the Resolution I had taken was I to continue longer in the Command.

“ (a) You will see, by the Letters from the Board, that the King is to be put in Possession of whatever Part of this Country shall be conquered by our Arms, and the Management of it given to such as he pleases. I therefore called in Bulwant Sing, at the Request of the King; but as he had offered his Services before that Time, or that I knew the Intentions of the Gentlemen at Calcutta of keeping the Country, I encouraged his coming in as much as possible; and, upon his getting the Country, as before, to collect the Revenues the same as he did for the Vizier, together with the King's sending Nabob Munier Dowla for him, he came in; and our Agreement with him for collecting the Revenues has since been confirmed by the Board.”

Several have been making large Offers for being put in as Fouzdars and Jemidars of the Country independant of Bulwant Sing; but as they have no Troops to support their Consequence in the Country, I rejected all their Offers, knowing besides, that the Troops must be dispersed all over the Country, had those People been taken in, which neither would answer the Intention of the Governor and Council, nor be at all proper whilst the Vizier is able to keep a Body of Troops together; and, for the same Reason, I have desired the King to send to such People of Weight, and who can command some Troops, to join him, and give them Sunnuds for any other Part of the Country, that our Arms may conquer. He has therefore wrote as I have, and sent Sunnuds to Mirza Nisiff Cawn for the Management of Ilihabid under him, and to Amit Cawn Bungash for * and Lucknow; should they move to take Possession of those Places, the Vizier must fight, or return to their Protection: Answers are not yet arrived from those People; the getting them over must be of Service in our present Situation.

See in Orig.

In all Probability the Vizier does not intend to come to a general Action. I never would follow him except it was for One or Two Days Marches, and that only if he brings up his Artillery; for if he, by any Means, can cut off our Communication with our Boats, or destroy even a Part of them, the Army, in my Opinion, could not remain long in this Country: In order to disconcert him as much as possible, I would order the Phouddar of the Sarcar Sarang Country to go with the greatest Number of his Troops to Gavrickpoor, to make a Diversion there, and send with

(a) Vide supra, Page 1466.

him 5 or 6 Companies of our Sepoys. Whenever Captain Robert Campbell should arrive, I would send Two hundred Europeans and a Battalion of Sepoys, with some Artillery joined to some of Bulwant Sing's Troops, and himself with him to Illahabad, whilst I would remain here with the Army to watch the Vizier's Motions; this more especially, if any of the Country Powers join the King, or promise not to take Part with the Vizier in the War. As there may be some Difficulty in supplying the Army with Grain some Time hence, I intended laying up Four Months Provisions either in Benaris or in Channitty Fort, putting a proper Detachment of the Troops into it; by this Means the Vizier can never dispossess us of such Part of his Country we have got, nor will he, in my Opinion, be able to keep his Troops long together. When the Grain is taken out of the large Boats, I intended ordering them down to Patna before the River is too low. I have sent Captain Wedderburn to Patna with some of the armed Boats to repair them, and bring up all the Grain he can for the above Magazine.

(At the End of the Letter)

Camp, the 4th January 1765.

Hector Munro.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

The Letter
wrote to in
conference
of S. N.

Agreed, We write in consequence to Major Fletcher, informing him that we suppose Major Munro has accordingly left the Army, and therefore, as the Objects he has pointed out correspond entirely with our Sentiments, we must recommend them strongly to his Attention, particularly the Caution for keeping himself properly secure of Provisions, and not suffering himself, by any Artifice of the Enemy or other Cause, to be drawn so far from his Boats as to expose them to an Attack; further, advising him of our having wrote the before minuted Letter to Major Munro and Mr. Marriott, that if he is in the Command he will in general regulate himself by those and the other Instructions we have from Time to Time sent to the Commanding Officer; and further, of Major Carnac's being on his Way to join and resume the Command of the Army, to whom he must accordingly deliver over the Charge, together with those Instructions, observing, in the mean Time, to keep us duly advised of every material Occurrence.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation.)

J. Spencer,
R. Leycester.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCIX.

Book 507. Page 313.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th April 1788.

Fort William, the 11th April 1788. (a)

Resident at
Benares, 16th
February.
Read again.

Read again the Letter from the Resident at Benares, dated the 16th February, and recorded on the 2d instant.

The Governor General in Council having taken into Consideration the above Letter and Enclosures from the Resident at Benares, proceeds, in the First Instance, to state such Remarks as may throw Light upon the Nature of the Engagements of this Government with the Rajah of Benares, and on the Remissions claimed by him previous to a Decision on the respective Articles. Rajah Mehipnarrain was invested with the Zemindarry in September 1781, and he then agreed to pay to the Company a fixed annual Revenue of 40 Lacs of Benares Sicca Rupees. This Sum was settled upon an Account exhibiting the gross Settlement of the Zemindarry, from which sundry Articles having been deducted for Jagheers to several People, as well as to the Rajah himself, and for his personal Allowances, and those of his Dependants, the Remainder was fixed at Forty Lacs; but at the same Period the Rajah delivered to the Governor General a Paper of Request, exhibiting Claims to further Deductions from the Forty Lacs stipulated.

These Articles are as follow:

- 1st The Mint,
- 2dly The Adawlut,
- 3dly The Fouzedarry,
- 4thly The Cutwally of Benares,
- 5thly The Nekas,
- 6thly The Brokerage from Strangers,
- 7thly The Talashee,
- 8thly The Khomar Khana,
- 9thly The Dustoor upon Rings.

Upon these Articles, with an Exception of the 6th which was expressly abolished without any Condition, it was agreed, that the Rajah should be allowed a Deduction agreeably to the average Receipts of the Four last Years from the stipulated Amount of Forty Lacs.

(a) The Original not being complete, it does not appear what Members were present at this Consultation.

This

This Order points out to the Board a clear Rule for deciding upon those Articles severally, and shews at what Rate the Rajah ought to claim upon each, since nothing further appears necessary than to ascertain the average Rate of Receipts. But at this distant Period the Subject, from not having been accurately adjusted, has been involved in an Intricacy which does not admit the Application of the above Principle without breaking some subsequent Resolution; neither can the precise Amount of the Collections for the Years on which the Average is to be formed, be in every Instance ascertained.

From Mr. Duncan's Report it appears, that the Sums remitted on Account of the General Articles, exceed what the Rajah would be intitled to by the Terms of the above Order. But the Remissions having been since either expressly or tacitly confirmed, the Rajah considers this Confirmation as a final Decision upon them.

The Question then is, whether these Remissions shall now receive the Sanction of Government on the Grounds of subsequent Confirmation, or whether a Recurrence shall be made in deciding upon them, to the Accounts, by the Standard of which they ought to have been adjusted.

Either Way the Decision is attended with Difficulty. If the First Proposition should be determined in the Affirmative, a final Sanction is bestowed upon Remissions granted in Error and Misinformation, to the Prejudice of the Company. If the latter be adopted, the Rajah will complain of a Breach of those Resolutions which have been since past in his Favour.

But it should be remembered, that in this latter Case, the Company exact nothing from the Rajah beyond what, by his Agreement, he was bound to pay. The Principles of that Agreement, and of the Orders issued upon it, are strictly adhered to; and nothing will be recovered from him but what he has hitherto received without Right — The Governor General in Council, therefore, determines to abide by the Terms of the Orders issued by Mr. Hastings on the Subject of these Remissions, allowing at the same Time some Weight to Circumstances which have occurred since the Agreements, without inflicting, with the utmost Rigour, in every Advantage which the Company might claim from the Terms of the Agreement with the Rajah, in which Light they consider Mr. Hastings's Orders.

Upon these Principles the Governor General and Council now proceed to examine each Article separately, as it stands in the List sent by the Resident;

1st. The Mint — — R^r 13,410.

As the Rajah appears to be fully intitled to this Sum in equivalent for the Duties of the Mint, Resolved, That it be admitted.

2d. Adawlut — — R^r 10,000.

This Article includes also the Third mentioned in the List, under the Head of Fouzedarry, and appears to arise from the Fines and Fees formerly levied in the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature in the Country. From an Average of Five Years, Three of which expired before the Rajah's Accession, and Two subsequent to that Period, the Allowance ought to be 4,885 : 9 : 3-3-5½; and the highest Receipts of any One Year are only 7,979 : 6 : 9. The Board, influenced by the preliminary Considerations stated, resolve to fix the Amount of the Remission at R^r 6,532 : 8 per Annum, being the Medium between the highest Rate of Collection, and the average Amount of Four Years.

3d. Cutwallie, or Police, (The 4th Articles in the original List), R^r 12,000.

The Data applied by the Rajah himself afford sufficient Grounds for deciding upon this Article. The Amount at which he stated the Revenue of it in the Accounts which were the Foundation of the Settlement made with him, is R^r 4,991 : 4. This is for the Year 1189, and the Amount for 1184 is the same. There is no Reason to presume that an Average of the Five Years would yield a larger Amount; and the Board, therefore, see no Necessity for making an Allowance beyond the Amount above stated, further than to fix that at an equal Sum; and accordingly determine, that the Remission shall be fixed at 5,000 Rupees per Annum.

4th. Nikas, or Duties on Horses, — — R^r 1,202.

The Board concur with Mr. Duncan in Opinion, that all the Rajah had a Right to claim on this Article was R^r 167 : 4 : 11¼, being the Average of his Forbearance in consequence of the Orders issued. If these had been carried into Execution faithfully, the actual Loss to the Rajah would have been R^r 621 : 2 : 7¼ per Annum, and the Board,

Resolving, That this Tax shall be wholly abolished in Benares, agreeable to the obvious Intent of the Orders of Mr. Hastings, and the Precedent established throughout the Company's Provinces,

Agreed, That that Remission allowed be fixed at R^r 622 per Annum.

5th. Khoimar Khana, or Tax levied on Graining Horses, — R^r 880.

The actual Difference between the Amount claimed and the real Produce of this Article is too great to pass unremarked.

Resolved, That it be fixed at the Average of the Three Years, being R^r 149 : 3 : 1¼, or in a nett Sum without Fractions, at 150 R^r, and that the Tax be wholly abolished.

6th. Duftoor Angoofhtere, for Duties on Rings, — R^s 98.

On this trifling Article the Board only think it necessary to resolve, That the Remission shall be at 10 Rupees, which rather exceeds the average Rate.

7th. Telashee, — — — R^s 2,000.

The Average of this Article being R^s 683 : 4 : 7½.

Agreed, That it be fixed at R^s 700 per Annum.

The above were all the original Articles which the Company were bound to allow; and the Reductions, agreeable to the present Resolutions, will stand as follows:

Mint	—	—	R ^s 13,410 : 0
Adawlut	—	—	6,532 : 8
Kutwaly	—	—	5,000 : 0
Nikas	—	—	622 : 0
Khomar Khana	—	—	150 : 0
Duties on Rings	—	—	10 : 0
Telashee	—	—	700 : 0
Total	—	—	26,424 : 8

The Amount saved to the Company by this Adjustment is only R^s 13,165 : 8, and the Adjustment is to take Place from the Full Year 1195. For although the Board might call upon the Rajah to refund some Part of the above Allowances, yet, as they have been Part hitherto, they do not think it right to insist upon the Point; and agree, That to the End of 1194 they shall be allowed as heretofore.

The remaining Deductions stand upon different Grounds; among these, the following consists of Allowances to the Persons named, in Reward for the Zeal shewn by them to our Government during the Troubles of Benares.

8. Rajah Govindjeet	—	—	37,500
9. Rajah Adel Sing	—	—	8,000
10. Bughhoo Sing	—	—	11,800
11. Adhoo Sing and Oosom Sing	—	—	1,500
12. Bikermajeet Sing	—	—	4,000
13. Ali Azeem Khan	—	—	10,000.

§ (“ (a) With respect to several of these, a Question of considerable Importance arises. It appears that many Zemindars were dispossessed by Bulwant Sing, when he was employed as Aumil of Benares under the Father of the late Sujah Dowla. Their Claims were acknowledged by Mr. Hastings in 1781, and his Determination went to the Restoration of them to their Zemindaries; which, with regard to Rajah Adel Sing, was literally carried into Execution.”) §

The Board do not observe that this Determination was founded upon any Investigation into the Causes of the Dispossession of the Claimants, or their Ancestors, but that it appears to have been formed upon a Conviction of the Justice of their Claims, and upon the Title they had acquired to the English Protection, and to some Reward for the Zeal shewn by them in the Service of the Company.

This Decision however, as far as regards the Rights of the Claimants, is opposite to the Principles established by this Government for taking Cognizance of old Claims. The Limitation prescribed to those by the Adawlut Regulations, which were established upon mature Consideration, is, that no Suit shall be heard or enquired into where the Cause of Action arose before the 19th August 1765; nor any Suit whatever where the Cause of Action arose Twelve Years before the Institution of the same, unless upon Proof that the Demand had been made before under certain Forms.

Sufier Jung, the Father of Sujah Uddowla, died in 1167, Hegira, or 1753 A. D. Twelve Years before the Period of Limitation, and those Claims, by this Rule, ought not to have been attended to.

These Regulations were not however established until 1783, and the Determination of Mr. Hastings was made in 1781, so far as it is not contrary to Regulations subsequently established; but it is nevertheless opposite to the Principle of them which existed in the Regulations published before 1781 as Rules of Conduct for the Collectors and Supervisors.

That the Principle of the Limitation is just, cannot be doubted; for, if it were not in force, Half the Property of the Country would be litigated; most of the Suits would be in the Nature of Appeals from the Decision of former Administrations, before the English acquired Possession of the Dewanny, and as the public Records of Transactions are, before that Period, incomplete, it

would be impossible to ascertain the Grounds of Decision against the Claimants to Zemindarries, who, in this Case, would have an Advantage in every Suit. Many other Arguments might be urged, if necessary, in support of the Principle of Limitation, which the Board deem just and proper.

Having thus determined the Principle, the Application of it remains to be considered. The Sovereignty of Benares was first conferred upon the English in 1764; it was restored by them by Treaty in 1765 to the Nabob's Sujah ud Dowla; and again made over to the English by Ashoph ud Dowla in 1775. In all these Transfers the Reservation of the Rights of Bulwant Sing, and Cheyte Sing, the Zemindars, little short of Independency, were particularly attended to, and even now the internal Administration of the Country is left with the present Rajah, with no other Interference than to assist, superintend, and controul his Administration.

The Governor General in Council, having attentively considered these Premises, is of Opinion that no Claims for the Possession of Zemindarries in Benares should be attended to where the Dispossession took place antecedent to the 1st July 1775, the Date from which the Company's Sovereignty over the Country may be said to have been established, and that consequently the Claims mentioned in the Resident's Letter, of Persons dispossessed during the Sezawulship of Bulwant Sing shall be totally disregarded.

The Governor General in Council, in establishing this Principle as a General One, is aware of some possible Exceptions to the Application of it, and therefore leaves it to the Resident, to point out any that may actually occur to him, or such as he may deem probable.

The Question next occurring is, what is then to be done with respect to those whose Claims have been recognized by Mr. Hastings? If his Decision be confirmed, the Governor General in Council acts in opposition to a Principle which he deems equitable, and in effect infringes the Potah granted to the Rajah of Benares, which is a very important Consideration. On the other Hand, if Mr. Hastings's Decision shall be annulled, those who have benefited by it would have Reason to complain of the Resolutions of Government for resuming, without Cause, what is bestowed as a Reward for zealous Service.

This Point the Governor General in Council thinks should be left to the final Determination of the Court of Directors, and in the mean Time that those who received Jaghires, either in Land or Money, should continue in the Enjoyment of them as they now stand. This is a general Principle; whether any Deviation can with Propriety be made, will appear from the following Summary of the Claims of each Individual on which the Suggestions of the Board are to be noticed to the Court of Directors.

8. Rajah Govindjeet.

The Grant to him by Mr. Hastings is in the Nature of a Jaghier, and is thus termed in the Deed. By this he is bound, when called upon, to attend with a chosen Body. The Grant is expressed to be conferred in recompence for proper Services and requisite Exertions. The Sunnud to his Son and Successor Rajah Ram Golan, from Mr. Fowke, is of the same Nature.

The Amount assigned is 37,500 R^s being, according the Resident's Explanation, an Equivalent to the Malikana Allowance usually settled upon Zemindars, and was intended as a Subsistence, until Rajah Govindjeet should acquire the Repossession of his Zemindarry.

By the Terms of the Grant the Allowance must be considered to expire with the Life of the Incumbent. By the Spirit of the Donation it appears to be in the Nature of an Inheritance, with all the Obligations of the Zemindarry Tenure annexed to it.

Agreeable to the Principles assumed by the Governor General in Council, he can consider it only in the Light of a Recompence for the Services of Rajah Govind Jeet, and proposes therefore, that it should be resumed on the Death of the present Possessor Rajah Ram Golan.

The next pensioned Landholder is Rajah Adel Sing; the Grant to him by Mr. Markham, in conformity to the Orders of Mr. Hastings, specifies the Allowance to be Nankar and Ulumgha. But as he has actually obtained Possession of the Land as Zemindar, it appears to the Board that he ought to be placed on the same Footing as the other Zemindars in Benares, without any peculiar Exception in his Favour; and that the Allowance of 8,000 R^s ought to cease. It still however remains to be determined, whether the Zemindarry, which he has acquired, shall be deemed an Inheritance. The Board are of Opinion that it should not; but that to give him every fair Advantage during his Possession it should be recommended to the Rajah to make a Mokurrery Settlement with him, during his Life only.

The Grant to Bugwut Sing is in the Nature of a Malikana Jaghier, combining his Claim to Malikana with his Right as Zemindar.

It appears however, that he has obtained a much larger Sum than he was entitled to; for as the gross Produce of the Zemindarry determines the Malikana, so it was fair in the Rajah to claim from him that Rent as Zemindar. At present his Allowance is paid in ready Money, and the Villages allotted to him have been since resumed. The same Resolution occurs to the Board on Bugwut Sing's Claim as on those of Govindjeet, that his Allowance should be resumed on his Death, and not continued to his Heirs; but, as it appears greatly to exceed the Amount he has a Right to claim, that it be fixed at the Rate of 500 per Month. The Circumstances, with respect

spect to Adel Sing, and Jellul Sing, would also justify a Deviation from the general Principle of these Resolutions; but the Governor General in Council deems it more advisable to adopt, with regard to them, the preceding Determination of continuing their present Allowances for Life.

The Two last mentioned Persons, Rajah Bickermajeet Sing, and Ali Azeen Khan, are not included in the List of Remissions, being paid from the Company's Treasury at Benares.

The Governor General in Council, on examining their Sunnuds, sees no Reason to deviate from the Spirit of the former Resolutions, but thinks that the Two last named should continue to receive their present Allowances, which should be resumed on their Deaths.

The same Resolution is also adopted with respect to the Two following on the List, viz.

12. Moonhee Jubrajee Sing	—	—	Rupees 1000
13. Moonhee Kereem Ullah	—	—	1822
14. Article Fakeers of Solimans, Durga at Chunar	—		500

From the Explanation of the Resident, the Board are of Opinion, that this Article should be continued and paid to the Fakeers, but that the Rajah has no Title to any Deduction on this Account for the past.

15. Duties on Saltpetre.

The Governor General in Council having attentively considered this Article, is of Opinion, that in Strictness, the Rajah might be made accountable from the Year 1190, for the Remissions granted to him on this Article, as far as they exceed those which he would be entitled to by the new Rates established by Mr. Hastings for levying the Duties, but as he has received Credit for them in consequence of an Order of Government, and willing to shew every Degree of Indulgence to the Rajah consistent with their public Duty,

Resolved, That no Retrospect shall take place into this Article beyond the Commencement of the present Year, and that they shall be regulated until that Period by the Rates allowed in 1189, viz.

Per Annum, with respect to the present Year, and in future, the Rajah is to be allowed a Remission on the Saltpetre imported on the Company's Account, agreeable to its actual Quantity and the present established Rates and Customs.

Ordered, That the Secretary do apply to the Board of Trade for an Account of the Saltpetre, passed in 1786, and since in the Company's Account, through Benares, Duty free.

16. Stone Quarries at Chunar.

From the Explanation afforded by the Resident, the Governor General in Council does not hesitate to declare the Rajah's Right to the Remission stated, from the Date of the Pottah to him.

17. Four Thousand Cubits of Ground round the Fortrefs of Chunar.

Resolved, That the Resolutions of the 6th September 1786 be confirmed to that Date; but that, subsequently, the Remission be fixed at 1646, the Allowance made by the Rajah to the Aumil, unless he can prove a greater Sum.

18. Shehab Khan's Jaghire 3000 Rupees.

Resolved, on the Grounds of the Explanation of this Article, That it be settled at Rupees 1750, instead of 3000, the Alteration to commence from the Fushly Year 1195.

19. Fyd Fuzl Alli Khan.

Admitted, on the Principle of the preceding Resolution.

20. Behader Sing.

That a Remission of 3000 Rupees be, on the same Principles, also admitted.

Article 21. Cashinaut Pundit — 800 Rupees.

Admitted on the Grounds of the Explanation afforded.

Article 22. Rajah Bowaul Deo — 16,000.

This Allowance to this Claimant, stands nearly in the same Predicament with that to Govind Jeet, and Buggut Sing, and the Resolution upon it is according to the Principles before laid down, viz. that it be considered as a personal Allowance to Bowaul Deo during his Life only.

Article 23. Molovy Aumud Ullah.

Admitted on the same Principles, and under the same Resolutions.

Article 24. Allowed.

Article 25. Allowed to Bundoo Khan.

Admitted at the Rate of 2000 Rupees per Annum.

The Engagement of the Allowances to be for Bundoo Khan's Life only.

Article 26. Allowances to Meer Seyd Alli.

Admitted on the Explanation given.

Article 27. Tulseram:

Admitted for her Life only.

28. Shewanund Switty Swanny.

Admitted, for the Reasons assigned.

The Board having thus gone through the several Articles, cannot avoid expressing their Satisfaction at the clear Manner in which they are stated by the Resident.

Resolved further,

That in order to simplify the Accounts between the Company and the Rajah, all the Articles stated in the preceding Resolutions to be Allowances to Individuals, be paid by the Resident from his Treasury, and be not inserted in the Accounts of the Rajah in future, as they are in Fact a Charge upon the Company, and not upon the Rajah.

Resolved also, That the Secretary do transmit to Mr. Duncan, Copies of the Records, applied for by him, and that these Resolutions be communicated to him for his Information, as to the Principles which have dictated them, and his Guidance in the Execution of them.

The Board, reverting to their Resolution of the 26th ultimo in the Public Department, and willing to prove to the Rajah the Equity of their Disposition with regard to him, agree, that he shall be allowed for the present Year and the next the Sum of 12,707 Rupees, in consequence of the Abolition of Duties on the Inland Transportation of Grain. The Remission is limited to Two Years only, because the Board are of Opinion, that in that Period the Rajah will derive a pecuniary Recompence from the present Arrangements sufficient to counterbalance the apparent Diminution of his Revenues from this Article in future.

Ordered, That an Extract, containing the foregoing Resolutions, be sent to the Resident at Benaris for his Information and Guidance.

Ordered, That Copies of the Resolutions passed this Day, relative to Remissions to the Rajah of Benaris, be transmitted to the Board of Revenue, with a Copy of the Resident's Letter, dated the 16th February.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,
J. Shore.

A P P E N D I X. N^o CCX.

Book 508. Page 948.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st May 1788.

At a Council; Present,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;
The Honble. Charles Stuart, and
John Shore Esquire.

§ (" (a) Read, the following Letter and its Inclosures, from the Resident at Benares.") §

To Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.

My Lord,

I have been honoured by the Receipt of the Resolutions of your Lordship in Council of the 7th April, on the annual Deductions granted to the Rajah, and am happy at the Expression of your Lordship's Satisfaction with the Statement of them, which I was enabled to transmit.

Resident at
Benares, 9th
May.

The Average of the Duffoor Angooshtry was in Fact only Nine Annas Five Pice, as stated in the Ninth Voucher, accompanying my Address of the 16th of February last, and not Nine Rupees, as appears to have been understood by the Board; however, as the Sum is so inconsiderable, I have allowed it to stand to the Rajah's Advantage as thus passed by Government.

§ (" (b) Enclosed I submit a short Statement of the Dates and Manner of the Dispossession of the several Landholders, on the Claims of whose present Representation your Lordship in Council has decided; whence they appear to have all happened prior to the Accession of the Company to the Dewanny of the Province of Bengal and Bahar, or even to the first Acquisition of Benares, by the British Arms in the Year 1766; so that, although all the Persons in question were not dispossessed, as your Lordship's Resolutions seem to imply, in the Life-time of Sudder Jung

(a) Vide supra, Page 1467.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

“ (my Address of the 16th February only specifying the Ancestor of Gobind Jut to have then lost the Zemindary of Kimlet), yet the Dates of the Dispossession of all appear to be anterior to the most distant of the Periods of Limitation pointed out in the Resolutions of the 11th ultimo, and thereby afford a sufficient Ground for these Resolutions.”)

Rajah Kam Golaum is the Brother's Son, and not the immediate Descendant or Son of the late Gobind Jeet, as expressed in the Resolutions. §

The Resumption of Raja Adel Sing's Jaguir is, I suppose, meant to be made from the present Date, and it should accordingly be ordered to take place from the 1st of Byfaak, which answers in this Country to the 1st of the present Month of May; but as it has been already sequestered for some Months past by the Raja Mehynarain, with my Consent, in consequence of Adel Sing's Failure in the Payment of his Kists as Zemindar, the Raja would, no Doubt, be disappointed at being deprived of this additional Security for the Revenue, by its present Resumption, as well as Adel Sing himself, who would thereby be deprived of the immediate Means of Subsistence, something being still allowed to him out of the Produce, whilst the major Part, as well as all the Produce of the Zemindary, is brought to public Account by a Sezawil appointed by the Raja. Besides these Considerations, it does not seem quite consistent with the Spirit of this Part of the Resolutions that the Jaguir should be resumed before the Mokurery Settlement be adjusted with Adil Sing, which cannot well take place till the End of the current Year, till which Period I would therefore, for all the Reasons above specified, recommend that the Resumption to Government should remain suspended.

The Allowance to Rajah Bhuggeet Sing, of 500 Rupees per Month, will commence from the Month of Byfaak, and will appear for the first Time in my Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the Month of May. The Rajah will be instructed to resume, from the same Date, the Land, and re-annex them to the Malguzary or public Revenues, and to settle his Accounts with Bhuggat Sing up to that Period; concerning which there are some Differences now between them, which if I cannot myself adjust, I shall hereafter have the Honour of submitting the Circumstances of, to your Lordship's Determination.

Respecting that Part of the Resolutions which relate to Abdhoo or Oudhoo Sing, and Jylaul Sing, I enclose (N^o 2.) an Extract from my Proceedings of the 18th ultimo, held in consequence of the Death of Abdhoo Sing, concerning which I request to be favoured with your Lordship's farther Instructions.

By your Lordship's Resolutions, it does not seem certain whether or not the Allowances to the Rozunadars are to be paid by the Company, as suggested under the 23^d Article of my Address of the 16th of February; I therefore take the Liberty of noticing the Subject, because, until further Instructions, I shall consider that they are to be issued by the Rajah as heretofore.

All the other Ready Money Allowances, that used to be paid by the Rajah, as specified in my before-mentioned Address of the 16th of February, will be paid from Byfaak, or May, from the Company's Treasury here, including that to Bhowayl Sing of Beluah; for as his Lands are already in the Rajah's Hands, it will, I think, be much better that they should continue so, in like Manner with the similar Tenure of Rajah Bhuggat Sing, as all Disputes, and a divided Mofussil Interest, will thereby be avoided.

I have the Honour to remain, with Respect, &c.

Benares,
the 9th May 1788.

(Signed)

Jonⁿ Duncan, Resident.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

§ (“ (a) Translation of Amrow Sing's Report of the Date of the Dispossession of sundry of the former Landholders of the District now comprising Part of the Zemindary of Benares.

enclosure in a
letter from
the Resident
at Benares, of
the 11th May.

“ Meer Rustun Ali Khaw was dispossessed from his Farms of the Cerkars of Benares, Chunar, and Juanpore; and Bulwant Sing was appointed by the Nabob Saadut Khaw, the Predecessor of Muzoor Khan, to the Charge of the Collections thereof, on the 21st of the Month of Suffer, in the 1151 of the Hejerah; that is 51 Years and 7 Month ago.

“ 2nd.

“ The Raja of By^{yy} Gur was forced to resign his Ameldarry of the By^{yy} Gurr District, and to sell the Fortrefs of that Name for 70,000 R^r to Raja Bulwant Sing, in the Fuffilee Year 1160, that is 36 Years. Rajah Adel Sing is the present Representative of this Family.

“ 3rd.

“ Loll Bukermajeet, the Raja of Pergunnah Hunlet (the Ancestor of Govind Jeet and Raja Ram Gholaum) was displaced in 1161 Fuffilee, that is 35 Years ago. At that Time Mahommad Khuli Khan and Roy Purtab Sing were the Naib of the Soubah of Allahabad and Oude. As there was a large Balance of Revenue due from the said Loll Buckermajeet to the aforesaid Kuli Khan as Naib of Allahabad, Bulwant Sing (who then paid his Revenue to Roy Pertab Sing, who came to assist Kuli Khan in the Expulsion of Buckermajeet), gave the Banker,

“ Nundoo Lollsahs Security for 90,000 R^s. for the Liquidation of the latter's Balance, and there-
 “ upon possessed himself of Kunteel.

“ 4th.

• “ The Nabob Abul Munroor Khan, the Father of Sanjood Dowla, died in 1168 of the
 “ Hejera, that is 33 Years ago.

“ 5th.

“ The Nabob Fuzul Ali Khan of Ghazapoor, was displaced from Ghazeepore in 1169 Fuf-
 “ filee, that is 27 Years ago. Beny Behader was at that Time Naib of the Soubah of Oude, on
 “ the Part of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, and appointed Rajah Bulwant Sing to Ghazypoor.

“ 6th.

“ Baboo Dergbyy Sing (the Father of Rajah Bhuggat Sing), then the Zemindar of Seunga, in
 “ the Purgunnah of Chowfah, was displaced by Force of Arms by Raja Bulwant Sing, in 1170
 “ Fuffilee, that is 26 Years ago.

“ 7th.

“ Bhowayl Sing, the Zemindar of the Pergunnah of Beluah, was dispossessed by Bulwant Sing
 “ in the Fuffily Year 1171, 25 Years ago.”)

Extract of the Proceedings of the Resident at Benares, under Date the 18th April 1788.

The Resident having, when at Suktes Ghur, heard of the Death of Abdhoo Sing, a Jaguirdar
 of the Company's in the District of Bijeh Gur, desired the Raja to take Measures for securing the
 future Produce for Government, in consequence of which, Jylaul Sing, the Brother of the
 deceased, having attended and exhibited the original Sunnud of Mr. Fowke for the Jagier*, it
 therein appears, that the Jaguir in Question is granted in common to Abdhoo Sing and Jylaul
 Sing, for themselves and their Posterity. A Perwannah is now therefore written to the Rajah,
 to give up the said Jaguir to the said Jylaul, and to the Family of the deceased.

A true Extract,

Signed Jon^a Duncan,
 Resident.

Agreed, that the Average of the Duffoor Angooshtery be admitted to be charged at Nine Rupees.
 As to the Resolution passed on the 11th April, and communicated to Mr. Duncan, with respect
 to certain Claims to the Possession of Zemindarries in Benares, it is agreed, that the Principle be
 confirmed on which such Possession was refused.

Agreed, for the Reasons stated by the Resident at Benares, that the Resumption of Adil Sing's
 Jaghire, be suspended until the End of the current Year.

Approved the Resumption of the Lands held by Bhuggut Sing from the Date mentioned by
 Mr. Duncan, and the proposed Mode of settling his Accounts.

Agreed, That the Jaghire of Abdhoo Sing be continued to Jylaul Sing, on a Mokurery Lease
 for Life.

Concerning the Allowances to the Rozeenadars, it is agreed, that they be paid by the Resident, and
 that the Rajah be debited for their Account.—Approved the Determination of the Resident with
 regard to the other Ready Money Allowances, specified in his Letter of the 16th February, including
 that to Bowayl Sing of Belluah.

(Signed at End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,
 Ch^r Stuart,
 J. Shore.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXI.

Book 505.

(“ (a) Extract of a Consultation of the 21st January 1765.

“ Fort William, the 21st January 1765.

“ At a Consultation; Present,
 “ The Honble. John Spencer Esquire, President;
 “ Cha^r Stafford Playdell,
 “ Ralph Leycester,
 “ John Burdett,

Monday.

} Esquires.

“ Received a Letter from Major Carnac, dated Coimbatour the 5th instant, advising of his
 “ Arrival there the Day before, and that he should proceed on as fast as the Things which are of
 Major Car-
 nac's Letter.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1469.

“ immediate

“ immediate Necessity for his Journey can keep pace with him. That he has Advice of Bulwant Sing's having eloped from our Army,”)§ [(a) and desiring an explicit Account of our Plan and Views in the Prosecution of the War, that he may regulate his Conduct accordingly; but offering at the same Time, as his Opinion, that we have engaged ourselves too far with the King, unless it be our determined Resolution to pursue Shuja Dowla to the utmost, and to decline all further Reconciliation with him.

Agreed, we write him in Answer, That with regard to the Intelligence he mentions to have received, of Bulwant Sing's having left our Army, we suppose it must be entirely groundless, not having had any such ourselves; and that no Engagements have been made with him, but such as it is equally for his Interest as ours should be fulfilled.]¶ That respecting those with the King, they are such only as we have been necessitated to enter into from Shuja Dowla's obstinate Perseverance in refusing to comply with our Terms, as he will find on Perusal of our late Instructions to the Commanding Officer of the Army, which Major Fletcher, who has received the Command from Major Munro, has our Orders for delivering over to him, together with all others, on his Arrival in Camp. That we refer him also to these for the explicit Account he requests of our Plan and Views; and that he will, from them, observe, in particular, that the King has not received from us any Encouragement, further than our Interests and the Circumstance of the War with Shuja Dowla, naturally led us to give him.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

J. Spencer,
J. Burdett.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXII.

Book 505.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st March 1765.

[(b) Fort William, the 21st March 1765.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honble. John Spencer Esquire, President;
Charles Stafford Playdell, } Esquires.
George Gray, }
Mr. Burdett indisposed.

Received since our last Meeting Three Letters from Mr. Marriott, Chief of Benares, dated the 18th, 22d, and 28th ultimo, advising of Bulwantling's Return, and of his having, in Conjunction with General Carnac, settled with him for his Revenues to be paid the Company; and inclosing a Statement of them with the Copies and Translations of the Agreements to which he referred us, advising further that the Raja had already paid the King about 1,20,000 R^s; he had received Two himself, and was to receive another immediately.]

Received also a Letter from General Carnac of the 22d from Monka Seray on the same Subject, and advising that Bulwantling's coming in, rendering a Force unnecessary in those Parts, he had left only a Battalion of Sepoys to garrison the Fort, and craft the Rest of the Detachment, with Major Stibbert, over the Ganges, that they might proceed on to Illehabad, from whence he should march to reduce Lucknow, and such other Parts of Shuja Dowla's Dominions as had not yet submitted. That on his Arrival at Chinarghur he discharged a Number of unnecessary Boats, which he there found with Stores and private Baggage, ordering the former to be lodged in the Fort. That a small Quantity of Grain was found in it on the Capture, which, as he deems Provisions of all Sorts as well as Ammunition, to belong to the Government and not to the Captors, he insisted on its being laid aside as our Property, for fear of introducing a bad Precedent; yet, as the Quantity is too inconsiderable to be an Object worth our Notice, that he could wish we would pay the Compliment to those concerned, of making them a Present of it.

* Sic in Orig.
Purport of
them advised
home.

These Letters having * received before the Closure of the Bute's Dispatches, the necessary Advices from them were given to the Company in a Postscript to the General Letter.

Papers enclosed
entered,
and the former
answered the
Chief and
Council.
I. L. S. No. 35.

Ordered now, That the Papers received from Benares be entered after the Consultation; and agreed, that they do lay for further Consideration; and that we do in the mean Time write to the Chief and Council, with Directions to continue the Collections on the present Footing.

Received since, Three other Letters from the General.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

In the last, dated the 9th, he advises us, in Answer to ours of the 19th, that the King in no Shape interferes with the Collections of Bulwand Sing's Zemindary. That Beny Behadre had that Day joined him, and he should settle with him as soon as possible.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1469.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1470.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

Agreed, We do now write to the General in Answer to his several Letters, as follows :

And the Com-
mander in
Chief wrote to
in Answer.
I. L. S. No. 40

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

[(a) That on the Subject of the Agreement made with Bulwantfing, and the Points therein referred to our Determination, we have not yet resolved any Thing. But have, in the mean Time, given the Directions before minuted to the Gentlemen at Benaris.]

That we are glad to find the Payments already made from his, Bulwantfing's, Collections proved so seasonable a Supply. But as it appears he may still continue in want of Money, we have given Directions (in the other Department's Consultation of this Day) to the Gentlemen at Collimbuzar, to forward him, as soon as possible, Two Lacks of the Nabob's Tunca for December, with Two Lacks more for January, which we conclude they must ere now have received, and afterwards to send on regularly every Month the whole Amount of their Receipts, on this Account, till our Directions to the contrary.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

Account of the Revenues of Bulwantfing in the different Provinces; viz.

Benaris, Journpoore, &c.	—	—	Hursun Rupees	11,69,707	—
Bejapoor	—	—	—	2,00,000	—
Satis Gur	—	—	—	11,000	—
Gawzipoor and Shaidabad	—	—	—	5,40,000	—
Boydwoy	—	—	—	1,35,000	—
Nancar in the different Provinces	—	—	—	30,900	—
Total Amount Hursun Rupees				20,86,607	—

Sundries to be deducted.

Pymahly, or Destruction occasioned by the Troops of Shuja					
ul Dowla, in spoiling and destroying the Crop,	—	2,00,000	—		
Nuncar, or the Allowance of his Zemindary,	—	15,800	—		
				2,15,800	—
				18,70,807	—

Sundries deducted till the Resolution of the Board is known on the following Heads.

Jagheer of Boydwoy	—	—	1,35,000	—	
Kirat to fundry People, agreeable to their Sunnuds	—	—	93,306	10	
				2,28,306	10
			Hursun Rupees	16,42,500	6

N. B. Rupees 16,42,500 6 An^s divided into 12 Kifts, makes
every Month, and 6 An^s the last Month, — 1,36,875 Rupees
Four Months from 1st Augun to the last of Phangun,
Amounts to Rupees — — 5,47,500

No. 1. A Statement given by Raja Bulwantfing Bahadre, under his Hand, amounting to 20,86,607 Rupees, Account Revenues Benares, Chinargur, Jounpoor, &c.

‘ In Benares, Mahmudabad, and Houly, are the Duties of Shaiz, and Revenues or Mahl; and
‘ in the Purgunna of Nundra, &c. under the Talluck of Sun-crambo, is a Collection for Daum
‘ Mulbo * secause; and in the Amlah Purgunnas of Chanra, Boydwoy, Satisgur, and Bejapoor, is * Sic in Orig.
‘ the Custom of Dewanny; and in Gauzipoor and Shaidabad, are the Duties of Shair, and
‘ Revenues or Mahl.’ After the customary Jageer and Aima Lands are deducted for the Year
1172, the Two Fuffils amount to the above Sum, the Charges Sabundee, &c. having been de-
ducted; as he willingly agrees to pay them. He further promises to pay the Amount Revenues into
the Company's Cash, agreeable to the present Kiftbundee; and this Acknowledgement he gives
under his Hands and Seal.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1471.

[12 X]

The

The whole Amount is	—	—	—	Rupees	20,86,607	—
Pymahly	—	—	Rupees 2,00,000	} Deducted	—	—
Nancar	—	—	15,800		2,15,800	—

Rupees 18,70,807 —

Sundries deducted till the Resolution of the Board is known.

Boydwoy Jagheer	—	—	—	1,35,000	—	—
Kirat and Allowance	—	—	—	93,306	10	—

2,28,306 10

Rupees 16,42,500 6

Revenues of Benaris	—	—	—	Rupees	12,15,707	—
Deduction formerly allowed	—	—	—	—	15,100	—

12,00,607 —

Boydway	—	—	—	—	1,35,000	—
Satisgur	—	—	—	—	11,000	—
Bejapoor	—	—	—	—	2,00,000	—
Gauzipoor	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	—
Shaidebad	—	—	—	—	40,000	—

Total Amount of all the Provinces — 20,86,607 —

No. 2. Firft Ramfan "Bengal Stile" 1172, Kiftbundee of the Revenues of Benaras, &c. amounting to

Pymahly	—	2,00,000	—	} Deduct till the Board's Pleasure is know. *	Rupees 20,86,607	—
Nancar	—	93,306	10		2,28,306	10

* Sic in Orig.

Rupees 16,42,500 6

Bengal Stile.			Perfian Stile.		
Commencing Augun 13.	—	—	Jumadistany	—	1,36,875 —
Prefe	—	—	Radjub	—	1,36,875 —
Mang	—	—	Shaubun	—	1,36,875 —
Phangun	—	—	Ramzan	—	1,36,875 —
Chiut	—	—	Shewall	—	1,36,875 —
Byfaack	—	—	Zelcaut	—	1,36,875 —
Jute	—	—	Zichage	—	1,36,875 —
Affar	—	—	Mohr'rum	—	1,36,875 —
Sarveen	—	—	Suffer	—	1,36,875 —
Baudeen	—	—	Rubbe Allawne	—	1,36,875 —
Kunauhr	—	—	Rubbe Offanny	—	1,36,875 —
Cartieck	—	—	Juma Delawall	—	1,36,875 6

Rupees — 16,42,500 6

N° 3. Firft Ramfan Year 1172 Fusly.

This Agreement is made with Rajah Bulwand Sing, on Part of the Company, that he shall collect the Revenues of the Mahls of Mahmudabad, Benares, and Jounpoor, and Havilly and Chenar, and the other Mahls in the Districts of Gawzipoor, with Shaidebad and its Mahls, exclusive of the customary Jagheer and Aima. The whole Amount is 20,86,607 Rupees for the Year 1172, commencing at Fussill Kurruff, and ending at Fussill Rubbee, the Company making no Deductions for Sabundee, or any other Charges. It is proper that you set your Mind at Ease, and carry on the Management of the Business of these Collections, to the Improvement of the Country, and Satisfaction of the Tenants, and agreeable to your Agreement and Kiftbundee, without any Dispute pay your Rents.

The whole Amount is	—	—	—	Rupees.	20,86,607
Pymahly	—	—	2,00,000	} Deduct	—
Nancar	—	—	15,800		2,15,800

R 18,70,807

Deduct till the Board's Pleasure is known,

Boydwoy Jagheer	—	—	—	1,35,000	—	—
Kirat to Sundries	—	—	—	93,306	10	—
				2,28,306	10	Rupees.
						16,42,500 6

Particulars of the — 20,86,607 Rupees.	
Banaras, &c.	12,15,707
According to Custom deducted	15,100
	<hr/>
	12,00,607
Boydwoy Pergunnah	1,35,000
Satifgur	11,000
Bejapoor	2,00,000
Shaidebad	40,000
Gauzipoor	5,00,000
	<hr/>
Total of all the Provinces	20,86,607
	<hr/>

N° 4.

Chendrys, Conundgoes of Benaras, Gauzipore, Jounpoor, Chinar, &c. of the Subah of Illahabad: Know ye, that the Posts of Ameenes and Phousdarry of the above Circars, for the Year 1172, beginning at Fuffil Khurriff, are given to the Rajah Bulwandfing. It is proper that you should be thankful for these Posts, and agreeable to the Customs, Formalities, and good Management of the Country, and Improvement of it: Punishing the Guilty, driving away Robbers, protecting the Poor and Tenants; be vigilant in your Posts, placing proper Tamadars, with Orders not to demand what is forbidden by the King; nor permit Wine to be drunk or sold, or any intoxicating Thing; should any Person do these Things, let them be called, and forbidden to do so, and order them to follow their own Employes with Carefulness. If these People mind not this for warning, send and punish them, but not confine them; but all Traitors make Slaves of. All Plunder of Animals lent them belong to the Sircar. Be careful that there is no robbing or pilfering; if any Person is robbed you must find the Thief, and return the Goods to the Person robbed, and punish the Thief. It is proper that the Choudrys, Conundgos, and Tenants of the Mahls and Sircar should know Rajah Bulwandfing to be the Amene and Phousdar of them, and pay all due Obedience to Custom in these Posts.

Ramzan 1172 Fussy.

N° 5.

I Rajah Bulwandfing Bahadre, have hereunto given, under my Hand and Seal, and delivered in, an Account of the whole Collection of the Revenues of Benares, &c. amounting to 20,86,607 Rupees, which * Sume I do agree to pay unto the Honourable the English Company yearly; and should it at any Time appear, that this Account is false, I am ready to be answerable for it; and therefore have given this Certificate to avoid any Dispute. • Sic in Orig.

N° 6. Bulwandfing's Arzee.

For the carrying the Business on at Benares, &c. in Suja-ul-Dowlah's Time, have given in my Agreement; and now humbly request, that as far as my Districts extend, that there may be no Body else placed to interfere in my Business.

N° 7. Arzee.

For the Management of the Revenues of the Gauzipoore Country, without the Pergunnah of Serynjah is included, it cannot be done; therefore humbly request that the said Pergunnah may be under me, and whatever Revenues the Zemindar has already collected may be brought to Account; and should the above Pergunnah remain in the Hands of the said Zemindar, that the Sum of 1,20,000 Rupees may be deducted out of the whole Collection of Revenues of 20,86,607 Rupees.

N° 8. Arzee.

Your Petitioner's Country has received great Damages during the late War, therefore humbly requests, that there may be an Allowance made for the Losses, of the Sum I have already mentioned to you.

N° 9. Arzee.

Agreeable to your Orders I have given in my Agreement for the Year 1172, and now humbly request, that there may not be any Sum demanded than what is already given under my Hand.

N° 10. Arzee.

For the forwarding of the Collection of the Revenues of the Gauzipoor Country, &c. a Battalion and One Gun is requisite, therefore humbly request that it may be granted.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

J. Spencer.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXIII.

Book 504, Page 631.

Extract of a Select Committee of the 25th September 1770.

Fort William, the 25th September 1770.

At a Select Committee; Present,
The Honourable John Cartier, Esquire, President;
Claud Russell,
and
Charles Floyer, Esquires.

Six Letters
from Captain
Harpur,
L. R. No. 124
to 129, en-
tered.

Read, several Letters from Captain Harpur, dated 30th July, 7th, 15th, 25th, 27th ult.
and 4th instant.

Ordered, They be entered after these Proceedings.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 636.

Agreed, That the following Letter be wrote to Captain Harpur.

To Captain Harpur, at Fyzabad.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 637.

The President has already communicated our Sentiments to the Vizier, in Favour of Bulwand Sing's Son. It has afforded us great Satisfaction to learn that he will attend to our Recommendation in the Nomination of a Successor to the Zemindary of Benares, and we shall not fail to urge this matter strongly to him. To this End, we desire you will exert your utmost Endeavours to prevail on the Vizier to confirm the Sunnuds to the Son of Bulwand Sing. The strong and inviolable Attachment which subsisted between the Company and the Father, makes us most readily interpose our good Offices for the Son.

Fort William,
25th Sept. 1770.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 644.

§ (" (a) To the Honourable John Cartier, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Gentlemen of the Select Committee.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" I am this Moment come from the Vizier, who sent for me, to acquaint me of the Death of
" Bulwand Sing, which happened the Night before last. His Excellency desires me to acquaint
" you, that he shall set out in a few Days for Benares, to take Measures for his own Advantage;
" but that he shall be happy to act in such a Manner as will prove most agreeable to you, and
" that he hopes you will write him instantly on this Subject. This, however, the Vizier seems
" determined on, not to allow Bulwand Sing's Son to hold the same Authority as his Father did,
" either in Country or Forces.

" Fyzabad,
25th Aug. 1770,
10 P. M.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Gabriel Harper."

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 646.

To the Honourable John Cartier, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Gentlemen of the Select Committee.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 648.

§ (" (b) The Vizier Yesterday informed me, that he had received a Letter from Allage Cawn, who
" acquainted him that Bulwand Sing's Son had promised to present the Nabob with Ten Lacks of
" Rupees if he would grant him the Sunnuds his Father held: His Excellency has promised to do
" it (he is much changed in a few Days), provided he pays him double that Sum as a Nezaranah,
" and increases the Revenue Five Lacks per Annum. The Nabob will not I think march until he
" hears again from Allage Cawn. The Truth I believe is, he is apprehensive of determining on
" any Thing until he knows something of your Intentions regarding this Affair.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1471.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1472.

“ His Excellency entreats that you will be pleased to take some effectual Measure for his being repaid the Ten Lacks he lent His Majesty.

“ I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
“ Gabriel Harper.”)
(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXIV.

Book 199. No Page.

Letter from Rajah Cheyt Sing, dated 7th November 1770.

I have been honoured by the Receipt of your Excellency's obliging Favour, acquainting me, that you had written to the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, in Behalf of your Well-wisher, and been exalted by its Contents. His Excellency the Vizier was at first fixed in his Resolution of visiting Benares, and had pitched his Tents in the Road; but Captain Harper, immediately on the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter, having in View the Favour and Friendship of the English Serdars for your Servant, delayed the Vizier's Intentions, came himself to Benares, and has exerted himself in every Instance for the Advantage of your Servant, and the Vizier's Satisfaction. It is evident to the World, that the English Serdars support the Public on every Occasion, and use their utmost Endeavours for the Maintenance of their Honour and Reputation; and Captain Harper, who is endowed with much Wisdom and Understanding, has spared no Pains in the Preservation of the Honour and Character of your Well-wisher, and the Satisfaction of the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah. § (“ (a) The Favour of the English Serdars is such, that I cannot describe the smallest Particle thereof; and if even every Hair of my Head was a Tongue, it would be impossible to express my Sence * of it. May the Almighty preserve the English Serdars in their Establishment, by hearkening to the Prayer of your sincere Well-wisher; and for the rest, may the Wealth and Prosperity of your Excellency endure.”) §

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXV.

Book 75. Page 860.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th November 1775.

Fort William, the 9th November 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Rich^d Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

(a) In pursuance of your Instructions, of Date the 24th August, I received on the 21st October the Sum of 10,000 Gomsoy Rupees from Rajah Cheite Sing, as a Nuzzarannah in Acknowledgement of the Sovereignty of the Honourable the East India Company over the Territories of his Zemindarry, Proclamation of which has been made through the City of Banaras, and Perwannahs have been issued by the Rajah to the several inferior Zemindars, with Orders that the same be proclaimed throughout their respective Districts on the 23d October. I received from the Rajah a Tahud under his Signature in the Form described; administered to him an Oath of Allegiance, and delivered to him the Sunnuds of Investiture, and a Khelaut in the Manner you were pleased to direct in your Letter of the 12th October.

I have made a diligent Inquiry into the Nature of the Mint and Cutwally, and hope to be able in a few Days to transmit to your Honourable Board a satisfactory Account of those Offices.

I have the Honour to inclose herewith the Tahud on the Part of Rajah Cheite Sing; and to subscribe myself, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Benaras,

30th October 1775.

(Signed) Francis Fowke.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1472.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1474.

Agreed, That Mr. Francis Fowke be addressed as follows :

To Mr. Francis Fowke.

Sir,

We have received your Two Letters of the 14th and 30th ultimo.

The Injunctions which you have issued to the different English Gentlemen in Rajah Cheyt Sing's Country, requiring their immediate Return to the Presidency, are very proper, and conformable to our Orders; we now desire that you will acquaint us whether they pay due Obedience to those Injunctions.

Fort William,
9th Nov. 1775.

We are, &c.

Warren Hastings, &c.
Council.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXVI.

Book 76. Page 203.

Extract of a Consultation of the 2d February 1778.

Fort William, 2d February 1778.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, }
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

Read, and approved, the Proceedings of the 29th ultimo.

Reconsidered the Subject of the last Consultation.

Read, the Question therein proposed by the Governor General.

Mr. Wheler delivers in the following Minute:

1st. It being agreed by the 12th Article of the Treaty, concluded between the Company and the Mahratta State 1st May 1776, that 'no Assistance is to be given by the English to Ragonaut Row, or to any Subjects or Servants who may cause Disturbances or Rebellion in the Mahratta Dominions.' I do not think that the President and Council of Bombay are warranted by the Treaty of Porunder, to join in a Plan for conducting Ragonaut Row to Poonah; nor can I agree with the Governor and Council of Bombay, that the Application of Sacoram Baboo, Morabee, 'Furnessce, Batcheba Punder, Tolkagee, Holker, may certainly, with the utmost Justice, be considered as an Application from the Mahratta State, and treated accordingly;' because those Persons, be their Station and Influence what it may, can only be considered as constituting a Party in the State, in Opposition to another Party, headed (as it appears from the Bombay Proceedings) by Nana Furnessce; and I do not think that we are warranted by the Treaty of Porunder, to take a Part in the Divisions of that Government.

2nd. In giving my Opinion on the Second Question, I must first observe, that I entirely disapprove the Conduct of the Governor and Council of Bombay, in coming to a Resolution which may, if the Conditions of it are complied with by the other contracting Party, involve their Government and all the British Possessions in India in a War with the Mahratta State, and this without first receiving the Sanction of our Board as required by the late Act of Parliament. I differ from the President and Council of Bombay, in thinking that the Urgency of the Case would admit of no Delay. And 'that there was an imminent and absolute Necessity of some Measures being taken to prevent the French from getting a Footing in the Mahratta Country.' Their own Proceedings state no Facts to prove such immediate Interference on the Part of the French, but express their Suspicions only of an Agreement being made by the Chevalier Sr. Lubin with Nanna Furnessce, and of an Express having been sent to Europe in consequence; it follows, that even on the President and Councils own State of the Argument, that they have had the same Opportunity as the French Agent to make Representations to Europe of such Negotiations; and that even admitting them to take full Effect there (which I hold to be very doubtful), the Company will have Time to take Measures at Home in consequence, and to transmit their Instructions for the Guidance of their Servants Abroad; and it follows, still more strongly, that the Governor and Council of Bombay were not so pressed in Point of Time but they might have made Application to this Board, accompanied with full Representations of the State of Affairs,

Affairs, and received our Instructions accordingly. I do not therefore think that the President and Council of Bombay are either bound or warranted by the Orders of the Court of Directors to give their Support to the Pretensions of Ragonaut Row, even if they could effect it without a Violation of the Treaty, as the Consent of this Board, as directed by the Act of Parliament, was necessary to be first had and obtained.

3d. It is true that the Company do in their general Letter of the 5th February 1777, say, 'That if the Conditions of the Treaty of Poonah have not been strictly fulfilled on the Part of the Mahrattas; and if from any Circumstances you shall deem it expedient, we shall have no Objection to an Alliance with the Ragoba, on the Terms agreed on between him and the Governor and Council of Bombay;' yet in all their former Orders, though they express the strongest Desire of possessing Salfetta, they strictly prohibit the Governor and Council from taking Possession of it by Force, under any Circumstances whatever, without first obtaining their Permission for that Purpose; and even according to the Terms of the Order first quoted, although the Treaty should not be strictly complied with, yet the Sanction for our making an Alliance with Ragoba depends on our deeming the Circumstances expedient, which, from the incomplete State of the Company's Forces upon the Bombay Establishment, from the total Inability of their Treasury to support in any Degree the Expence of a Mahratta War, from the Danger and Difficulty of affording them Assistance from Fort St. George, in case the Measures which the Governor and Council of Bombay have adopted should terminate in a Rupture with the Mahrattas, and from the still greater Hazard of transporting Troops from hence, added to the ruinous Consequences that must follow from draining this Treasury to support a War in a Part of India so remote from hence, and the Uncertainty of Affairs in Europe, which require every Precaution on our Part to avoid even the Risque of adding to the Embarrassments of Government; I am of Opinion, from strong and urgent Reasons, why an Alliance with Ragoboy, or any Interference in the Divisions of the Mahratta State, is at this particular Time dangerous and inexpedient; and in which, if the Party we espouse succeed in their Views, the Advantages are small and uncertain; if they fail, the whole Burthen of a War with the united Mahratta State must fall on the Company, and perhaps be extended to all their Possessions, the Consequences of which are too obvious to make it necessary to point them out, and cannot be thought of without the deepest Concern.

4th. As the Plan proposed by the Governor and Council of Bombay appears to me neither consistent with the Treaty, or conformable to the Orders of the Company—I cannot give my Consent to it.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 240.

Governor General.—As Mr. Wheler, in his Answer to the second Question, seems to doubt the Reality of the Designs of the French as they are represented by the President and Council of Bombay, I request that the following Extracts of our Persian Correspondence may be entered in this Place, and that Mr. Elliot's Letter, which was addressed to the Board on the First of October last, may be annexed to them, as I think it now, whatever it might have been before, of no Consequence to withhold it from a Place in our Records. These Evidences, the First of which have not I believe been seen by Mr. Wheler, will, I think, remove every Doubt of the Existence of such a Design, and of its having been carried into Execution so far as it could have been effected by the avowed Delivery of the Credentials received by the French Agent from the Court of France, and by the written Engagements affirmed to have been executed between him and one of the Ministers.

Mr. Wheler.—I do not recollect that I implied any such Doubt of the Intention of the French Interference in my Minute. I have, it is true, endeavoured to make it appear, that our immediate Fears cannot arise from any such Apprehensions from the French, as it is said, before they carry Designs into Execution, they have dispatched Monsieur de Sauty with Credentials to the French Ministry.

The Governor General.—Mr. Wheler's Explanation is perfectly consistent with the Words of his Minute; but as I think the Danger which may arise from the French Intrigues at Poonah has not been sufficiently understood, and as these form the principal Grounds for the supposed Resolutions of the President and Council of Bombay, I still desire that the Papers above-mentioned may be recorded in this Day's Consultation.

Extract of Letters relative to the Chevalier St. Lubin.

2. From Row Jee to the Nabob Wallah Jah, dated 13th May 1777.

I some Time ago transmitted to the Presence Two Papers of Intelligence; the former written on the First of Rabbeulawul (11th of April), the latter the 19th of the same Month (29th of April): These you have doubtless received, and have communicated the Contents to his Highness. The Particulars relative to the French Sirdar are these—Mr. Chevalier, with a Train consisting of an Elephant and Standard, and Seven Gentlemen in Palankeens came to Durky, where he remained 10 Days waiting for his Things to come up. On the 24th of Rabbenlawul (4th May) he set out from thence, and travelled to Bhaonry. Bheem Row Pausa went on the Part of Seremunt Pundit Purdhaun to meet him. On the 25th Siccaram Pundit and Nanna Purnaveese went to the Encampment, under

under the Walls of the Fort, where the French Chief was introduced to them. He had not brought his Presents with him. After the Ceremony of the Introduction was over he retired with Siccaram Pundit, Nanna Purnaveese, Madho Row, Sadashao Kishen Row, Belal Boofilas Vackeel, and Conjee the Interpreter, and produced a Letter from the Prime Minister of the King of France addressed to Seremunt Pundit Purdhaun. As there was no Frenchman belonging to the Sircar to read it, Mr. Chevalier read it himself, and the Interpreter explained it. The Substance was, that 'from Time immemorial Friendship and Harmony had subsisted between the Two States, which it was expedient to preserve in Time to come; and that Mr. Chevalier would personally explain all further Particulars.' The Ministers enquired after Mr. Buffy, and were informed by Mr. Chevalier, that he was in Health, and employed in an eminent Station about the Prime Minister; and that he had desired his Compliments to Ramehunder Jadoo Row. They then enquired, if the French and English were Friends, or otherwise, to which Mr. Chevalier answered, that they were at present Friends, and that the French were not at Variance with any Power whatever. This was all that passed in the first Meeting, after which he took his Leave and retired. Provision for 200 Men, Provender, &c. are daily supplied by the Sircar: Mulhar Pundit, Muttasuddy, and 20 Hircarrahs, are appointed to attend on Mr. Chevalier, and procure for him whatever he wants. On the last of Rabbee-ul-awul (9th May) Mr. Chevalier was desired to attend at the aforesaid Encampment to be introduced to Seremunt Pundit Purdhaun. There was nobody of Consequence present at this Interview, except Seremunt Pundit and the Two Ministers. Mr. Chevalier presented Five Paintings on Glass, a Cup, a Gun, a Pair of Pistols, and a Glass by which Poison might be discovered. After some Minutes spent in Professions of Friendship Mr. Chevalier presented a Letter from the French King, addressed to Seremunt Pundit. I have not yet been able to learn the Contents of it; as soon as I do, I shall inform his Highness. After receiving the Letter Seremunt took Leave of Mr. Chevalier, and returned to the Fort. Mr. Chevalier remained in private with the Two Ministers and the Interpreter. Siccaram then desired him to communicate what he had to say; to which he replied, I have a great Variety of Matter to treat of, which I will fully explain at a convenient Time. Siccaram Pundit then said, I will appoint some Person to negotiate your Business for you—it must be a Person who is well versed in your Affairs. I know of no one qualified for this Purpose, except Madho Row Sadashas. Mr. Chevalier, not relishing this Proposal, made answer, He is employed in the Negotiations with the English; how it possible we should unite? Siccaram replied, Be under no Kind of Apprehension on this Account; in like Manner as I am, so also is he, a Muttasaddy of the Sircar. All Negotiations are conducted through Muttasuddies, but I act in such Manner as I think right. Mr. Chevalier made no Reply, but retired. Siccaram Pundit then went to Shathoore to a Wedding. Nanna Purnaveese is also going to Poonah, where he will stay Ten Days or a Fortnight. This of Course occasions a Delay in the Negotiations of the French, which I understand will be concluded on their Return. Madho Row is under great Perplexity; not knowing his Highness's Pleasure in this Matter, he is at a Loss what Steps to take. I have addressed frequent Arzies to you in the Course of the last Month relative to the French, which you have doubtless fully explained to his Highness. I am astonished that I have not yet been honoured with a Line in Answer thereto. It is now necessary that you communicate the above Particulars relative to Mr. Chevalier to his Highness, and write me a full and explicit Answer; and also inform me what Conduct I am to observe here, that I may accordingly satisfy Madho Row. The French have till now remained perfectly quiet; but it appears from these late Measures, that they design to enter again into the Affairs of this Part. I have therefore sent repeated Expresses to the Presence. Having made yourself acquainted with his Highness's Pleasure, write me fully on the Subject.

From the Nabob Wallah Jah to Row Jie, dated the 6th June 1777.

I understand, from your Letter written the 3d Rabeassanie (13th May) to Sheeh Row, that one Monsieur Chevalier, a Frenchman, is arrived in those Parts, under the Pretence of having come from Europe on an Embassy to Row Pundit Purdhaun; and that on this News, a Man of Rank went from Row Pundit Purdhaun, met and conducted him to the Presence of the principal Ministers, who received him with every Mark of Friendship, gave Ear to the Representations of that Impostor, which he himself had fabricated, and then produced as coming from the Prime Ministers of France; and that Madho Row Sadashas conceived that a Connection between him and the Ministers must give Offence to the English Chiefs. The History of this Frenchman is this—He was formerly in the Service of Hyder Ally Khan, and after waiting some Time for an Opportunity of quarrelling with him, he deserted him with a Party of Fugitives, and continued for a long Space of Time to wander in those Parts. Monsieur Bellecombe, who is lately arrived from Europe, in the Station of Governor of Pondichery, has not the least Knowledge of him; but says, that he invents these Impostures to procure himself a Support in the different Places to which he wanders. As the firmest Friendship has subsisted for Three Generations between my Family and that of Row Pundit Purdhaun, I desire you will represent to Madho Row Sadashas, that since Friendship and Union has been firmly established by Treaty between Row Pundit Purdhaun and the English, the Fame of whose good Faith and Steadiness is every where spread, and whose Constancy in Friendship is become a Proverb throughout the World, and since the Governor General of Bengal,

Bengal, who is the absolute Representative of the English Nation in this Country, is the Author of this Treaty, it is necessary that he should reflect how highly displeasing the Encouragement of this Impostor of another Nation, must be to the English, that it is therefore incumbent on him (as a Man of Wisdom, Penetration, and Fidelity to Row Pundit Pundhaun, and as he was employed on Colonel Upton's Arrival at Poonah, on the Part of the Governor General of Bengal, as the Channel of that Negotiation) to paint, to the Ministers of Row Pundit Pundhaun, in the strongest Colours, the Impropriety of shewing any Countenance to such an Impostor, and to persuade them ever to preserve, with the greatest Care, the Friendship of the English, which is of the greatest Value.

Extract of a Letter from Siccaram Pundit to Colonel Upton.

Monsieur Chevalier de St. Lubin, on the Part of the King of France, lately arrived on Board a Ship on this Coast, and landed on Rio-Dunda, belonging to this Government, from whence he transmitted a Letter to the Presence of Seremunt Row Sahib Row Pundit Pundhaun, containing a Request of an Audience, to treat with him, which, if granted, he would wait on him, and fully explain to him the Subjects of his Mission. As Friendship had subsisted from Time immemorial between the French Nation and the illustrious Family of Seremunt Sahib; and moreover, as Hospitality is due to the Envoy of a great Prince, an Order for his Approach was sent from the Presence. When the aforesaid Gentleman arrives, the Subjects of his Negotiation will be explained. The Governor and Council of Bombay will represent this Matter to the Supreme Council of Calcutta in an injurious Light; I have therefore written you, and the Supreme Council, the Relation of what has really passed. Friendship is now established between us, which shall never be interrupted in the smallest Degree. Do you, my Friend, amply represent all the Particulars to the Governor and Council.

Extract of a Letter from Siccaram Pundit, received the 17th of July 1777.

Monsieur the Chevalier de St. Lubin, on the Part of the King of France, lately arrived on Board Ship on this Coast, and landed at Rio Dunda, belonging to this Government, from whence he transmitted a Letter to Seremunt Row Sahib Row Pundit Pundhaun, containing a Request of an Audience to treat with him, which if granted, he would wait on him, and fully explain to him the Subjects of his Mission. As Friendship has subsisted from Time immemorial between the French Nation and the illustrious Family of Seremunt Sahib; and moreover, in Compliance with the Duties of Hospitality, an Order for his Approach was sent from the Presence. When the aforesaid Gentleman arrives, the Subjects of his Negotiation will be explained.

The Governor and Council of Bombay will represent this Matter to you in an injurious Light; foreseeing which, and possessing the most sincere Friendship towards you, I have given you Intelligence of this Gentleman's Arrival, and of what has actually passed. No Interruption shall ever proceed from this Sirkar, of the Friendship which has been so firmly established between us.

From the Nabob Wallah Jah, 3d September.

I some Time ago sent you, for your Information, a Newspaper from Poonah, containing an Account of the Arrival of Monsieur Le Chevalier, a Frenchman, at that Place; and, at the same Time transmitted you a Copy of a Letter, which I wrote to Row Jee, my News-writer, to exert his utmost Endeavours to prevent the Poonah Chief giving Countenance to such a Cheat and Impostor. I now inclose you an Answer from the aforesaid News-writer, addressed to his Brother. Induced, by the Warmth of my Friendship, to send you this Newspaper. You will keep it under the most profound Secrecy; for should it be known that my News-writer had communicated this Intelligence, his Life would be in Danger.

Extract of a Letter from Row Jee to Sheesh Row.

You sent me Two Letters on the Subject of the French Chief, to this Purport, that this Person who was come to Poonah was an Impostor; that no Countenance must be shewn to him, or any extraordinary Appearance of Civility kept up with regard to him; for should the Gentlemen of the Administration of Bengal suspect such an Intercourse, it will be productive of very disagreeable Circumstances; this I perfectly understand. I represented all the Particulars to the Ministers through the Channel of Madho Row Sadashao; but Kishen Row Billal is the Patron of this Frenchman, and makes use of every Method to persuade the Ministers to countenance him. They therefore pretend to Mr. Mostyn and me, that they are about to give him his Dismission; but their real Designs are different; they have been three or four different Times to the House of the French Chief, and I hear that he has promised, that in the Course of Eighteen Months he will procure them from Europe a respectable Body of European Troops, with all the necessary Stores, &c. and that the Chiefs of all the different Settlements shall likewise receive express Instructions for their Conduct from the King of France. He represents, that a Place on the Sea Coast will be necessary for the Residence of the Forces, and the secure Anchorage of the Ships. A small Village has therefore been fixed upon near Riounda: This they will give up to him, as soon as

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an Answer arrives from Europe. He demands at present a Monthly stipend of One Lack and an Half of Rupees for the Support of the People he has with him; and that 10,000 additional Sepoys should be raised, and properly disciplined; he has brought on Shore from the Ships Eighty Pieces of Cannon, and has also with him 200 European Soldiers, with all Kind of Arms and Ammunition, and is desirous of disciplining this small Body. The Ministers say amongst themselves, these Troops will be disciplined under the Direction of Europeans, and the Sepoys which we keep in our Service are without Necessaries or Discipline, but if put under the Direction of Europeans they will be rendered fit for Service; such are their Deliberations. I do not know if Madho Row Sadashao is acquainted with this Circumstance, and conceals it from me, or whether the Ministers keep him ignorant of it. I asked Madho Row Sadashao what was the Reason that Cannon, Lead, Powder, and Ammunition had been landed at the Ghaut of Rio Dunda, and Orders given for the Building of Storehouses, &c. He replied, That it was the tempestuous Season which renders it necessary to unload the Ships—that they had therefore been lightened of their Cargoes—that after this Season was over, they would be again carried on Board the Ships, and the French Chief should receive his Dismission. I shall communicate whatever I learn in future.

Translate of a Letter from Siccaram Pundit, dated the 20th October 1777.

I some Time ago wrote to you Information of the Approach of a Person deputed by the King of France to this Quarter. Monsieur Le Chevalier de St. Lubin has lately been honoured with an Audience of Row Pundit Purdhaun Pishua Shaib, when he delivered Letters from the King of France on the Subject of strengthening and confirming the ancient Friendship which subsisted between the Two Nations, and he also spoke on the Subject of their ancient Intimacy and Connection.

As the rainy Season was set in violently Mr. Le Chevalier did not desire his Dismission, and his Departure has been delayed on this Account. The Duties of Hospitality both to Friends and Strangers are incumbent on Chiefs of high Rank.

Should this Circumstance be related to you in an unfavourable Light, you will not, I am persuaded, give Credit to it. There will never be the least Deviation in this Government from the Duties of the Friendship established, but it will take deeper Root. I send you a Letter, in a Koreta, from Seremunt Row Pundit Purdhaun, addressed to the King of England on the Subject of Friendship, be pleased to transmit it to England, and procure an Answer. By this you will much oblige me, give great Pleasure to Row Sahib Pundit Purhaun, and encrease the Friendship which at present subsists.

Extract of a Letter from Row Jie to the Nabob Wallah Jah, dated the 30th of September.

The French Chief brought here Five Lacks of Rupees in Goods, which he has sold to the Merchants of this Place, but he is to deliver them here; he is accordingly gone with his People to Rio to fetch them.

Extract of a Letter from Duagur Pundit Dewan of Moodajee Boota's Rajah of Berar, received 18th December.

Soon afterwards an experienced Ambassador arrived on the Part of the King of France, with a Letter and Present of various Europe Articles, and earnestly entreated an Audience of Pundit Purdhaun, which he obtained. I was also acquainted with the Discourses they held in private—Five Persons only were privy to this Matter; the Intention of what I have written above is to shew, that as soon as the English entered into an Alliance with Pundit Purdhaun, the Powers of other Countries immediately courted his Friendship, and his Government thereby acquired a fresh Degree of Splendor.

1st. Extract from a Letter from Rowjee to the Nabob Wallah Jah, dated the 11th of April 1777.

Mr. Mostyn informed me that Two French Ships, One carrying 70 Guns and the other 40, were arrived at Rio, and the other at Rio Dunda; that they had sent Boats to learn Intelligence concerning Ingria who was near to them, to Four or Five Men in a Boat from the Ship, who coming to Rio Dunda, visited the Government Gomastah, and through him wrote an Arzie to the Presence, to be admitted to an Audience. Mr. Mostyn hearing this, represented that the French were in Alliance with Hyder Ally Khan, and that it was necessary the Government should be on its Guard; but the Ministers paid no Regard to him, but sent Orders to the Gomastahs, at Rio Dunda, to furnish the French who were arrived there with Conveyances to transport them to the Presence. On the Arrival of these Orders, Three Europeans, Two Coffries, with a Writer of Ingreas, and 45 Peons, set out for the Presence, and arrived at Poonah. On the 28th Nana Purnaveessie returning to Poonah, they waited on him, but what passed between them is not known. Madho Row had taken no Part in this Business, nor is there any Person of Credit engaged in it except Nana Purnaveessie. I hear that some French Officer is arrived at Rio Dunda, and means to proceed to the Presence.

Preference. On this Account Nana Purnaveese continues some Days at Poonah. This Circumstance has thrown a Damp on Mr. Moystn's Negotiations. The French Chief is daily expected; when he arrives I will make myself acquainted with the Subject of his Negotiation, and transmit you an Account thereof.

I learn from Report, that the French Officer's Name is Monsieur Le Chevalier de St. Lubin.

From the Aumil of Windawas, dated the 29th August 1777.

I have already informed you of the Arrival of the French Officer, and of his Engagement with the Ministers to bring them Aid from Europe in the Course of Eighteen Months, during which Time they are to give him the Command of 10,000 Infantry, to be disciplined by him; they were settling the Pay of this Body when your Highness's Letter to me arrived, directing me to explain, in the clearest Manner, to the Ministers, that, by giving Encouragement to a French Sirdar, the long established Friendship between them and your Highness, and the English, would be destroyed, and that they must not expect in such Case any Friendship either from you or the English. This Representation occasioned much Reflection, and threw a Damp on the Negotiation.

I hear that the French Sirdar has written Letters to France through the Factory at Surat, but the Purport is not known. Mr. Moystn told me, that the King of France sent him to gain Intelligence. It is very certain he has a Letter from the King of France. The Minister sent Dispatches to Europe through the Chief of Surat, in consequence of which the King sent this Man; and it is probable that whatever he may have proposed in his Letters will be complied with. For the Sake of Appearances he brought Goods with him, and is engaged in Commerce, but his real Designs are different. His Expences are great—how should he be able to make such Presents of himself? From these Circumstances it is evident that he is no Impostor.

(“ (a) Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

“ Having been fortunate enough to obtain some Intelligence before I left Europe, in which
“ the Interest of the East India Company, and the Influence of Great Britain in India appear to
“ be deeply interested, I think it incumbent upon me to take the earliest Opportunity of communicating it to your Honourable Board. I am concerned at the same Time to be under the
“ Necessity of laying the Facts only before you, without having it in my Power to point out the
“ Channels through which the Intelligence was conveyed to me, as my Promise was most particularly taken before I was myself intrusted with it, that I should conceal the Names of the
“ Persons from whom I received the Information. It was not without some Difficulty that I obtained Permission to inform the Governor General and Sir John Clavering of this material Circumstance, and that only upon Condition, that they should not trust it to the Records of the
“ Company, however secret they might be; the Opinions which those Gentlemen must form as to
“ the Authenticity of the Facts which I now propose myself the Honour of laying before you will
“ be a sufficient Justification of me for addressing you in this Letter.

“ It appears by the Information to which I allude, that Monsieur Sartine, Ministre de la Marine
“ of France has concerted, with Three or Four of the principal Ministers of that Country, a Scheme,
“ the Object of which is, the total Overthrow of the English Interests in India: That he was sensible
“ the Force which France could herself bring against our Settlements would prove insufficient for
“ so great an Undertaking, and had therefore thought it necessary, to the Completion of his Views,
“ to begin by intriguing with the Country Powers, and by endeavouring to secure them in the
“ Interests of France, in Opposition to those of Britain: That for this Purpose it was resolved to
“ send a Person to India, with full Powers, in the Character of Agent, and likewise to send out
“ Persons who, in the Information, are called des Exerceurs, to discipline the Natives of India,
“ and a considerable Quantity of Arms and Military Stores. The Person who was nominated
“ to this Office was described to me as One who had before been in India. He was to go to
“ Pondicherry first, but to assume no public Character, that he might not be subjected to the
“ Suspicions of the English. He is furnished with Letters from the Court of France to all the
“ Country Princes of any Note in India, to be used at his own Discretion. He likewise carries
“ out Presents of considerable Value, which he is to distribute as he may judge necessary. The
“ Substance of his Instructions are, as follows; To treat with such of the Country Powers as he
“ may have Reason to think will most readily assist the Views of France, and to form Alliances
“ with them in the Name of the King of France; to endeavour to persuade the Country Powers to
“ fall upon the English Settlements, and he is authorized to promise such as will accede to his
“ Proposal, the warmest Support of his Nation secretly, till Hostilities are actually commenced,
“ and then openly. He is warned, however, in his Instructions, that France is not to take the
“ Lead in the War, but is to come in as an Assistant only. The Persons from whom I learned
“ these Particulars know for certain, that the Agent sailed for Marseilles, in the Beginning of
“ April last; but was unacquainted with his Name, and unable to inform me for certain what
“ Road he had followed to India, but seemed to be of Opinion, that he must have passed over to
“ Alexandria, in the Intention of embarking at Suez for India.”)

(a) Vide supra, Page 1477.

Having

Having informed you of what I venture to say may be relied on as authentic, it will not be misplaced to add an Account, more in Detail, of some Inquiries which my Knowledge of the above Circumstances led me to make, which, though by no Means so successful as my Zeal on this Occasion would make me wish, will not, I flatter myself, be deemed unworthy of your Notice.

A Circumstance which I learned from Colonel Capper, who had passed through Egypt in February last, and which was confirmed to me by Mr. Dighton, who was in his Company, rendered it very probable that the Agent had passed through that Country in his Way to India; that the French Consul at Cairo was in daily Expectation of the Arrival of a Ship at Cairo when they passed through that Town; and I was told by Mr. Baldwin, an English Gentleman residing at Cairo, that when an Account was brought of a Ship's being seen off or in the Red Sea, which afterwards proved to be the Swallow Sloop of War, the French Consul said, in his Hearing, that he was sure it was a French Ship, as he had certain Intelligence that one was dispatched from India, which should arrive about that Time. I was assured nevertheless by Three or Four French Merchants at Cairo, from whom I made Enquiries upon this Subject, that they never had had any Expectation of seeing a French Ship at Suez; and I learnt at Mocha, that there has not been a single French Ship in the Red Sea this Year. In passing through Marseilles, I made all the Inquiries that I could, without rendering myself suspicious, but could learn nothing of any consequence, but that some Ships had sailed from that Port early in the Year for India. As there was no Ship to sail from Suez under Three Weeks or a Month after my Arrival at Cairo, I had an Opportunity of tracing a Gentleman who had left Cairo a few Days before my Arrival, and who, in many Particulars answered the Description given to me of the French Agent on the other Side of the Water. It appears from the Intelligence which I received, which was principally derived from Mr. Baldwin, and partly from the Gentlemen of the French Factory in Egypt, and from a Turk, whom I shall afterwards have Occasion to mention more particularly, that early in April, a French Gentleman, wearing a Cross, and calling himself the Chevalier de Montagny, arrived at Cairo from France. It was reported, upon his first Arrival, that he was going to India; but after having staid at Cairo about a Month, that Report was entirely dropped, and, upon my asking the Question of the French Consul, was positively contradicted. He associated but very little with the Gentlemen of Cairo, which is uncommon where the Society of Europeans is so small. A Venetian Gentleman, and a Janizary who attended upon the Chevalier, informed Mr. Baldwin and myself, that he had had a Persian Master whilst at Cairo, and used to study that Language great Part of the Day. With some Difficulty the Man, a Native of Damascus, with whom he had studied, was traced, and I had an Opportunity of conversing with him more than once. From him I learnt that the Chevalier had studied Persian with him about Six Weeks or Two Months before his Departure from Cairo; that he understood the Language a little before he came to Egypt, and was able to converse in it, though not without some Difficulty; that he brought Persian Books with him from France, the Names of which were mentioned to me, and had likewise many Persian Letters, which, upon questioning the Turk, I found were Letters of Hindostan, as their Alcabs or complimentary Addresses were used in Hindostan only; that his Attention was given more to these than to the Books; and that he informed this Man, he was going to India, and offered him advantageous Appointments if he would accompany him, which, from an Apprehension of the Danger of a Sea Voyage, was refused by the Turk. About the 20th of June he went away from Cairo, in a very secret Manner, taking Leave of no one, as is always customary amongst the Europeans at Cairo, which was not only observed as a Singularity by Mr. Baldwin and the Venetians, but likewise by the French Merchants, who expressed their Astonishment at what they deemed a Want of Politeness. It is observable, that he left Cairo the Day after the Arrival of a Mail from France. Mr. Baldwin would have remained ignorant of his Departure, as the Chevalier had not been visible for a Month before, had he not by mere Accident seen a considerable Quantity of Baggage going out of Cairo, which, upon Inquiry, he found to be his; and he was then told by the Arabs, a Body of whom always escort Travellers across the Desert, that they were going to Suez. The Air of Mystery with which every Thing was conducted which had any Relation to this Gentleman, led Mr. Baldwin to be more particular in his Enquiries; and the Custom Master, a Native of Egypt, and who could consequently have but little Idea of the Jealousy subsisting between the two Nations, observed that there must be something very particular in this Gentleman, who, though there were Four English Vessels at Suez, could not be persuaded to embark on * One of them for India, where he was going, but was resolved to go to Judda or Mocha on † a Boat, in which he was subjected both to Danger and Delay. I cannot help dwelling a little upon this Circumstance, because it seems to me to be a strong presumptive Proof that the Chevalier is in some Shape employed by the Court of France. It was necessary to apply to the Custom Master from his Office for a Country Boat, and he was the Person who I conjecture advised him to embark on board an English Vessel, and unless the Chevalier's Dislike to this Mode had been expressed in a Manner very marked, it is not probable that a Native of Cairo would have drawn such a Conclusion from it. The Misfortunes which befel Mr. Grand Maison, and the Seizure of his Papers after his Death on Board the Terrible, is a Circumstance with which your Honble. Board must be acquainted, and of which the Chevalier could not be ignorant, as I myself heard the Story related at Cairo, after which it is not to be wondered at if he would not

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

trust himself in an English Vessel. The last Circumstance which I learned at Cairo seems to be the most conclusive, which is, that he was furnished with a very large Credit by the Court of France; and this Circumstance I rely upon as authentic, because I was informed of it by a French Merchant at Cairo, and likewise by a French Renegado at Suez, who learned it from the Chevalier's own Servants. It will not be misplaced here to observe, that Monsieur Grand Maïson had a similar Credit for Ten Thousand Venetian Sequins, about £ 4,500. When I enquired whether it was customary for the Court of France to grant such Credits, the French Gentleman who informed me of it seemed sensible that he had committed an Imprudence, and said that he imagined the Chevalier de Montagny was employed by the Court as a Man of Literature and Knowledge, to make a Journey into Egypt. Upon my Arrival at Suez, I found that the Chevalier had been there, and not being able to find a Boat that would sail with him in less than three Weeks, had made a Journey to Mount Sinai, from whence he returned a few Days after my Arrival at Suez, and had sailed for Judda about the 15th July. I thought it worth while to enquire whether he had used any Mathematical Instruments in his Excursion to Mount Sinai, and was assured by the Arabs who accompanied him, that he had carried none with him, having left his Baggage at Suez. Had he been employed as a literary Traveller, he certainly must have used Instruments. His Servant told the Renegado, that he was a Traveller of Curiosity, and meant to go from Judda to Mecca: This was not possible, as he embarked avowedly as a Christian; and as it is notorious that the Mahommedans allow no Christians to approach a City which they esteem so holy, and which they would conceive to be polluted by the Presence of those whom they call Infidels.

I have thought it necessary to be very minute in the Account of what I was able to discover relative to this Gentleman, because it appears to me, that he must be employed by his Court in some Shape or another. Though there are many Circumstances which render it probable that he is not the Person intrusted with the Commission mentioned in the first Part of my Letter: Though the French Title of Chevalier is a Title which carries little, or indeed no Importance in it in any Part of Europe, it is not so common in India; and if the Chevalier de Montagny should turn out to be the Agent, the Court of France will certainly, in some Shape, have departed from their original Plan, which was to give him as little external Consequence as possible. I was likewise told at Cairo, that he is himself a Major in the Army, and the Son of a Person who either is or has been a Fermier General, and that his Family, by a late Promotion, are become Noblesse. There is one Part of the Intelligence I received at Cairo, which does not agree with the Information given me in Europe, as it was positively asserted that he had never before been in India; though the Truth of this Assertion may be doubted, as his talking Persian, and his being in Possession of Indian Correspondence, are sufficient Reasons for suspecting that he had been there. One French Gentleman went so far as to say to me, that he was a Person qui vouloit se donner du merite envers les Bureaus. If the Chevalier de Montagny had been entrusted with so important a Commission, it is very extraordinary that a vessel should not have been ready to receive him at Suez; and none having even come into the Red Sea in the Course of the whole Year, affords a strong Presumption that he is not the Person, though it by no Means amounts to a Proof, as many possible Accidents may have occasioned such a Mistake; and it must be observed on the other Hand, that the French Consul, who is the national Agent there, assured himself that one would arrive. The French Merchants disagreeing with him in this Expectation, leaves room to conjecture, that the Ship he expected was employed by Government, and not upon a trading Voyage, as he is himself restricted from Trade. On the whole, I doubt not your Honble. Board will deem the Appearances sufficiently strong, to think it worth while to take some Steps to clear up whatever may appear doubtful about this Gentleman; and as it is possible, and indeed likely, that he should assume another Name and Character upon his Arrival at Mocha, I made particular Enquiries about his Person, and venture to add, however useless it may be, the Description I received of it: He is short in his Stature, stoops much, and looks down when he is speaking with any one; his Hair is brown, and his Complexion inclinable to be dark; his Legs are remarkably ill proportioned, being nearly as thick at Bottom as at Top. He is accompanied by a European servant, who is a stout tall Man.

He will, in all Probability, make an exceeding long Voyage down the Red Sea, and will not be able to reach Mocha till the latter End of August. * He will find no French Ship at Mocha till the latter End of August. He will find no French Ship at Mocha, and will be reduced to the Necessity of embarking on Board the Alexander, an English Ship trading in the Red Sea, or of going over Land to Muscat, on the Persian Gulph; a Journey not to be performed without much Difficulty, and great Delays. It is, however, possible that he may arrive Time enough to sail in a Portuguese Ship, which intended to sail from Mocha to Surat about the 20th August. At any rate, I think it is not possible that he should be landed in any Part of India sooner than the End of October.

Oct. 1st. 1777.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. Elliott.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

Mr. Francis having drawn up Objections to the Resolution of the President and Council of Bombay, in the Form of a Protest, with his Reasons stated in distinct Articles, I have thought it proper to copy his Minute entire, and to insert my Reply opposite to each corresponding Passage, for the better Comprehension of the several Arguments contained in both.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 319.

8th. Because it is at all Times the Duty of this Council to give their utmost Attention to the Preservation of Peace in India, but at this Conjunction more particularly than at any other, while a considerable Part of the National Force is employed in America, and while the Apprehension of a War with France and Spain hangs over the Councils of the Nation.

8th. The Argument which is here introduced as an Objection to the proposed Measure, would, in my Judgment, be better applied to the Defence of it. If the Apprehension of a War with France and Spain hangs over the Councils of the Nation, we relieve them from a considerable Share of their Apprehension by establishing a firm Interest in the most powerful State of India; and by checking, in its first Growth, the Seeds which the French have sown of an Alliance with it, and which, if suffered to grow to Maturity, may prove fatal to the British Possessions in India; at the same Time it is the most unexceptionable Way by which the French Designs could possibly be obviated, as they have no ostensible or direct Concern in these Disputes, but will be eventually crushed by the Overthrow of their Friends; whereas, by waiting till they have acquired an Establishment in the Mahratta Dominions, we shall be reduced to act openly against them, which we cannot do without an immediate additional Hazard, nor without involving the Two Nations in a War.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 350.

The Governor General having sent in the following Minute since last Council Day, it was immediately circulated.

Gov. Gen.
Minute rela-
tive to Jugg
Mohun Dutt.

The Governor General thinks it proper to inform the Board, and desires that the Secretary will send this to the Members of it for that Purpose, that he received Information in October last, that a Man named Jugg Mohun Dutt, a near Relation of the Sircar of Mr. Chevalier, the French Commandant, used daily to frequent the House of Lalla Sevuck Ram, the Mharata Vackeel, and to hold very long and secret Conferences with him. Having taken the proper Means to ascertain the Truth of this Information, the Governor General gave Orders for his being apprehended and brought before him; but these were not executed, the Man soon after falling sick, till Yesterday Morning, when he was taken coming from the House, and before the Door of Lalla Sevuck Ram. Being brought before the Governor, and questioned, he declared that he never had been before at the House of Lalla Sevuck Ram; and afterwards, that he had been but once before there. As this Denial of an Intercourse, which had before been ascertained beyond a Doubt, served but to corroborate the Suspicion of a Connection between them, tending to disturb the Peace of this Government, the Governor General sent him immediately to the New Fort under a Guard, and caused all the Papers in his House to be seized, and sealed, in the Presence of creditable Witnesses, and to be brought to his House, where they now remain.

Deeming it improper to proceed further in this Inquiry till he shall have received the Sanction of the Board for that End, he begs Leave to propose, that Persons properly qualified may be nominated to examine the Papers now under his Charge, and for that Purpose, that each Member of the Board will be pleased to appoint a Person versed in the Bengal Language, (in which the Papers are mostly written), to meet at the Governor's House, and jointly to inspect them, and to take the Reports of the Evidences to this Transaction.

Saturday,
31 January 1778.

(Signed) Warren Hastings

The following Minutes were returned upon the foregoing.

Minutes on
Ditto.

Mr. Francis.—I approve of the Precaution taken by the Governor, and agree to his Proposal. I am not acquainted, or do not recollect that I am, with any Gentleman versed in the Bengal Language, except Mr. Moore, who, I believe, is qualified to examine the Papers in question.

P. F.

I approve, and think Rajah Nabkissin ought to be present at the Inspection of the Bengal Papers.

R. B.

I agree

I agree to the Governor General's Proposal; but as I neither am in Habits of Intimacy or Acquaintance with Gentlemen skilled in the Bengal Language, I cannot recommend any One to examine the Papers now under the Governor's Charge.

E. W.

The Governor General having ordered the Papers which were seized to the Council House, and Mr. Moore and Rajah Nob Kissen attending, they are delivered to them, with Directions to select such as have any Relation to Conferences or Concerns with Lalla Sevock Ram, the Maratta Vackeel, and to deliver back the others immediately to the Owner, Jug Mohun Dutt.

Mr. Moore and Rajah Nobkissen having examined the Papers of Jug Mohun Dutt in his Presence, inform the Board that they contain nothing but Accounts and Papers relative to his own Concerns, but no Letters received, or Copies of Letters written by him; and having put several Questions to him on the Subject of his frequent Visits to Lalla Sevock Ram, the Maratta Vackeel, they deliver them in with his Answers, as follows:

Jagemohun Dutt being interrogated, gives the following Information:

Report of Mr. Moore and Rajah Nob Kissen.

* Sic in Orig.

For about a Month past I have been visited constantly Twice a Day by one Ramjoy Sircar, an Acquaintance of mine, who informed me that he was deputed by Shaik Abdullah, who wanted me to be introduced * him to Laloo Sabuckram, promising that if I would effect it, it would be attended with some Advantages to me; to this Purport the Visit of Ramjoy Sircar were constantly employed, and in the most urgent Terms. I informed him that I was not on Terms of Friendship with Laloo Sabuckram, but would contrive Means of having his Wishes answered.

With this Intent I went to Holassyrain, a Gomastah of Cassmeerymulls, and told him that I was desirous of introducing Shaik Abdullah to Laloo Sabuckram. He said that he was not very intimate with Laloo Sabuckram, but could go so far as to mention it, which he would do if I would communicate my Business; but that Atterally Cawn, a Doctor in Calcutta, was very intimate with him, and advised me to obtain the Introduction through him. In consequence I went Three different Days to Atterally Cawn. The first he told me that he was very intimate with Laloo Sabuckram, and would undertake the Introduction: He afterwards informed me that Laloo Sabuckram had been to his House the preceding Day, and that he had communicated the Purport of my Business to him, adding 'do you stay at Home Tomorrow, I will then visit Laloo Sabuckram, and will send for you from thence.' But Atterally Cawn did not go as he promised, nor sent to me. This occasioned me to send a verbal Message by One of my Lices, named Ducey, to Atter Ally Cawn, telling him of my Disappointment the Day before, and informing him that I should remain at Home all that Day, that if he went to Laloo Sabuckram he might send for me. He replied that he had said every Thing to Laloo Sabuckram that was favourable to me; that he had no Occasion to go to Laloo Sabuckram, but desired that I would on his Recommendation. At this Time Ramjoy pressed me much to go, and insisted upon it: In consequence I went with him to Laloo Sabuckram. Laloo Sabuckram talked very kindly to me for some Time, and at Length asked me if I knew how the English cyphered and wrote; telling him that I did, he sent for his Pen and Ink, and desired me to write the English Alphabet and Figures, which I did; this done, he wrote an Explanation of every Letter and Figure in the Nyagnee, and sent the Whole into his Office, telling me that he intended to have his Son taught English. All this Time Ramjoy was with me; soon after I told Laloo Sabuckram that Shaik Abdullah was very desirous of being introduced to him. He asked with what View, and whether with Intent to forward any Letters, (he did not say to what Place, or on what Subject): I told him that I was not acquainted with Particulars, which I supposed Shaik Abdullah would communicate himself.

I then got up to take my Leave, and did so; it being late at Night he gave me a Mossaul, and ordered some of his Servants to attend me, and I got Home about 11 o'Clock. I do not know the Names of the Servants that attended me.

On Friday last I received a Morning Visit from Ramjoy and Shack Abdullah's Munthee (whose Name I do not know), they told me it was a lucky Day, and desired me to go and introduce Shack Abdullah to Laloo Sabuckram, requesting me to go then and apprise him that we would wait on him in the Evening. The Munthee's Reason for my giving this previous Information, was to be convinced that my Intentions were sincere. I set out, and they accompanied me to the Door of the House, which seeing me and Ramjoy enter, the Munthee took his Leave. We found Laloo Sabuckram shaving; we apprized him of our intended Visit in the Evening, and were coming away when the Governor General sent for me.

Q. Who is Ramjoy Sircar?

A. He is an Inhabitant of Calcutta, but has Employment about Camp.

Q. You say that this is the Whole of what passed within about a Month, and that Ramjoy Sircar constantly visited you Twice a Day during that Time,—did he never omit a Day?

A. He omitted Three Days that he was at Chandernagore. When he returned he appeared to be very impatient and hurried.

Q. How

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Ramjoy Sircar?

A. I have been very long acquainted with him, but for these Five or Six last Years I never saw him till within the last Month.

Q. Whereabouts in Calcutta does he dwell?

A. He told me in a Lane behind the Dwelling House of Luckicant Seats, in the Boro' Bazar.

Q. Where is he at this Time?

A. I do not know;—when he saw the Governor General's Servants come for me he went away.

Q. You say that if you introduced Shaik Abdullah to Laloo Sabuckram, Ramjoy Sircar promised you some Advantages; was this Promise made before he went to Chandernagore, or after he returned?

A. It was made the First Time he came to me.

Q. Do you know Shaick Abdullah?

A. No.

Q. Do you know where he lives?

A. Ramjoy Sircar told me that he lived in Chappatollah, near the Byteconnah Buzar.

Q. Did you ever before see his Munshree?

A. I never saw him before—but he bears the Appearance of a respectable Person, and is very well dressed. The Munshree told me that Ramjoy Sircar would constantly attend on me on the Part of Shaick Abdullah.

Q. Did you ever inform Holapynam of what passed after your Visit to him?

A. I have not.

Q. Did you inform Atturally Cawn of these Circumstances?

A. I have not; nor have I been near him since my Visit to Laloo Sabuckram.

Q. Are you acquainted with the Views of Shaick Abdullah in getting introduced to Laloo Sabuckram?

A. I am not.

Q. Can you produce Ramjoy Abdullah and his Munshree, or any one of them?

A. I have not been Home, and therefore cannot tell—if I am allowed to go Home, as it is not known where I am, nor what I am a Prisoner for, I imagine they will come to me as usual,—in which Case I shall be able to produce them.

Q. Who was present during your First Visit to Laloo Sabuckram?

A. Ramjoy accompanied me there.—When we entered, Laloo Sabuckram was alone; but his Two Sons entered soon after, accompanied by Two other Persons, one of whom was allowed a Seat.

Q. What length of Time past before they entered?

A. About Two Hours English.

Q. Who was present at your Second Visit?

A. Laloo Sabuckram, myself, Ramjoy, the Shaving Barber, and a little Boy.—This Visit lasted only about One Hour.

Q. Do you know what Ramjoy went to Chandernagore for?

A. When he returned I asked him, and he told me that he had only been to see some particular Friends.

Being asked whether he would swear to the above Deposition, he says he will.

Ordered, That Jugg Mohun Dutt be remanded back to the Fort, to continue in Confinement there till further Orders.

The Governor General desires that his Aurrzebgy may be examined upon the Subject of the Information which he has received of the Conference held by Jugg Mohun Dutt with the Murrat Vackeel, and that the Persian Translator may be ordered also to translate the Papers which he shall deliver to him on this Subject.

19786

Agreed to.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 370.

The Secretary having received the following Letter from Mr. Francis he communicated it to the Governor General.

To James Peter Auriol Esquire, Secretary to the Governor General and Council.

Mr. Francis to
the Secretary.

Sir,

I have sent the Madras Papers to Mr. Wheler, and desire you will submit my Opinion to the Governor General, that the Letter for that Presidency should go, a Number in the present Pacquet, or at least an Extract from that Part of it which relates to the Requisition from Bombay, and Hyder Ally's Connections with the Commandant at Pondicherry.

Tuesday Morning,
3d February 1778.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) P. Francis.

The Governor General.—Instead of the Proposal made by Mr. Francis, I would recommend that the Letter from Fort St. George with its Enclosures be added to our last Consultation, and that the Substance of it, with our Resolution upon the Requisition made to them by the Presidency of Bombay for a Re-inforcement of Troops, be mentioned in the general Letter.—This will connect and close the Subject of our late Proceedings.

Mr. Francis.—Agreed.

The Letter from Fort St. George and its Enclosures are accordingly entered in this Day's Proceedings, as follow :

Honble. Sir, and Sirs.

In our Letter of the 9th December, we acknowledge the Receipt of your Favour, dated the 17th September, and informed you of our Intention to reply to it in a short Time; we shall now, in consequence, proceed to give you our Sentiments in the clearest Manner we are able upon the several Points stated in that Letter.

Although we do not find from the latest Intelligence which has been received, that there is any Probability of an immediate Rupture with any of the States of Europe, yet the unsettled Situation of Affairs at Home, which by the last Accounts was likely to continue for some Time longer, ought certainly to put us as much as possible on our Guard against an Event of such Importance to the well being of the Company's Possessions in India. We shall therefore, on our Part communicate with you on this Subject most cheerfully, and at all Times be ready to join our best Endeavours to maintain the present Security.

Agreeably to your Request we have ordered a Return of the actual State of the Troops under this Presidency to be made out, by which you will perceive that in Europeans we are deficient of the proper Establishment 226 Men. The few Recruits sent out by the Company for these Two or Three Years past have proved very inadequate to our Wants, and our Force becomes still more weakened by our late Engagements with the Rajah of Tanjore for the Protection of his Fort and Country; so that we apprehend were any Occasion to call for the Exertion of our whole Strength in the Field, we should be very deficient in the proper Complement of Europeans: With Respect to the Means of completing the Establishment (concerning which you desire our Sentiments) we can only say, that repeated Representations have been made to the Court of Directors on this Subject, but the Difficulties they are under in providing Recruits, on Account of the American War, have, as we believe, hitherto prevented their sending the proper Number. We have therefore no Means or Prospect of completing our Establishment of Europeans but with your Assistance, and we submit it to your Consideration whether it may be expedient to afford such Assistance at this Time from your Presidency.

Our present Establishment of Sepoys, consisting of 29 Battalions, or upwards of 23,000 Men, is in general complete; Five of these Battalions were raised last Year on Account of Tangore; and the late Commander in Chief recommended also, that Regiments of Black Cavalry should be maintained by the Company on the same Account, as soon as sufficient Funds could be provided for their Support; but this Measure hath not yet been adopted, and the Subsidy paid by the Rajah of Tanjore will not at present admit of our raising any additional Force for the general Protection of the Carnatick.

As it is not unreasonable to suppose, in case of a War with France, that the earliest and most formidable Attack will fall on our Possessions in India, we deem it an Object of great Importance to be effectually prepared for resisting the first Efforts of the French, which will probably be directed against our Settlements on this Coast; in this View it may be proper to apprize you of the particular Situation in which we stand with respect to Supplies of Money.

The Revenues of the Company under this Presidency amount, by the most favourable Computation, to somewhat more than 15 Lacks of Pagodas, of which about 12 Lacks are under the immediate Management and Controul of the Company, and the Remainder, arising from the Jagheir and Poonamallee Farm, are under the Controul of the Nabob, and accounted for by him to the Company, in certain stipulated Kists. Besides this, we receive annually about Two Lacks for our Imports, and Draughts upon England. With these Funds, supposing the Nabob regular in the Performance of his Engagement, we are able to defray our ordinary Charges in Time of Peace, and provide an Investment of near Six Lacks of Pagodas; more we cannot do, and our Treas-

fury, with the best Economy, is never in a Condition to answer any extraordinary Demands that may come upon it.

Being dependant on the Nabob, not only for the Revenues of the Jaghire and Poonamalies, but also for the Reimbursement of near Four Lacks of Pagodas expended annually in the Payment of the Troops expressly maintained for the Defence of the Carnatic, we are frequently subject to great Inconveniencies for Want of Money, and we feel them particularly at this Time from the Situation of the Nabob, which appears to be, and we believe really is, a good deal embarrassed by an enormous Load of private Debt, for which he had given Assignments and Orders upon almost the whole Revenues of the Carnatic, and thereby deprived himself of the Means of fulfilling his Engagements punctually to the Company. The Nabob has lately written us a Letter informing us, that he has concluded certain Articles of Agreement with his private Creditors, which have enabled him to disengage his Country entirely from these Incumbrances, and he promises to grant no further Assignments of any Kind whatsoever upon his Revenues. We have not yet had Time to deliberate on the above Letter, and can only say therefore at present, that we shall think it our Duty to take all possible Care that the Nabob's Arrangements with his private Creditors does not interfere with or impede the Payment of his Debt to the Company, for which we shall endeavour to obtain ample Provision.

Whilst we continue thus dependant on the Nabob for Money, and have no Resources within ourselves to answer any Failure on his Part, the Companies Affairs lie continually exposed to Danger, and we can be at no Certainty even for Money to pay the monthly Charges of our Troops, a Circumstance which cannot fail of impressing us with very disagreeable Apprehensions; but if we are liable to this State of Insecurity in Time of Peace, how much more Reason have we to be alarmed, should a War find us in a Situation so incapable of employing the Forces of the Company with Effect? Having no Money in our Treasury, and possessing no Controul over the Resources of the Carnatic, we should probably, in such an Event, be reduced to the utmost Distress before we could receive the Benefit of foreign Aid.

This Subject has been frequently treated in former Advices to the Company from this Government, and many forcible Arguments, drawn from the Experience of past Times, have been produced to shew the Propriety of having always a sufficient Fund in our Treasury to answer the Exigencies of the War. The more we think upon the Subject, the more we are convinced such a Fund is necessary, and that without it, under the present System, we might be unable, were the Carnatic, or the Possessions of the Company suddenly invaded, to put our Troops in the Field, so as to employ them to any good Purpose: We flatter ourselves, that what we have said will engage your serious Attention; and as the Company's Possessions, on this Coast, lie more open to a powerful Invasion than those of Bengal or Bombay, and will, in all Probability, be the first Object of Attack, in case of a War with any European State, we doubt not you will consider of the Propriety of sending us a sufficient Supply of Money to enable us, on an Emergency of this Kind, to act with Vigour until we can be further supported from Bengal.

You are pleased to desire our Opinion upon the best Means of making a Diversion in favour of Bombay, should an Enemy appear on that Side of India: We think the French are the only European Power in a Condition to form Designs against any of our Settlements, and were they to meditate an Attack on Bombay, the only Diversion which it appears to us could be made, would be by sending our Troops against Pondicherry, which in its present State, would be an easy Conquest.

With respect to the probable Views and Connections of the different Powers around us, their Strength and Resources, these are Subjects upon which we can write with little Degree of Certainty; for the Means we have of procuring Intelligence are not to be depended on, and we cannot put the Company to that Expence which is necessary to procure good Intelligence, without the Hazard of incurring Blame; however we shall, as you desire, give you the Information in our Power upon these Points.

We shall here speak first of the Maratta Government, which holds the first Rank among the States of India, for real Strength and powerful Resources for War; their present Views seem principally turned to the Conquest of Hyder Ally, who has been the most troublesome Opponent they have met with in the South. Fortunately for Hyder the late intestine Divisions amongst them have enabled him to recover the greater Part of the Countries of which he was dispossessed before these Divisions took place, and he appears now in a Condition to resist them with some Prospect of Success. He has at this Time in the Field, as we are informed, a Force consisting of about 30,000 Sepoys with Small Arms, of 50,000 Matchlockmen, 28,000 Horse, and 27 Guns; and the Maratas have assembled a Body of 67,000 Horse, and about 50,000 Matchlockmen, and are encamped within Five Miles distant from him. In this Situation it is probable an Engagement will very shortly happen, which may prove decisive. The Marattas expect to be reinforced by Troops from the Soubah of the Dewan, and his Brother Bafatit Jung; and if their Reinforcement arrives in Time, there is little Doubt but they will be greatly an Over-match for their Opponent.

With respect to any Connections which may have been formed by the Maratta State, we can only speak from Conjecture. It seems probable that some Engagements may be in Agitation, or perhaps

perhaps concluded between that State and the Soubah; and they have lately, we believe, maintained a close Correspondence with the French, as appears from the Proceedings of Mr. St. Lubin at Poonah, and the Grant which they have given to the French at Chowle on the Malabar Coast, of which you have been already advised.

Hyder Ally's Military Strength, as appears by the Force he has now in the Field, is very powerful, and the Revenues arising from his different Possessions are immense, amounting, we believe, to Three Crores of Rupees. His whole Attention seems at present engaged by the Marattas, and his Views confined to the Preservation of his own Dominions; he has a Vakeel at Pondicherry with Mr. Bellecombe, from whom he receives every Assistance the French can at present afford him.

Mr. Bellecombe, as we are advised, keeps up a constant Correspondence with Hyder, and endeavours all in his Power to engage him in the Interests of the French.

The Government of the Soubah, Nizam Ally Cawn, is so weak that we believe his Views are chiefly confined to his own Preservation, and it is not probable that he has lately formed Connections with any of the other Country Powers, except perhaps some temporary Engagements with the Marattas.

The Nabob has however just received Intelligence, that a Person of some Consideration lately arrived from the Soubah's Court at Pondicherry, and was received with great Respect by Mr. Bellecombe, but the Purpose of his coming is not as yet known.

With regard to our Friend and Ally the Nabob, we shall only say a few Words, as his Situation is so well known. He has lately reduced his own Troops considerably, and instead of Seven Regiments of Cavalry, which he before kept up, he has now only Four; the Revenues of his Country may be reckoned from 25 to 30 Lacks of Pagodas annually. The Nabob has no Connection but with the English, we believe him sincerely and steadily attached; and, as far as we can judge, he has no Views independent of their Friendship and Support.

Our Sentiments upon the proper Alliance to be formed with any of the other Powers, in case of Invasion are briefly these:

The Maratta State is already too powerful, and we are of Opinion that no Alliance could be formed with them for our Advantage, without entering into Engagements which would tend to aggrandize them still more, and ultimately prove dangerous to ourselves; we think Hyder might, in such an Emergency, be made an useful Ally, as his Troops are more warlike, better disciplined, and better appointed than those of any other Power; but we are afraid the Nabob could never be brought to act cordially in such an Alliance, as he has long entertained a rooted Enmity towards Hyder, and hath on several Occasions manifested it, in Opposition to his own true Interests. As to the Soubah, little could be gained by a closer Union with him, and our Opinion, both in respect to him, and the Marattas, is, that we should endeavour, in case of a War, to prevent their taking Part against us; but that we could prefer Hyder as an Ally whose Assistance might be the most serviceable.

We think it necessary to inform you, that we have just received a Letter from the Gentlemen at Bombay, requesting that 200 Europeans, a Battalion of Sepoys, and 50 Artillery Men may be held in Readiness at Palamcottah, to march to Anjenjo at a Moment's Warning. We have the Honour to enclose a Copy of their Letter, and to acquaint you that, upon careful Deliberation, we are clear in our Sentiments, that such a Force could not, in prudence, be sent from the Coast at the present Juncture, when we have so near a Prospect of War; when our Establishment is incomplete, and when our Fortifications here, and the Fortrefs of Tanjore, are not in so finished a State, which you will observe by the inclosed Reports, as to render it safe to detach any Part of the Troops stationed for their Defence. But were there not even these powerful Motives for declining a Compliance with the Request of the Gentlemen at Bombay, we should, in another View, consider our Acquiescence as improper; for we conceive the Measure in Agitation there will not be undertaken without your Consent and Approbation, and we should be very unwilling, were it even in our Power, to make such Preparations before the Measure had obtained the Sanction of your Concurrence, unless the Exigency of the Case was very pressing, which is not apparent from the Letter we have received.

We lately took under Consideration the Nabob's Claims on the Rajah of Tanjore, which were repeatedly brought before the Gentlemen of the late Administration; and frequent Demands were made of the Rajah, to deposit a Sum of Money on that Account into the Company's Treasury, until the Decision of the Court of Directors on the Nabob's Claims could be had; but the Rajah was so positive in his Refusal to make any Payments on Behalf of the Nabob, that nothing was obtained from him. When the Matter came before us, we thought it as reasonable that the Rajah should deposit a Sum of Money for the Purposes above mentioned: That we came to the Resolution of requiring from him 4 Lacks of Pagodas on this Account; and we were the more induced to this Step from a Review of the low State of our Finances, and the Consideration that such a Sum remaining, even in Deposit, within our Reach would be acceptable to the Company.

Upon these Principles we proceeded, and thinking that the Business might be sooner and more effectually concluded, by deputing a Member of our Board to negotiate with the Rajah, than by Correspondence of Letters, we sent Mr. Perring on that Service, which he executed in a few days very much to our Satisfaction.

The Rajah shewed the same Aversion to the Nabob's Claims that he had manifested upon every former Application, but contented to deposit the Money from a Motive of Friendship to the Company, subject to whatever Orders they might send out on the controverted Claims. The Rajah represented his Inability to complete the Payment of so considerable a Sum from his Revenues in less than Six Months, having besides this Money Three Lacks of Pagodas to pay in the Course of the next Four Months, on Account of his annual Subsidy to the Company. We therefore agreed to receive the Deposit from him on the following Payments; viz.

On the 30th January	—	—	Pagodas	50,000
28th February	—	—	—	100,000
30th March	—	—	—	50,000
30th April	—	—	—	50,000
30th May	—	—	—	50,000
30th June	—	—	—	100,000
				Pagodas 4,00,000

We have formerly explained to you particularly the Influence acquired by the French in the Guntoor Circar, and the Troops of that Nation entertained in the Service of Baflet Jung: The present State of the Force which is commanded by Mr. Dehally, is One Troop of European Cavalry and One of Indian, consisting of 100 each; Two Companies of Topasses; Two thousand Sepoys; and Four thousand Peons.

The Zemindar of Gomsur, situated in the District of Ganjama, having frequently withheld his Tribute, and being now considerably in Arrear to the Company, we have deemed it necessary to assemble a Force, consisting of Two Battalions and Six Companies of Sepoys, in order to compel the Zemindar, if necessary, to pay his Arrears; but we hope he may be induced by these Preparations to discharge what is owing from him without reducing us to that Necessity.

Since writing the foregoing we have received Intelligence from Hyder's Country of so late a Date as the 8th instant, by which we find that Hyder attacked the Maratta Army on the Night of the 5th instant, and gained a considerable Advantage over them; the Particulars are explained in the Papers of Intelligence, and we have the Pleasure to transmit a Copy of it for your Perusal.

Fort St. George,
16th January 1778.

We have the Honour to be, &c.
John Whitehill,
President, &c. Council.

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation.)

A P P E N D I X. N° CCXVII.

Book 13. Page 235.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th July 1778.

Fort William the 7th July 1778.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

At a Council; Present.
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

Read, and approved, the Consultation of Yesterday.

The Morning Star, a Vessel belonging to the Bombay Marine, arrived last Night with Letters from that Presidency, from Suez, and from the President and Council at Fort Saint George, which are now read as follow:

§ “ (a) Gentlemen,
“ We dispatch the Company's Vessel, the Morning Star, express, to convey to you a Packet
“ this Day received from Mr. Baldwin at Grand Cairo; and for greater Security, we also transmit

(a) Vide supra, Page 1480.

“ Copy

“ Copy of his * Letter to us received at the same Time, containing Intelligence, next to a Certainty, * N.B. This is
 “ of War being declared between France and Great Britain. a Counterpart
 “ By this Vessel we have sent Advices of the same Import to the Presidency of Madras, and of the Letter
 “ Sir Edward Vernon.”) which follows.
 “ We beg you will return the Morning Star immediately to Bombay; and are, with Respect, &c. §

Bombay Castle,
 12th June 1778.

(Signed)
 W^m Hornby, &c. Council.

“ (a) Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
 “ In my Quality of Agent to the Honourable the East India Company, it may seem incum- Mr. Baldwin
 “ bent upon me to communicate to their Presidencies in India any Intelligence which may affect at Cairo.
 “ their Interest or Safety; but I am in no Doubt, in the present Crisis of public Affairs, of its War between
 “ being my Duty as an Englishman; I therefore have the Honor to lay before your Honble. France and
 “ Board, a Sequel of the Advices arrived since the Departure of Captain Thirtleton on the 7th of England.
 “ April from Suez.
 “ On the 27th following I received an Express from my Agent at Alexandria, dated Alexandria
 “ the 25th of April 1778, containing the following Advice, viz.
 “ Last Night came to an Anchor in this Port, a Venetian Ship under the Command of Captain
 “ Tanabochia, being only Nine Days upon his Passage from Coron, in Mocca, who brings
 “ Advice, That before his Departure from Coron, a French Tartan came in there with public
 “ Dispatches for the French Consul, intimating the Declaration of War with England, and that
 “ an English Squadron had fell in with and taken Twenty-eight Sail of French Ships laden with
 “ Warlike Stores for America.’ The French Merchants have received the same Intelligence at
 “ the same Time, and I thought it too consonant to the Situation of Public Affairs not to take
 “ proper Notice of it. Captain Pruett was that Day going to Suez in order to depart, and I thought
 “ it right to present him with the following Letter; viz.

“ To Lieutenant Ashuread Pruett.

“ Sir,
 “ I have just received Intelligence from Alexandria, dated the 25th instant, to the following
 “ Purport: (Here was inserted the Copy of the before mentioned Paragraph.)
 “ Now, Sir, as this Intelligence seems more than probable, and a Confirmation or Contradiction
 “ may arrive in the Course of a Week, you may think it your Duty to retard your proposed Depar-
 “ ture, in order to convey Information of such Importance to the Company’s Affairs into India, it
 “ is mine to offer it to your Consideration.
 “ All the latest Advices from Europe gave us the best founded Expectation of such an Event,
 “ and the unusual Delay of some expected Merchant Ships from Marseilles, give us room to con-
 “ jecture that an Embargo may have been laid upon all Shipping for the Purposes of the War. In
 “ order to get the best Eclaircissements possible of the Intelligence brought by the Venetian Captain,
 “ and to gain Time, if his Report should be true, I shall immediately detach a Messenger to
 “ Alexandria, with Directions to my Agents there, to entreat the Venetian Captain to make a
 “ regular Deposition of the Advice he brings, to affirm it in the Presence of Witnesses, and to send
 “ it to me immediately. The Messenger will be back in Seven Days.
 “ I dare not venture my Opinion, whether the Service may be an acceptable one or not to the
 “ Honble. Company, since I met with such a Disappointment in the Event of my best meant Exer-
 “ tions in their Service last Year; but at all Events the Public will receive a Benefit from it, and
 “ Public Good is the Object which employs me in the present Address.

“ Cairo, 27th April 1778.

“ I am, &c.

George Baldwin.”

“ Mr. Pruett answered me, that he would postpone his Departure from Suez until the Return of
 “ the Express from Alexandria, and I dispatched the Messenger the same Moment. In Five Days
 “ more a more important Messenger arrived to the French. On the Second of May, in the Evening,
 “ being in Conversation at a French House where most of the French Gentlemen assemble, Letters
 “ were brought in express from Alexandria, and distributed severally as they were addressed. Monf.
 “ Noel Olive, a young Gentleman, was the first that had perused the Advices, and upon being asked
 “ impatiently by the Count de Stanlefort, next to whom I sat, what was the News, Monf. Olive
 “ made Answer, greatly agitated in his Spirits, that the Tartan was arrived from Marseilles, bring-
 “ ing Advice that the War was declared at Paris on the 30th of March against England. The Count
 “ turned to me, saying, he was extremely sorry, and we mutually exchanged our Wishes that it
 “ might not be of long Duration. I mention this to prove that I could not have been mistaken in
 “ my Comprehension of Monf. Olive’s Intelligence; it merited, notwithstanding, some closer En-

. (a) Vide supra, Page 1478.

“ quiry, and I have discovered, from unquestionable Authority, that the State of Things are really
 “ as follows; viz. ‘ The Court of France, predetermined to break with England, or seeing a War
 “ inevitable, issued Orders to the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, to dispatch Tartans to all
 “ the Ports at the Mediterranean, directing the Consuls to put all their Subjects upon their Guard.
 “ That on the 26th of March the Tartan sailed from Marseilles with these Orders, and her Progress
 “ has since been to Algiers, Tunis, Tripoly, and Malta, and lastly at Alexandria. The Captain
 “ of the Tartan reports, That being at Malta on the 16th of April, a Courier arrived there with
 “ Advice of the Declaration of War at Paris on the 30th of March. The French Merchants of
 “ Cairo want to conceal this Advice, but the many concurring Circumstances make it too strong a
 “ Presumption not to give it the most implicit Credit.’ The private Advices obtained by indirect
 “ Means from the French Merchants themselves, confirm all these Reports; and say more, that
 “ the Government at Marseilles had sequestered Two English Vessels then in that Port, and had
 “ made the Crews Prisoners. But as strong a Confirmation as any is, in a private Letter from the most
 “ capital House of Marseilles to a French Merchant here; it is dated the 25th of March. I read it;
 “ it says thus, ‘ By a Courier just come in from Paris we receive Assurances that Lord Stormont
 “ has been recalled, and that England declared War against France on the 18th current, in Con-
 “ sequence of which Advice the Mahon Packet Boat made Sail immediately for Mahon.’ This I
 “ attest to upon Oath, and that every Circumstance herein recited is the Report of the French them-
 “ selves; the Arrival of the Tartan is manifest to all the World. To add however Weight to these
 “ Assertions, and to give such a Degree of Authenticity to an Intelligence which may so deeply affect
 “ the Councils of all India, as seems proportioned to, or rather necessary to its Importance, I have
 “ entreated the English Gentlemen, fortunately at present in Cairo, to subscribe to the following
 “ Opinion; viz.

“ That many of us were present on the 2d instant May, at the Conversation when the French
 “ Advices arrived; that we have severally heard the above Reports confirmed from different People;
 “ that it is the firm Opinion of every one of us, that the War is unquestionably declared, and that
 “ it is for the Interest of the Nation that the Intelligence should be conveyed to India as expediti-
 “ ously as possible.’

“ Cairo, 4th May 1778.

Signed,

“ John Shaw, who can affirm to this
 “ by Letters from Alexandria
 “ and Leghorn.

“ Jam^s Home,
 “ M. H. Graves,
 “ Will^m Browne,
 “ W^m Barrington,
 “ Ja^s Sutherland,
 “ James Amos,
 “ George Skipp,
 “ Rich^d Hughes.

“ With the above Authority I trust, Honble. Sir, and Sirs, you will justify my Zeal in
 “ hastening away this Dispatch. I have only another Observation to make which leads to the
 “ general Conclusion, that the Merchant Ships expected from Marseilles have suspended their
 “ Voyages, and confirm my Conjectures of the Embargo laid upon the Shipping there. This con-
 “ sidered with the other weighty Circumstances have determined me not to wait the Return of the
 “ Express from Alexandria: Five Ships are at Suez by whom any momentous Intelligence can be
 “ conveyed if I should receive Orders, or the * Enigency should require it. I entreat the Honor
 “ of your Protection, and subscribe most respectfully, &c.

“ Cairo, 4th May 1778.

“ Geo. Baldwin.

“ Postscript.

“ While the above Dispatches were closing, came in the Return of my Express from Alex-
 “ andria, bringing with him Letters arrived by a French Vessel from Leghorn, dated the 9th
 “ April.

“ The Venetian Captain has wrote me a Letter, in which he confirms Word for Word the
 “ Intelligence handed me by my Agent, as inserted in the First Part of this Dispatch. My
 “ Agent further writes me, ‘ That upon the Arrival of the Tartan at Alexandria, the French
 “ Consul assembled all the French Subjects there, and communicated to them the Orders of
 “ his Court, which consisted in informing them that they were to guard against the English
 “ Ships at Sea, who they were thenceforward to consider as their open Enemies.” §

Extract from the Duplicate of a Letter, dated the 25th of March, from Messrs. Reynolds and
 Clegg of Leghorn. The Original is with a Vessel that sailed on the 7th of April, but not yet
 arrived.

“ From our Newspapers you will collect our political Situations, especially in regard to Ame-
 “ rica, for which Place Commissaries are gone out to treat and fix, if possible, an Accomadation
 “ with

with them: At all Events a War with France is expected; and there is a general Uproar on the Continent. Turks and Russians, Prussia and Austria, it is daily expected will come to Blows, &c.'

Extract from the same, dated the 7th April.

' War it is imagined is now declared between us and the French, both Ambassadors having abruptly left the respective Courts; considerable Speculations have been made at Marseilles; here, at Genoa, &c. on this Expectation.'

Extract of a Letter, dated the 9th of April from Messrs. Otto, Franck, and Co. of Leghorn.

' Ere this reaches, you may probably have heard the French Court have entered into a Treaty with the Thirteen United Provinces of America of Commerce and Friendship; and that having caused it to be notified to the English Court, the King forbid his Presence to the French Ambassador, and ordered Lord Stormont to come away from Paris without taking Leave; which, with Lord Chatham and Earl Shelburne being admitted into the Ministry, imagine a Rupture between the Two Courts inevitable. War Premiums are already paid, and the Prices of many Articles have advanced by the Speculations made in consequence of the ill Humour which subsists between the Two Courts. The Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia have both large Armies on Foot; the Russian and the Porte are in no good Understanding together; that Europe is on the Eve of being involved in a general War.'

True Extracts.

(Signed) Geo. Baldwin.

(" (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" The Company's Ship Morning Star is just arrived from Bombay with a Letter from the President and Council there, enclosing Accounts from Mr. Baldwin at Cairo, by which we are advised that War was actually declared by Great Britain against France on the 18th March last, and by France against Great Britain on the 30th of that Month. The Gentlemen at Bombay inform us that they have sent the same Advices to you by the Morning Star, we shall not therefore detain the Vessel to send you a Copy of what we have received, but will transmit Copies to you by the Osterly and Grosvenor which will sail for Bengal Tomorrow.")

Fort St.
George.

§

We are exceedingly pleased to find by a Letter from Mr. Hastings to our President, that your Board have determined to send 10 Lacks of Rupees to us by the Seahorse Frigate. Such a supply at this Juncture will be of great Service, and you may rest assured that it shall be sacredly reserved for the Purpose we desired it.

As you will probably before this Time have received the Company's Orders regarding the supplies for China this Season, which they have directed to be drawn from your Treasury, we deem it proper to apprise you that, however anxious we may be to give all the Aid in our Power to the China Trade, it would be highly imprudent, upon the Intelligence we have received, to part with a Rupee from our expected Resources, in which we include the Ten Lacks from your Presidency. It will therefore rest with you intirely to assist that Branch of the Company's Concerns with the Money they have desired. We shall forward the 20,000 Pagodas for which we have drawn on you.

We think it highly improbable that Sir Edward Vernon will, in the present Situation of Affairs, be able to send One of the Frigates to your Presidency, for the Purpose of conveying the Treasure which the Company have ordered for China. Should any later Intelligence from Europe contradict the Advice received from Mr. Baldwin, we shall transmit to you the earliest Notice of it, informing you at the same Time whether a Frigate can be spared.

Fort St. George,
the 25th June 1778.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

Tho' Rumbold, &c. Council.

The Secretary having received the following Letter from Captain Sutherland of the Caranja, who was dispatched to Suez in September last, lays it before the Board.

Sir,

Mr. Baldwin has by this Opportunity given the Honble. Board a particular Account of the present important Intelligencies from Europe in Two Letters, and leaves me only Occasion to acquaint you with my Intentions in Respect to my future Proceedings.

Captain Sutherland from
Suez.

The last Orders you honoured me with, were to wait here for particular Orders from the Honble. Court of Directors; but as it is almost the general Opinion here, that all the India Pacquets by Way of Suez this Year must have been seized, as they went in French Vessels and could scarcely have arrived before the Commencement of the War, I judge it my Duty to return to India with the First Packet that comes recommended to Mr. Baldwin as important.

Cairo, 4th May 1778.

(Signed) Ja^s Sutherland.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1480.

(" As

§ “ (a) As the Truth of the Intelligence contained in the above Letter from Mr. Baldwin at Suez is not to be doubted, and as it must be soon followed with an authentic Confirmation of the Fact, the Board judge it necessary to take their Measures immediately upon it: They are of Opinion, that the most effectual Step for guarding against any hostile Designs of the French in India, would be to take immediate Possession of Pondicherry; a Step so obvious, that they entertain very sanguine Hopes, that the President and Council at Fort St. George will have already resolved to carry it into Execution; but, lest they should not, it is unanimously agreed, that it be strongly recommended to them to order a proper Force to march directly towards Pondicherry, and to prepare to take Possession of that Place on the Instant that they shall receive a Confirmation of the News of a Rupture between France and England.

To prepare to
attack Pondi-
cherry.

To form an
Alliance with
Hyder Ally.

“ The Governor General informs the Board, that he has been advised, by several Letters received from Mr. Rumbold, that Hyder Ally Cawn had very urgently solicited an Alliance with the Company by repeated Letters, and a Person of Trust expressly deputed to him for that Purpose. As it is a Point of very great Importance to take the most early Means for securing the Friendship of Hyder Ally, and to prevent the French from engaging him in their Interests, the Governor General submits to the Board the Propriety of recommending this Measure in very earnest Terms to the President and Council of Fort St. George. A Treaty already subsists betwixt the Company and Hyder Ally, to which he thinks that the President and Council of Fort St. George may be instructed to join such additional Conditions as will serve to cement a good Understanding with him, and to insure his Assistance; but carefully to avoid any Engagements which might draw their Forces from the immediate Protection of the Company's Possessions, and of the Payen-gaut.

“ Agreed to the Measure above recommended by the Governor General; and
“ Resolved, that the following Letter be immediately written and dispatched to Fort St. George.

To Fort St.
George.

“ Gentlemen,
“ We have just received your Letter of the 25th June, by the Morning Star.
“ We have also received, by the same Conveyance, Letters from the President and Council at Bombay, and from Mr. George Baldwin at Grand Cairo, informing us that a War has been declared between France and England.
“ As the Intelligence communicated by Mr. Baldwin is too well authenticated to leave any Doubt of the Truth of it, we expect that it will soon be confirmed by Authority; in the mean Time, however, it is our Duty to be active in preparing Measures to guard against the Designs of the French in India: The first and most effectual Means of preventing the ill Consequences of them will certainly be to take immediate Possession of Pondicherry. We therefore earnestly recommend it to you to march a proper Force for that Service directly towards Pondicherry, and hold them in Readiness to attack that Place the Instant the News of the War shall be confirmed.
“ The utmost Secrecy should be observed on this Occasion; and we have no Doubt that you will take every Precaution to maintain it.
“ We understand that the Nabob Hyder Ally has urgently solicited an Alliance with the Company by repeated Applications to your President. As we deem it a Point of very great Importance to take the most early Means to secure the Friendship of this Chief, and to prevent the French from engaging him in their Interests, we strongly recommend it to you, to negotiate and conclude such Conditions with Hyder Ally, in Addition to the present Treaty subsisting between you, as may serve to cement a good Understanding with him, and to insure his Assistance in case of Necessity, carefully avoiding any Engagements that may draw the Company's Forces from the immediate Protection of their own Possessions, and of the Payen-gaut.”)

Fort William, the 7th July 1778.

We are, &c.

§ “ (b) The Board think it proper, before they proceed any further in the Consideration of this Business, to annul the Letter to Colonel Leslie prepared Yesterday, and now laid before them for Signature; and to direct him, on the Grounds of the Information now received, to proceed with the Detachment under his Command to Berar, a Country on his Road to Bombay, which is at the same Time contiguous to Bengal, and convenient for the Return of the Troops if it should appear expedient to recall them for the Defence of these Provinces. The following Letters are therefore written to Colonel Leslie, and ordered to be dispatched to him this Evening by express Pattamars:

“ Sir,

“ We have received Intelligence by the Way of Suez, that War was declared by the Court of France against England on the 30th of March last, we think it necessary therefore to give you

(a) Vide supra, Page 1481.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1491.

“ peremptory Orders to proceed with the Detachment under your Command, by easy Marches,
 “ on the Road to Berar, but not pass beyond that Province until you shall receive further In-
 “ structions from us, notwithstanding any Orders to the contrary which may be sent to you from
 “ the President, &c. Council of Bombay.

“ Fort William,
 “ the 7th July 1778.

We are, &c.”)

Sir,

As it is of the greatest Importance that the Contents of the enclosed Letter should be kept
 a profound Secret, we think it necessary to inclose it in this Cover, and to direct that you suffer
 no Person whatever to peruse it, nor to know the Purport of it through your Means.

To General
 Stirling; en-
 joined Se-
 cretly.

Fort William, the 7th July 1778.

We are, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 255 of the same.

Agreed, That the Board assemble again Tomorrow Morning for the further Consideration of
 these Advices.

Warren Hastings,
 Rich^d Barwell,
 P. Francis,
 Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXVIII.

Book 16, Page 234.

Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors,
 dated August 17th, 1778.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of
 Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honble. Sirs,

Par. 3. Our present Dispatches will be * will be conveyed to you by the Eagle Packet, which
 we have thought proper to return to you for that Purpose.

Secret Dept.
 * Sic in Orig.

“ (a) 4. On the 7th ultimo we received a Letter from Mr. George Baldwin, at Cairo, dated 4th
 “ May, acquainting us with the State of Affairs in Europe. He quoted several Authorities and
 “ Extracts from private Letters, to prove that Great Britain was at War with France: He added,
 “ as Intelligence from undoubted Authority, that Tartans had been dispatched from Marseilles
 “ to all the French Ports in the Mediterranean, to caution them against the English as their open
 “ Enemies; and he further informed us, that he understood a mutual Declaration of War had
 “ been made, in London on the 18th March, and at Paris on the 30th of the same Month. He
 “ corroborated all these Informations, by annexing the Testimony of several English Gentlemen
 “ at Cairo; that they had only heard the Reports he alluded to, but believed them to be well
 “ founded.

“ 5. With such circumstantial Evidence before us, we thought that no Time should be lost in
 “ proceeding upon it as Fact, and therefore agreed to take such immediate Measures as we judged
 “ necessary for the Security of your Possessions committed to our Charge. We ordered Colonel
 “ Leslie, with his Detachment, to halt when he should arrive within the District of Berar, and to
 “ wait there for further Orders. We wrote to the Presidency of Fort St. George, recommending it
 “ to them, to assemble a sufficient Force in the Neighbourhood of Pondicherry with all possible
 “ Expedition, to be ready to invest that Place the Moment that a Confirmation of the News should
 “ arrive. We advised them to open a Negotiation with the Nabob Hyder Ally, who lately had
 “ made repeated Applications to their President to solicit an Alliance with the Company. We
 “ ordered the Balance of Cash, which had accumulated in the Hands of our Resident at Owde, to
 “ be immediately sent down to the Presidency; and called for such Accounts as might enable us to
 “ determine the State of our immediate Resources.”)

Further Extract from the same Letter, beginning at Page 238.

7. The next Objects which came under our Consideration were the Measures immediately ne-
 cessary for the internal Defence of this Country. We ordered Two Battalions of Sepoys to cross

(a) Vide supra, Page 1491.

the River, from the Barrockpore Station, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Dow, to surround the Town of Chandernagore, in order to prevent the Removal of any Inhabitants or Effects. Colonel Dow was instructed to demand the Surrender of the Place from Mr. Chevalier, and to attach all the Effects both public and private, but to permit the Inhabitants to remain in quiet Possession of their Houses on Parole. Mr. Chevalier, although he was at Home at the Time the Sepoys were posted in their different Stations, contrived to elude their Vigilance, and to make his Escape, as we understand, in Disguise; he continued his Flight as far as Cuttack, and was there apprehended, by means of Mr. Elliot, with the Escort which attended him, in his Way to Berar.

8. The Town of Chandernagore, with all the French Ships and Property, were surrendered, after Mr. Chevalier's Retreat, by Monsieur Hocquart; the eventual Commandant, to Colonel Dow.

9. We in like Manner demanded the Surrender of all the French Factories throughout the Provinces, attached the Effects contained in them, and made the Subjects of that Nation Prisoners of War.

10. We dispatched the Morning Star Armed Vessel belonging to the Bombay Marine, which had been sent round with the Intelligence, down the River, to seize all the Pilot Vessels and Pilots belonging to the French, and afterwards ordered her to cruise in the Roads with Two of the Company's Pilot Schooners, on board of which we placed a Force of Sixty European Soldiers, in order to take all the French Merchant Ships that might enter the River. You will perceive, by the Reports and Lists entered on our Proceedings, that they were successful in both these Services.

11. Having thus taken such Steps as appeared instantly necessary at Home, we thought it advisable to acquaint the Commander of his Majesty's Fleet, and the other Presidencies, with our Proceedings, to recommend it in the strongest Terms to that of Fort St. George to march their Army immediately against Pondicherry, and afterwards to plan the Reduction of Mahé, which we did not think the President and Council of Bombay could Spare Troops to effect, to urge the Presidency to collect all their Force on the Island of Bombay, evacuating, and even demolishing, if necessary, the Fortifications on Salsette, and to request in general of Sir Edward Vernon, that he would co-operate, with his Ships, in any Services, where their Aid might be requisite.

§ ((a) 12. "We have agreed to augment our own Military Establishment by the Addition of Fifteen Companies of Native Artillery and Nine Battalions of Sepoys. Three of these Battalions are now forming by Drafts from the Regular Troops which are stationed in the Nabob's Dominions, and the other Six will be composed of Recruits. But as we think it just, that Rajah Cheyt Sing should contribute his Part to the Charges of the War, we have determined that Three of these Battalions should be raised and maintained at his Expence, by Means of a Subsidy of 5 Lacks per Annum, which he has agreed to for One Year.")

13. We have further embodied the Militia of the Town of Calcutta, and revived the Office of regulating Captain, for assembling and disciplining that Corps.

14. And having now, as we hope, provided a sufficient Force for the Defence of this Country by Land, we intend to make the following Distribution of them, taking Care to keep our Veteran Troops upon the Southern Station, viz.

With Colonel Leslie	—	—	—	1 Company Native Artillery.
				1 Regiment Cavalry.
				6 Battalions of Sepoys.
In the Nabob's Country, beyond the Line of Guarantee	—	—	—	2 Companies of Native Artillery.
				2 Regiment of Cavalry to be ready to march down.
				9 Battalions of Sepoys.
				1 Regiment of Europeans.
In the Nabob's Guaranteed Domimions	—			1 Company D ^o Artillery.
				6 Battalions of Sepoys.
At Chunar	—	—	—	1 D ^o D ^o .
				1 Company European Invalids.
At the Presidency, and under its immediate Command	—	—	—	2 Regiments of Europeans.
				4 Companies D ^o Artillery.
				15 Companies, Natives, D ^o .
				14 Battalions of Sepoys.
In the Midnapore District, to form an Army of Observation	—	—	—	3 Battalions of Sepoys.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1492.

Further Extract from the same Letter, beginning at Page 245.

20. On the 20th ultimo we received further Advices from Mr. Baldwin, dated at Cairo the 7th May, stating his former Intelligence of the actual Declaration of War between Great Britain and France to be premature, yet confirming the Grounds of it by such Testimonies as made that Event appear to us inevitable; and a Letter from Mr. Thomson, who went Home by that Route charged with Dispatches to you, dated at Marfeilles the 18th April, affirmed as authentic, that Fifteen Ships of the Line, with Transports, and upwards of Five thousand Troops, and sailed from Toulon on the 13th of that Month; and that the English Vessels in the Harbour of Marfeilles, to prevent their sailing, had their Rudders taken off. This served to confirm us the stronger in Opinion of the Propriety of the Steps we had taken, and we resolved to pursue them on the same Plan, without any Relaxation. We are happy, however, to have acted so consistently with your Commands of the Fifteenth April, by anticipating the Contents of them. We are also happy, by the Receipt of those Commands, to be relieved from that State of Anxiety and Suspence, which, in a Case of this Importance, must inseparably attend a Possibility of Doubt.

22. The President and Council of Fort St. George, before the Receipt of our Letter declining to send them a Supply of Money, which we advised you we had written in our last, had applied to the Commodore for a Loan of One of His Majesty's Ships to convey the Treasure to Fort St. George, which, relying on our affording the Aid required, they expected from us. We therefore, on the Arrival of the Sea Horse, took again into Consideration the State of our Funds, with View, if possible, to prevent their Disappointment, and finding that we might spare them Ten Lacks of Rupees, without subjecting ourselves to any immediate Distress, we furnished them with that Sum, which we understand they have duly received.

23. In consequence of a recent Application from that Presidency, we have ordered 630 Barrels of Gunpowder, which is all we can at present spare them, to be shipped for their Use.

24. We are advised, in the same Letter from Madras, of their Intention to proceed, without Loss of Time, against Pondicherry; and as we conclude that they will have Dispatches to convey to you on the Subject of this important Operation, we have ordered the Eagle to call on the Coast for a Packet.

25. A Letter which we have intercepted from Monsieur Bellecombe, the Governor of Pondicherry, to Monsieur Chevalier late Commandant at Chandernagore, containing Matter of some Consequence, we think it proper to enclose a Copy for your Information.

Fort William,
the 17th August 1778.

(Signed at the End)
Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler."

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXIX.

Book 13. Page 511.

Consultation and Appendix of the 24th July 1778, beginning at Page 511 of the same Book.

(" (a) Fort William, the 24th July 1778. Secret Dept.

" At a Council, Present,
" The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
" Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
" Philip Francis }
" Mr. Wheler indisposed.

" The Proceedings of Yesterday read and approved.

" The Secretary lays before the Board the following Minute from Mr. Wheler.

" Fort William, the 23d July 1778.

Mr. Wheler's
Minute.

" Having been prevented from attending the Board this Day by Indisposition, Mr. Francis has favoured me with a Communication of certain general Propositions given in by him for the Defence of Bengal, and for making a Loan of 50 Lacks of Current Rupees at 5 per Cent. Interest.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1495.

" I take

" I take this Opportunity to declare that the above Propositions, as well for the Defence of Bengal as for making the Loan in Question, meet with my entire Concurrence and Approbation.

" The former, or something adequate thereto, I deem absolutely and indispensably necessary for the Safety of the Country committed to our Charge, and that any further Delay in taking the most effectual Precautions against the Possibility of an Invasion after the Advices we have received, and knowing the embarrassed State of our Government at home, which leaves us little Prospect of Assistance from thence, will be absolutely inexcusable towards our Employers, the People under our Protection, and the British Nation at large.

" The Loan I deem a very judicious and adviseable Measure, as well to have such a Sum in case of Emergency, as to secure the Attachment of so considerable a Part of the Inhabitants as would probably become Subscribers; and I have no Doubt, if begun immediately, but we shall in the Course of Two or Three Months be able to fill it up; but if this or other Precautions are neglected till the Time of Danger, they will then be impossible and unattainable.

" I sincerely hope that the Emergency of the Case will unite every Member on the present Occasion, and that the Motions will be followed by unanimous Resolutions.

" The Governor General delivers in the following Letter from the Chief Engineer.

" To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

The Chief
Engineer.

" Sir,

" Having already furnished you with a List of such Engineer's Stores as I deem requisite for the actual Defence of Fort William, I shall now consider the Arrangements which I apprehend to be absolutely necessary for impeding the Progress of an Enemy who may come properly prepared for the Siege of that Fortress.

" To defeat such an Enterprize there are Four principal Objects to which I conceive the Attention of Government should be particularly directed; viz.

" 1st. To endeavour, if possible, to keep Possession of the intricate Channels which form the Entrance into the River Houghly.

" 2dly. To oppose an Enemy's Fleet in their Progress up the River at every Place where the Channel is narrow, or the Navigation difficult and dangerous.

" 3dly. To make a determined and resolute Stand against the whole Force of an Enemy at the Post of Budge-Budge.

" 4thly. To oblige an Enemy to make their Attack upon the South Side of Fort William.

" The Means of opposing the Entrance of an Enemy's Fleet into the River I have already explained in my Letter to the Board of the 15th instant, I shall therefore say nothing more upon that Subject at present, except to express my anxious Wishes that the whole Plan may be soon carried into substantial Execution.

" To obstruct the Passage of an Enemy's Fleet up the River Houghly, many natural Difficulties are still to be overcome, both from the skilful Pilotage which is required in some of the Channels, and the Narrowness of others. It is at such Places that new Impediments may be opposed with the greatest Success, and Batteries should be erected upon Points of Land which command and rake those Channels in the most advantageous Manner, and where the Distance is not so great as to render the Certainty of striking an Object precarious: But of those commanding Situations such only should be chosen as may be made defensible against the sudden Assault of a Body of Troops which might be occasionally landed from an Enemy's Fleet; and at all these chosen Posts good Redouts, fringed with strong Pallisadoes, should be erected. If they are properly constructed, such Works are not to be carried by the mere Effort of the Firelock and Bayonet; neither will the Defendants receive such Annoyance from the Cannon of the Ships of War. The Expence of these Works will be trifling in Comparison of the very essential Service which may be expected from them, and an Enemy must inevitably be either frequently reduced to the Necessity of landing Cannon and Mortars, or to risque the Loss of their Ships upon every Attempt to pass a Station where such Obstacles are added to the natural Difficulties of the Navigation.

" I am unable at present to point out all the Situations which are proper for the Construction of the forementioned Works; and until I have made a particular Examination of the River myself, in Company with Mr. Gilbraith, who I had the Honour before to recommend as a Man whom I wished to consult as an able and experienced Pilot, I can only recommend some additional Works to be executed at Budge Budge, and the Point of Sangrail to be occupied without Loss of Time.

" Besides the Opposition and Retardment which an Enemy may receive from the Works before mentioned, we have, I hope, a still more formidable Means of destroying their Squadrons by Fire in the narrow Channels of the Houghley. In my own Opinion, our Attempts could seldom fail of Success but from the most palpable Mismanagement, or Ignorance of the Person who might be charged with this Part of our Defence. It is from a thorough Conviction of the Mischief which may be done to an Enemy's Fleet by the Means of Fire Floats, that I most earnestly request you will permit me to prepare one Set, in order that an Experiment may be tried, with which they can be laid on board a Ship riding at Anchor in the Stream, and of the Impossibility of a Ship under

" Sail

“ Sail evading their terrible Effects, by any other Means whatever than that of altering her Course
 “ briskly; but this would be a momentary Expedient, for if she escaped the Flames, no Skill could
 “ afterwards prevent her from running aground, and no Efforts from being destroyed by our
 “ Batteries.

“ The Confusion and Damage which must inevitably arise from the Use of these formidable
 “ and perhaps unexpected Weapons of Defence would, I apprehend, frustrate all Hopes of forcing
 “ a Passage up the River; and an Enemy must then be reduced to the Necessity of landing their
 “ Troops a considerable Distance below Calcutta, or of abandoning their Enterprize entirely; which
 “ latter Measure would, in my Opinion, be most prudent, though in Appearance less honourable
 “ to the Commanders; for I should consider an Attempt to conquer Bengal with an Army which
 “ has its Fleet to escort and defend from the Banks of the Houghley, and at the same Time is
 “ obliged to open Trenches and erect Batteries before every Post which prevents their Progress up
 “ the River, could afford but a very indifferent Prospect of Success.

“ In these various Attacks, to which I foresee an Enemy must be reduced, their Troops will
 “ be constantly harassed by our Sepoys, and besides, be very much exposed to the Cannon Shot of
 “ our armed Vessels and floating Batteries, both which may be employed on these Occasions to great
 “ Advantage; and although they may not do much real Mischief, yet they will incommode and
 “ retard the Operations of an Enemy, and most probably compel him to erect Batteries for the sole
 “ Purpose of keeping our Craft at a greater Distance; neither can any Attack be carried on with
 “ Safety to their Ships, without they first occupy both Sides of the Rivers with Troops and Can-
 “ non; for if one Side remains undefended, our Fire Floats may be conducted to their Fleet with
 “ Ease and Safety. In short, I see so much real Labour which must be performed, and so many
 “ Difficulties which must be surmounted by European Soldiers and Seamen, at the End of a long
 “ Voyage, that I am ready to believe an Enterprize so hazardous may probably be entirely frustrated,
 “ without one Cannon of Fort William being employed for the Defence of Bengal.

“ In the present Situation of our Affairs, very little or no Opposition could be given to a power-
 “ ful Squadron of Ships, with a considerable Body of Land Forces on Board. The Post of Budge
 “ Budge is the only Place which has yet been made use of for that Purpose; but the Works are
 “ only calculated to oppose the Progress of our Enemy's Fleet by the mere Effect of Cannon Shot,
 “ and no Advantage whatever has been taken of the natural Strength of the Situation. Our Bat-
 “ talions, it is true, might do considerable Mischief to Ships, but the landing of a Body of Troops
 “ with a few small Mortars, would oblige the Defendants either to surrender in Twenty-four Hours,
 “ or to make a precipitate and dangerous Retreat.

“ It is to remedy this unaccountable Oversight, that I propose, with your Permission, to con-
 “ struct such additional Works of Earth and Pallisadoes as will not fail, in my Opinion, to render
 “ the Station of Budge Budge formidable, even to the whole Force which any Enemy can bring
 “ against it.

“ My Plan is, to erect a Number of strong fraized Redoubts within the Ditch of the Intrench-
 “ ment that surrounds the Old Fort, each capable of containing One hundred Sepoys, and to have
 “ Two small Pieces of Iron Cannon to be used occasionally; these Works to be flanked, and
 “ defended by each other reciprocally both by Musquetry and Cannon. As these Redoubts will be
 “ situated close behind a Ditch of about Forty Feet in Breadth, with at least Seven Feet Water in it,
 “ an Enemy cannot therefore possibly carry one of them by Assault, nor can such Works, in such a
 “ Situation, be taken by any other Means that I know of than that of a regular Attack; and as the
 “ adjacent Ground is very low and marshy, the Business of erecting Batteries and making Trenches
 “ must be attended with prodigious Labour and great Difficulty. I am convinced the Besiegers
 “ will make a very slow Progress in their Approaches. Indeed, if we consider the important Objects
 “ which must engage the Attention of an Enemy during the Time of this Attack, such as guarding
 “ their Ships from the Effects of our Fire Floats, both above and below (which I think almost
 “ impossible); the taking and maintaining Possession of the opposite Shore, to prevent their Fleet from
 “ being cannonaded by the Guns attached to our Troops of Observation on that Side; to secure their
 “ Camps and Out-posts before Budge Budge against the Attacks and Insults to which they will be
 “ liable from the Troops that may be most advantageously stationed for that Purpose behind the
 “ neighbouring Marshes, where they remain in Safety, and return from their Attacks with great
 “ Security by the Means of Dingies and Canoes; I say, if we reflect upon an Enemy's Situation
 “ during the critical Period of their Operations, we cannot suppose that they will be able to afford
 “ more than Half their Troops for the Reduction of Budge Budge.

“ Besides these Redoubts, I propose to secure the lower Point of Land which forms one Side
 “ of the Mouth of Budge-Budge Nullah: By this Means we shall be able to keep a large Store of
 “ Fire Floats in perfect Security and Readiness, to be employed as Occasion may require. This
 “ Work will be protected by the Redoubt at the Extremity of the Intrenchments, which will, for
 “ that Reason, be made larger than the others.

“ In order further to obstruct the Progress of an Enemy's Fleet, I also propose to have a Line
 “ of Ships moored across the Channel, (above Budge Budge), and fastened together by very strong
 “ Cables, with a Line of Fire Floats above or behind them, which I apprehend will effectually pre-
 “ vent the headmost Ship from escaping; for, if the Boom (of Ships) was not able to resist her
 “ Weight

“ Weight and Force, the Floats would certainly intercept and destroy her, and if the Boom was sufficiently strong, our Batteries would soon reduce the Commander to surrender.

“ It must be considered that, upon every Occasion, when a Line of Ships attempt to pass a single Battery by a narrow Channel, there is always a good Chance of disabling one of the headmost Vessels; and if that happens, those that follow must be in great Confusion, and may perhaps either fall on board each other or run aground, even were the Whole supplied with good Pilots, which, however, can never happen in this River.

“ To oblige an Enemy to carry on their Approaches to the Southward of Fort William, must, I think, appear almost self-evident to every Person; for, whilst that Attack is continued, we must remain Master of the River above, and consequently have the Means of reinforcing and relieving the Troops in Garrison with the greatest Ease and Safety.

“ In order to reduce an Enemy to this Point of our Wishes, I propose to construct a large Field Work on the opposite Shore, something below Fort William, capable of containing Two Battalions of Sepoys, for a Garrison; as this Fort will be secured with fraized Work, it will not become an easy Conquest to an Enemy, open as it will be to Succours at all Times, neither can they possess themselves of the Command of the River above, without being Masters of this new Strong Hold; and, whilst one Part of the Houghley remains open, and in our Possession, all Attempts to wrest Fort William from us must be attended with certain Disappointment; and I consider every Endeavour to force a Passage with Ships, when opposed by the Cannon of Fort William, and those of the New Work, supported at the same Time by our Fire Floats and armed Craft, cannot meet with a better Fate.

“ But if an Attempt should be made upon Fort William to the Southward, the Guns from the Field Work on the opposite Shore will gall an Enemy exceedingly, and most probably oblige them to change their Design of approaching by the River Side, which will be a considerable Advantage gained, as it will add much to their Labours.

“ In short, I am convinced, if we immediately pursue vigorous Measures for our Defence, and make use of the Advantages which Fortune has put into our Hands, ~~that we shall soon be able~~ to resist the united Efforts of an Enemy who brings Twenty thousand Soldiers and ~~Twenty~~ Ships of the Line to conquer us, and such a Force, I apprehend, may be expected by the 15th of October.

“ As the various Works which will be necessary must call for many Hands to execute them, I therefore request, if my Plan of Defence should meet with your Approbation, that I may have full Power to carry it into Execution; and that Two thousand Bildars and Coolies be immediately sent to Budge Budge, and One thousand more collected to work upon the New Fort on the other Side of the River.

“ I think it also necessary to acquaint you of the absolute Necessity there will be to stop, for the next Three Months, all private Works in the Town of Calcutta, where Bildars, Coolies, Carpenters, Sawyers, Bricklayers, and Smiths can be employed. This Prohibition will enable me to execute every Order of the Board with the requisite Dispatch.

“ I must also request that you will please to allow me to employ Three hundred Lascars for a short Time; and that an Addition of One Rupee a Month may be made to their Pay, for Three Months only, which will induce good and active Men to enter into the Service, and to continue in it in Time of Danger. When that arrives I am persuaded it will then be in vain to attempt to recruit them.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

Sir, &c.

“ Fort William,
22d July 1778.

(Signed) “ Henry Watfon, .
Chief Engineer.”

“ The Board approve generally of the Plan of Defence proposed by the Chief Engineer; and Resolve, That he be directed to carry such Works, as he has therein proposed, into immediate Execution, with full and discretionary Powers for that Purpose, subject however to such Variations as the Board, from Time to Time, may think proper to direct; and for this Reason,

“ Ordered, That the Chief Engineer do keep, and occasionally lay before the Board (for their Inspection) a Diary of his Operations in this Business.

“ Ordered also, That the Chief Engineer be directed to prepare Plans of all the different Works which he proposes to construct, with Estimates of their Expence, and that he lay the same before the Board for their Approbation; and

“ As the Board are of Opinion, that it may very much distress the Inhabitants of Calcutta to give the Order proposed by the Chief Engineer for prohibiting Artificers from serving Individuals immediately;

“ Ordered, That an Advertisement be issued from the Public Department to warn them from commencing any new Buildings.

“ The Governor General informs the Board, that there is a Deficiency of casemated Buildings in the Fort, and recommends, that the Chief Engineer be directed to make Choice of a proper Place or Places for such additional Bomb Proofs as may be constructed in the Course

“ of

* Sic in Orig.

“ of the ensuing Season, without impeding the other more immediately necessary Operations; and
 “ that he lay before the Board of Inspection Plans and Estimates of the same.

“ Ordered, That the Fort Major be called upon for a Report of all the Barracks and Casemates in the Fort, of the Uses to which they are now applied, and a Calculation of the Number of Men which may be quartered in the latter, exclusive of Stores, in the Time of a Siege.

“ Reconsidered the 17th Paragraph of the Chief Engineer's Letter, in Consultation the 20th July.

“ For the Purpose of executing the Plan here recommended, the Board take into Consideration the Appointment of a Commodore; and although they approve of Lieutenant Colonel Watson's Choice of Captain David Cumming for that Trust, and conceive him amply qualified for the Execution of it, yet they are of Opinion that Objections might be made, and with some Justice, by the Captains of the Company's Ships, to act under the Command of a Person who has not heretofore borne a superior Command; but, as the same Objection could not with Propriety be against a Naval Officer of considerable Standing in His Majesty's Service, it is

“ Resolved, That Mr. John Richardson be offered that Appointment.

“ The Secretary having consulted the Europe Captains, in Obedience to the Orders of the Board, upon the Capacity of their Ships for War, and the Time required for preparing them, begs Leave to record the Questions which he put to Captains Coxon and Rogers, with their Replies, as follows:

“ Questions to Captain Coxon.

“ Question 1st. What Number of Guns could your Ship mount in case of Necessity?

“ Answer. Twenty-four Nine Pounders and Twelve Four Pounders.

“ Question 2d. What Number of these Guns have you now on Board?

“ Answer. Twenty Nine Pounders, and Six Four Pounders.

“ Question 3d. Can your Vessels carry Guns of a greater Weight, and what?

“ Answer. Our Charter Party expresses only Nine Pounders.—I believe the Ship might carry Twelve Pounders in case of Necessity; but I could not take upon myself the Consequence of deviating from the Charter Party.

“ Question. What Number of Hands have you on Board?

“ Answer. Ninety-five Men and Boys, most of them Foreigners; but not French.

“ Question 5th. What additional Complement of Men would be necessary to fight your Ship?

“ Answer. Our Complement ought not, in the Whole, to be less than Three hundred Men.

“ Question 6th. In what Time might your Ship be prepared for War?

“ Answer. In about a Month. She is now stripped, and her Cargo not taken out; many Preparations and Alterations are necessary to be made.

“ Captain Rogers, Commander of the *Osterly*, being asked the same Questions, gives the like Answers to each, except the Second; to which he says, his Number of Hands consist of 107 Men, but mostly Foreigners. Ten Englishmen were pressed out of each of these Ships by the Commodore at Madras.

“ The Secretary having prepared a Letter to Commodore Sir Edward Vernon, after the Dispatch of those written on the 20th instant to Fort Saint George and Bombay, and conceiving, from the Replies of the Europe Captains, that their Ships would not answer the original Intention of the Board, now submits the Letter, with Corrections adapted to the present Circumstances, for their Approbation.

“ To Commodore Sir Edward Vernon.

“ Sir,

“ Considering that the Naval Force belonging to the French, which is now in India, is superior, particularly in its Complements of Guns, to the Fleet under your Command, and deeming it an Object of the greatest Importance to the Success of the British Arms to afford you all the Addition of Strength that it may be in our Power to furnish, we have ordered the Ship *Resolution*, which is capable of mounting 20 Eighteen Pounders, and 22 Nine Pounders, and the *Charlotte* of the same Capacity, which we have taken up for that Purpose, to be fitted out and prepared with all possible Expedition for War, intending, as soon as they shall be ready to sail, which we expect will be by the End of August at farthest, to send them to join the Fleet to act under your Orders; and to be at your Discretion and Dispatch, as long as you have Occasion for their Services.

“ We have also desired the President and Council at Bombay to cause the *Britannia*, another Ship belonging to the Company, to be pierced for as many Guns as she will carry, and to consign her to you in like Manner, and for the same Period of Time.

“ We hope, with this Increase to your Armament, that you may not only be in a Situation to cope with any Force which the French may be able at present to collect together, but to pro-

“ vide for such other Services as, in your Judgment, may be conducive to the Security of the Company's Possessions in India.

“ Fort William,
24th July 1778.

“ We are, &c.

Mr. Francis.

“ Mr. Francis.—I disapprove of the Letter to Sir Edward Vernon, because I think it not improbable that Events may oblige us to keep these Ships for the Defence of the River, and because I am convinced that they cannot be manned without taking away all the Europeans, whose Service here may be essentially necessary, as well to supply the Marine in the River, as Recruits for the Artillery Corps.

“ The Board approve the above Letter to Sir Edward Vernon, and order that it be written fair, and dispatched.

“ The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from the Commandant of Artillery.

“ To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

“ Sir,

Commandant
of Artillery,
the 18th July.

“ 1. Having received the Honor of your Commands to give my Opinion on the Defence of Fort William, and the Proportion of Stores requisite for it, I shall beg Leave to confine myself to the Military Part only, leaving what concerns the Works and Engineers Department to the Chief Engineer, who undoubtedly can give you the best Information on this Subject.

* Sic in Orig.

“ 2. In a former Letter, dated the * I gave it as my Opinion that the Garrison ought to consist of the following Number: Of Europeans, one complete Regiment on the present Establishment, Five Companies of Artillery, Three hundred Cavalry if to be had, but if not, I presume the Settlement would afford Three hundred Men for other Services, and Fifty Miners. The total Force of Europeans, according to this, 2038; and nearly this Number, I imagine, it is in the Power of Government to get, if not the Whole, of Natives. I proposed Eight complete Battalions of Sepoys, or to that Amount, Ten Companies of Native Artillery, Eight hundred Pioneers, and Five hundred Artificers, besides Surgeons and the Attendants of the Hospitals, Servants, Slaves, and Women.

“ 3. The Subject growing still more serious to me than it was when I wrote the former Letter, I have endeavoured to put Things, as it were, in Motion, and by so doing think I made some small Mistakes. I therein stated the Pioneers at 800, I think they ought to be 1000; but they more immediately belong to the Engineer Department, for whom I mean the 500 Artificers, and consequently I ought to have said, they were to be in Addition to those already on the Establishment. With my own Artificers, and those in the Commissary's Department, all that belongs to the Cannon and Musquetry might be performed; with those I propose for the Engineer, I presume he would be able to keep the Platforms in Order, and to perform his other Services.

“ 4. But with Respect to the Artillery, I find I fall short considerably. I shall therefore first endeavour to shew what they will have to do in the Siege: Supposing the Enemy should attack One of the Demibastions, the Guns of One Side of a Redoubt, Part of One Face of a Redan, One Face of the Counterguard, One Face of the Lunette, the Two Faces of a Ravelin, and the Face of a Bastion would all bear upon the Attacks, and all the Guns would be employed, more or less, every Day. Their Number is 72, and may be more. These I purpose employing during the Day only, and I suppose them to fire daily 300 Shot, which is a very moderate Proportion. In the Covert Way before these Works I purpose placing the smaller Mortars, these to fire Night and Day, and to expend about 400 Shells daily. In the Night I purpose firing from the Glacis with Field Pieces, as long as the Enemy are out of Reach of Musquet Shot from the Barbets, and from Carriages on Slides to be raised within the Covert Way when they shall be nearer; and these Guns to be Twelve and Six Pounders, to fire between 300 and 400 Shot in the Night, and sometimes more, and generally One of Case to Two of Round.

“ 5. For these Duties it is evident, That I cannot allow less than Two Europeans to a Gun and Six Native Artillery, which for the Attacks will therefore require Europeans 144, Natives 432; besides these, there must of Necessity be others in the different Works; for Instance, in each of Four Ravelins, and in the other Redoubt not attacked, Nine; in the Counterguard Thirteen: and in the Remainder of the Redans not attacked, Thirty-one, in all, 89 Europeans, and 267 Natives, which make up the Numbers, Europeans on Duty 233, Native Military 693; and for Three Reliefs it would require, Europeans 699, Native 2099, exclusive of Officers.

“ 6. But I am justly apprehensive, that were Government inclined to raise the requisite Number of Artillery, they could not obtain so many Europeans; I will, therefore, recommend what I humbly conceive to be obtainable, if Government should be pleased; viz. European Artillery 500, exclusive of Officers, Native Artillery Fifteen Companies, according to the Scheme of a Company annexed, and marked N^o 2; with these and a small Assistance from the Infantry, as is usual on like Occasions, I think I could undertake to perform all the Artillery Duties of

“ the

“ the Siege; with less I could not be answerable for it. And, indeed, the Drudgery, if the Duty
 “ were performed, would be insupportable in this Climate, and in that Season in which it is
 “ most likely the Enemy would come.

“ 7. From what I have said, the Quantity of Shot and Powder is easily computed, and will be
 “ found to be the same as I have stated it; but I must premise, that I suppose we should be at-
 “ tacked by Shipping at least Thrice in the Siege, and I have provided 105 Rounds for each
 “ of 90 Guns, which, on such Occasions, would be employed, and which must of Course be
 “ worked by those Artillery who should not be on the Duties of the Front attacked.

“ 8. The Quantity of Powder is not however all that would be wanted; the Chief Engineer
 “ would use it in Mines, but then I conceive he would not use more than would make up the
 “ Grand Total 6,500 Barrels.

“ 9. There is another Subject I must touch upon, it is the Insufficiency of the Casemates; ac-
 “ cording to the Proportion I propose for the Garrison, there will be at least 15,000 in the
 “ Fort. I will suppose only the Garrison Part to be entitled to Casemates, and of these only One
 “ Third under Cover at a Time, then will there be 3,500 Men who must be securely lodged; the
 “ Officers of the State, those of the Garrison must have constant Lodgements, and the Hospital
 “ must be secure; but besides all this, all Provisions and Stores liable to be destroyed by Bombs,
 “ and all Workshops for the Duties of the Garrison ought to be equally secured. I therefore take
 “ the Liberty to recommend an Addition to these necessary Buildings. The proper Place for
 “ them it is the Engineer's Duty to point out. However I may, without invading his Depart-
 “ ment, say, I think the Curtains seem to me to be the most natural Place for them.

“ 10. The Magazines are capable of holding all the Powder I require, or even more; but
 “ then the new One and all those in the Outworks are so very damp as to be at present unfit for
 “ Service.

“ 11. The List which accompanies this contains all the Essentials that I should want during a
 “ Siege, some petty Articles which might be made out of the Materials may be omitted, but I
 “ believe none of Consequence. I omit the 12 Pounders which were condemned, the Necessity
 “ might make us risk the using them, and I have confined the Number of Guns to what we have,
 “ laying aside the Consideration of what we ought to have.

“ 12. I can only add, that I have made my Calculations from my own Judgement and what
 “ I have seen of Service, for I am not possessed of any Tables digested by Men of Eminence in
 “ this Business. I have indeed, since I made out my Proportion, seen those which Captain Kydd
 “ translated from Le Blond, and was very happy to find so close an Agreement in the main Ar-
 “ ticles. It is true the Numbers do not agree, but then the Suppositions are different; our Works
 “ are calculated chiefly for a Defence by Cannon, and we lie exposed to Attacks by Ships, neither
 “ of which were the Suppositions of the Author before-mentioned. My Numbers and Quantities
 “ must of Course be greater, as they will be found if compared.

“ 13. Having in the former Part of this Letter shewn what Number of Artillery would be wanted
 “ for the Defence of this Garrison, I must to conclude, beg Leave to observe, that there must
 “ also be Artillery with the Part of the Army not within the Fort, for which there will be no
 “ great Allowance, if I recommend Two Companies of Europeans, and Six of Native Artillery.
 “ This however would, I presume, be nearly sufficient. It will, therefore, I hope, be worthy of
 “ Consideration, whether this so useful a Corps ought not to be augmented.

“ 14. I must observe, that whilst the Lascars are kept on the present low Pay, it is impossible
 “ for me to keep them together as they ought to be, seeing their Duties very laborious, and
 “ their Pay inadequate. I already find Numbers deserting, and have ever found them desirous
 “ of quitting the Artillery to entertain in the Seapahs, if sufficiently high to be therein admitted;
 “ so that, although I have uniformly endeavoured to collect a Body of Men fit for the Artillery
 “ Duties, my Labours have been in vain; but were their Pay the same as Seapahs, I should not
 “ fear quickly having them as fit for Duty, and as perfect in Discipline as the Europeans I have
 “ the Honour to command.

“ I am, with the greatest Respect, &c.

“ Fort William,
 “ 10th July 1778.

T. D. Pearse,
 Lt Col' Comm' Artillery.”

“ Ordered, That the Inclosures in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

“ Resolved, That Two additional Companies of European Artillery be formed, and that the
 “ Commander in Chief be consulted upon the Expediency of raising them by Draughts from the
 “ European Regiments.

“ Resolved, That Fifteen Companies of Native Artillery be immediately raised, according to
 “ the Plan, N° 2, entered after the Proceedings, recommended by Lieutenant Colonel Pierse.

“ Read, the following Letter from Brigadier General Stibbert.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I beg Leave to inform you, that I shall be ready on Monday next to lay before your Honble.
 “ Board, agreeably to your Direction, a General Plan for the Disposition of the Army, and the
 “ Defence of the Provisions. As the Subject was of the utmost Importance, I deemed a close
 “ Investigation of all its Parts absolutely requisite, and I wished to form it upon the most mature

Gen. Stibbert,
 24th July.

“ Deliberation, that I might be enabled to deliver it in as complete as possible; I have therefore
 “ to hope, that your Honble. Board will be pleased to do me the Justice to believe, that no un-
 “ necessary Delay has been made on my Part.

“ Fort William,
 “ July 24th 1778.

“ I have the Honour to be, &c.
 (Signed)

G. Stibbert.”

The Governor
General.

“ The Governor General.—As the Commander in Chief has promised to furnish us with a
 “ Plan for the Defence of the Provinces on Monday next, and as this is all that remains of the
 “ Materials which I understood it was proposed to collect, for forming the general Plan and
 “ Distribution of our Forces, I shall hope that the same may be completed with decided Resolu-
 “ tions on Monday next. I did mean to suspend every Declaration of my own Opinion until
 “ we should be prepared by such a Decision; but as a Plan of Defence has already been recom-
 “ mended, and as it is my Wish to adopt such Part of it as shall appear to me consistent with the
 “ general Line which I deem indispensably necessary for that Purpose, in the Hope that the same
 “ candid Allowance will be made to mine, I will here summarily mention the Strength and Di-
 “ stribution of it, which I mean to recommend as necessary and sufficient for the Defence of the
 “ Provinces against every probable Enemy, leaving the Reasons and Detail to a future Oppor-
 “ tunity.

The Governor
General's Pro-
positions.

“ For the Province of Owde, and the new acquired Territories of our Ally the Vizier, I would
 “ propose to leave the Temporary Brigade in its Station, to complete the First Brigade to its pro-
 “ per Strength, including the Garrison of Cheenar; and for the Protection of our own Provinces,
 “ to bring down all our remaining Strength into Bengal.

“ Two complete Brigades to be employed in the Service immediately dependent on the Presi-
 “ dency.

“ The Second Brigade remaining for the present at Bunampore, and in Army of Observation,
 “ consisting of Three Battalions of Sepoys, to defend the Southern Districts, and especially the
 “ Subau Ruha, which is one of the practicable Avenues into Bengal, for which Purpose Three
 “ more Battalions should be raised. This Disposition I now recommend to the Consideration of
 “ the Gentlemen of the Board, previous to our next Meeting.

Mr. Francis.

“ Mr. Francis.—I move, that it may be resolved, that the Board will take into Consideration
 “ the State of the Treasury on Monday next.

“ Resolved accordingly.

“ Warren Hastings,
 Rich^d Barwell,
 P. Francis.”)

§

Aprons	Leaden	—	—	—	—	One to every Gun.
Augurs	—	—	—	—	100	
Axes	Pick	—	—	—	200	
Bags	Behestic Hand	—	—	—	100	
Bamboes	—	—	—	—	1000	
Beds	Mortar compleat	—	—	—	—	
	13 Inch	—	—	—	—	
	10	—	—	—	—	
	8	—	—	—	—	
	5½	—	—	—	—	
	4½	—	—	—	—	
Bellows	Smiths	—	—	—	10	
	Hand	—	—	—	10	
	Brassmens	—	—	—	10	
Bitts	Steel for Guns	—	—	—	800	
Boilers	Copper	—	—	—	10	
Borax	—	—	—	Mds	1	
Boxes	Tube Tin	—	—	—	300	Of 100 lb. each, or to this Amount.
Buckets	Gun	—	—	—	1000	
Budge	Barrels	—	—	—	200	
Brushes	Painting	—	—	—	100	
Cotton	Wick	—	—	Mds	5	
Candles for Magazine, &c.	—	—	—	Mds	20	
Canvas	Bolts	—	—	—	20	
Carriages, Field, for light 12 and 6 Prs	—	—	—	—	—	
Ditto Howitzer	—	—	—	—	—	
Garrison, for Iron Guns	—	—	—	—	—	
Transport, compleat	—	—	—	—	10	

Three to Two Guns, compleat and serviceable,
 and One to Two Guns in Pieces ready to join
 together.

Cartridges

Cartridges — empty					
32 Prs	—	—	—	3,500	} One Fifth Part ready, and Flannel to make the rest.
16	—	—	—	2,000	
24	—	—	—	15,000	
20	—	—	—	1,500	
18	—	—	—	9,500	
12	—	—	—	15,000	
6	—	—	—	15,000	
8 Inch	—	—	—	300	
5½	—	—	—	1,500	
4½	—	—	—	1,500	
Cafes — Port Fire	—	—	—	2,000	
Chalk	—	—	—	Mds 20	
Clay	—	—	—	Mds 50	
Charcoal	—	—	—	Mds 5,000	Or Wood to make it, which would be better, because more easy to fill, and less liable to damage.
Cooling Pans	—	—	—	20	
Copper	—	—	—	Mds 30	
Crows, Iron	—	—	—	20	
Caps, Canvas for Sponges	—	—	—	—	Two to every Gun.
Dragrope — Sets	—	—	—	200	
Engines — Fuze	—	—	—	2	
Fuze Blocks	—	—	—	10	With Drifts, Ladles, Trays, Mallets compleat, One Set of each for each Nature of ¼ Mortars.
					N. B. In the 13 and 10 Inch, there are Four Drifts in a Set, in the others only Three.
Fuzes — Empty 13 Inch	—	—	—	3,000	
10	—	—	—	3,000	
8	—	—	—	4,000	
5½	—	—	—	10,000	
4½	—	—	—	10,000	
Files and Rubbers	—	—	—	500	
Flags — Garrison large	—	—	—	10	With Bunten to make 10 more.
Flints — Fuzee	—	—	—	10,000	
Musket	—	—	—	80,000	
Formers Cartridge 32 Prs	—	—	—	—	} Five to each Nature.
26	—	—	—	—	
24	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	—	—	
18	—	—	—	—	
24	—	—	—	—	
6	—	—	—	—	
13 Inch	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	—	—	
8	—	—	—	—	
5½	—	—	—	—	
4½	—	—	—	—	
Gauges — Brads Set	—	—	—	1	
Wooden Sets	—	—	—	20	
Guns with Tackle and Falls	—	—	—	10	
Glue	—	—	—	Mds 5	
Gunter's — Scales	—	—	—	10	
Hammers — Claw	—	—	—	100	
Gun	—	—	—	300	
Handspikes, common	—	—	—	6000	Six to every Field Piece.
Traversing	—	—	—	—	
Hides — Bulga	—	—	—	500	
Hooks — For Shell, Pairs	—	—	—	20	
Instruments — Howitzers, 8 Inch	—	—	—	—	} One to every Piece.
5½	—	—	—	—	
4½	—	—	—	—	
Perpendiculars Gunners	—	—	—	10	} Better if we could get the Grooves to each Mortar, and the new Quadrants, Two for each Nature, of 13, 10, and 8; — Six for each of the other.
Quadrants — ditto	—	—	—	10	

Iron

Iron	Flat	}	—	Mds	500
	Round				
	Square				
Junk	—	—	—	Tons	150
Knives	—	Fuze	—	—	6
		Laboratory	—	—	100
Ladles	—	Copper Guns, with	}	32	Prs
Wadhooks	—	—		26	—
				24	—
				20	—
				18	—
				12	—
				6	—

One to every Two Guns, for fear of wasting Cartridges.

Lanterns	—	Dark	—	—	100
		Horn	—	—	100
		Muscovy	—	—	100
Lead	—	Tons	—	—	15
Line	—	Hamburgh Skains	—	—	200
		Ratline Coils	—	—	10
Linstocks, with	Cocks	—	—	—	100
	without	—	—	—	200
Moulds	—	for Musket Shot, Sets	—	—	20
		Wall Pieces	—	—	10
		Swivels	—	—	10
		Portfire	—	—	20

With Trays, Ladles, Drifts, ~~Mallets, and Setters~~ complet. N. B. Four Drifts, and One Steel Former in a Set.

Match	—	Gun			
	Country	}	—	Yds	50,000
	Europe				
	Quick				
Measures	—	Powder, Sets	—	Lb.	50
		For Musquetry	—	—	100
Needles	—	Sail	—	—	400
		Sewing	—	—	10,000
Nifedal, or Sal Armoniac	—	—	—	Lb.	20
Oil	—	Cocoa-nut	—	Mds	10
		Mustard	—	Mds	100
		Wood	—	—	20
		Linfeed	—	—	20
Ordnance	—	Brafs	24	Prs	9
			18	—	15
			12	—	10
			6	—	21
Howitzers			8	—	5
			5½	—	14
			4½	—	13
Mortars			13	—	6
			10	—	12
			8	—	17
			5½	—	19
			4½	—	20
Iron	—		32	—	25
			26	—	13
			24	—	122
			20	—	11
			18	—	75
			12	—	—
Paint	—	Blue	—	Mds	10
		White Lead	—	—	30
Palme	—	Steel	—	—	200
Paper	—	for Cartridges	—	Qrs	300,000
		for Portfires	—	—	20,000
Pitch	—	Barrels	—	—	100
Portfires	—	filled	—	—	5,000
Portfire Sticks	—	—	—	—	200

N. B. 22 of these at Budge Budge.

N. B. 12 ditto ditto ditto

Of 100 lb. or this Amount.

Pots — Copper pulverizing, compleat	6	With Four Paddles and One Skimmer to each, with Ladles Three each.
Iron, ditto ditto — —	3	
Prickers — Fuze with long Handles	50	For loading small Mortars, viz. 8, 5½, and 4½.
Gunners — —	400	
Powder — Coarse, or Cannon lb.	225,440	For heavy Guns, at ⅓.
	67,500	For fixed Ammunition for light Guns, at ⅓.
	100,000	Waste filling Shells, Accidents, Swivels, and Surrender.
Fine and Middling	37,420	For Mortars and Howitzers.
	100,000	For Musquetry, viz. for each Man on Duty 24 Rounds a Day; and 2,500 on Duty, it gives 33,75 lb. a Man for the whole Time, which increase to 40 lb. to allow for Waste, Accidents, and Wall Pieces, and the Whole will be 100,000.
Total Fine and Middling —	118,760	
Total Powder Barrels of One Hundred each — —	549,260	Exclusive of what would be wanted for Mines.

Prickers, with Brushes —	20,000	
Priming Wires — —	2,000	
Rammers, with Sponges and Cape —		Two to every Gun.
Rasps — Flat — —	200	
Rattans — Bundles — —	400	
Reels, for Quick's Match —	10	
Rope — Europe 4 Inch Coils —	20	For Drag Ropes.
Rosen — Europe, Barrels —	50	Of 100 lb. each, or to this Amount.
Saltpetre, unfin'd and refined — Mds	200	In Barrels of 100 lb. each, or to this Amount.
Pulverized — — lb.	500	
Saws — Crofs Cut — —	10	
Pit — — —	10	
Scales — Copper, large — —	2	
Ditto, small — —	2	
Sciffars — Pairs — —	100	
Screws — Elevating Guns — —		One to each Field Piece.
Ditto Mortars — —		One to each Mortar, and One to each Howitzer Garrison Carriage.
Searchers — Spring, with Relievers	10	
Single — —	5	
Setters — Brafs Coopers — —	10	
Wooden Fuze, Sets — —	10	
Sheep Skins — — —	4,000	
Shells, empty 13 Inch — —	2,000	
10 — — —	2,000	
8 — — —	2,000	
5½ — — —	9,000	
4½ — — —	9,000	
Shot — Round 32 Prs —	2,150	For Three Attacks by Water, in which 90 heavy Guns will be employed, and every one to fire 35 Rounds in each Attack; this includes also Shot fired occasionally from the Works not attacked — — — 9,450
26 — — —	1,430	
24 — — —	13,420	For the Part attacked, at 300 per Day for 60 Days — — — 18,000
20 — — —	1,210	For Surrender — — — 1,470
18 — — —	8,250	
12 — — —	10,000	
6 — — —	10,000	
Cafe 32 — — —	250	Total for heavy Guns — 28,920
26 — — —	130	For fixed Ammunition for light Guns to be used at Night and in Sallies 30,000
24 — — —	1,220	
20 — — —	110	
18 — — —	750	
12 — — —	5,000	
6 — — —	5,000	
Grand Total —	58,920	

Sieves	—	Brass Wire	—	10
		Hair	—	40
		Silk	—	40
Solder	—	—	—	Mds 1
Spikes	—	Gun Steel	—	1,000
Spirits	—	Wine	—	Gal ^s 20
Spun yarn	—	—	—	Rolls 50
Steel	—	—	—	Mds 20
Tables	—	Mealing	—	6
		Portfire	—	6
		Laboratory	—	6
Tallow	—	—	Barrels	2
Tar	—	Europe	ditto	20
Thread, Silk Sewing for Cartridges,	—	—	Mds	6
Tools	—	Carpenters	—	10
		Coopers	—	3
		Smiths, for Forges	—	10
		Brassfinen	—	2
Timbers	—	Saul large	—	100
		Soondry ditto	—	100
Tin	—	Block	—	Mds 5
		Sheets	—	5,000
Tompions	—	with Collars	—	—
		32 P ^{is}	—	—
		26	—	—
		24	—	—
		20	—	—
		18	—	—
		12	—	—
		6	—	—
Toothengue	—	—	Mds	5
Tubes, empty, Copper or Tin	—	—	—	—
		32 P ^{is}	—	4,500
		26	—	2,350
		24	—	22,000
		20	—	2,000
		18	—	15,500
		12	—	22,000
		6	—	22,000
Turnkeys	—	—	—	20,000
Twine, Europe	—	—	—	—
Wax	—	Bees	—	Mds 20
Wax	—	Pawlins, Small	—	500
		Magazine	—	50
Worms	—	Musquet	—	10,000
		Fuze	—	2,000
Wheel-barrows for Budge Barrels	—	—	—	30
for Shot	—	—	—	30

With Two Rubbers, 2 Miners, Two Hair Sieves and One Silk, One Brush, One Shovel, each with Four Rollers, and Four Formers, Paste Pot, and Two Paste Brushes each. Of 100 Wt. each, or to that Amount.

One to every Piece.

Enough for 400,000 Cartridges. In Barrels of 100 lb. or to this Amount.

(Signed)

T. D. Pearle,
Lt. Col. comm^d Art^y.

Plan for a Company of Native Artillery, as proposed to be raised.

					S ^r R ^s
1	Lieutenant	—	—	—	184
1	Lieutenant Fireworker	—	—	—	154
2	Jumaidars	23	8	—	47
8	Haveldars	15	—	—	120
8	Naicks	12	—	—	96
1	Drummer	12	—	—	12
1	Fifer	12	—	—	12
84	Golandavy	7	8	—	630
					1255

The Rates include the Allowances to the European Officers 1 and the Pay and Half Batta of the Natives, as now paid by the Company to the Seapahs.

Plan

Plan for a Division or Battalion of Native Artillery.

1 Captain	—	—	—	—	266
1 Subadar Commandant	—	—	—	—	135
1 Subadar Adjutant	—	—	—	—	94
1 Havildar Major	—	—	—	—	20
7 Companies at 1255	—	—	—	—	8780
					9300

Plan for the whole Corps of Native Artillery.

- 1 Field Officer.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter Master.
- 1 Serjeant Major.
- 1 Quarter Master Serjeant.
- 3 Divisions or Battalions.

An Account of the Expence and Establishment of a Company of Native Artillery, as now attached to the Temporary Brigade.

1 Captain Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	216
1 Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	184
1 Subador	—	—	—	—	75
3 Jemautdars	—	—	23	8	70 8
8 Havildars	—	—	15	—	120
8 Naicks	—	—	12	—	96
80 Golandaurs	—	—	7	8	600
					1361 8

These are the Rates they do actually receive at Half Batta, being the same as Seapat Pay and Half Batta.

An Account of the Pay and Batta of a Lafcar, and a Comparison.

	Pay.	Half.	Total.
1 Serang	12	2 8	14 8
1 Tindal	8	2	10
1 Lafcar	5	1	6

The Serang being the highest Officer of the Lafcar, when he arrives at that Rank he has nothing further to expect, and finds he is lower than an Havildar; yet he commands a Company. In the Seapat Corps the Pay is as follows:

Havildar	—	—	—	—	15
Naick	—	—	—	—	12
Seapat	—	—	—	—	7 8

Therefore this Comparison shews the Reason for the Preference given by the Natives to the Seapat Corps, as mentioned in the last Paragraph of my Letter.

An Account of the Expence of the Lafcars now on the Establishment, including the Three Companies of Native Artillery serving with the Temporary Brigade.

Prefidency attached to the Artillery	—	—	—	—	5352
Brigade in the Field, also Three Companies of Native Artillery, and Artillery of Lafcars of Temporary Brigade	—	—	—	—	9067
Light Infantry for the Artillery	—	—	—	—	178 8
With the Seapat Battalion	—	—	—	—	2184
Patna	—	—	—	—	477
Chunar Gurr	—	—	—	—	304
					18,332 8

It is proposed that the Native Artillery supply the Places of all these Lafcars, by doing their Duties, which are now performed by them.

* Comparison.

* See Orig.

The Staff and Field Officers are now allowed, therefore will make no Difference, and for that Reason are left out.

Three Divisions at 9300	—	—	—	—	27,000
Expence of present Establishment, No. 3.	—	—	—	—	18,381 8
					9517 8
					Means

Means of reducing this Difference.

Every Battalion of Seapahs doth not set apart 20 or more Seapahs for the Guns, who, as they never do any other Duty, may be turned over to the Native Artillery, and struck off from the Battalions; it is evident, that every Battalion will, when considered as Infantry, be just as strong as it was before the turning over there * were; this, as there are 30 Battalions, would raise 600 Men, and their Pay is 4,500 Rupees, at Half Batta; so that the whole Charge may be made for 5,018 8. And an Increase of the Strength of the Army will be made by Three additional Battalions, which, if at any Time they should be stripped of their Ordnance, can join the Infantry, and do Duty in the Line.

But it is to be understood, that no Guns are to be with Battalions except when they are wanted on Service.

By this small Alteration and Increase of Expence, a very useful Body of Men will be made contented, who now serve with Reluctance; and the Means of reducing them to proper Discipline are provided for by an Addition of Forty-seven Officers of Artillery.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXX.

Book 511. Page 507.

Extract of a Consultation of the 5th October 1778.

Pub. Dept.
Monday.

Fort William, 5th October 1778.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Philip Francis,
and
Edward Wheeler, } Esquires.
Mr. Barwell indisposed.

§ (“ (b) Read, Two Letters from Mr. Graham, as follows.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 17th Instant, informing me of
“ Rajah Cheyte Sing having, by means of his Vakeel, agreed to pay a Subsidy of Five Lacks
“ of Mutchlidar Rupees, as his Share, for the Support of the Burthen of the present War, and
“ for the Purpose of defraying the Expence of Three Battalions of Seapoys, resolved to be raised
“ and maintained at his Charge; also acquainting me of your having ordered the Rajah to pay
“ this Sum immediately into my Hands, and directing me to receive the same from him, and to
“ remit the Amount of it to the Presidency.

“ In Consequence of these Orders, I have called upon the Rajah for Payment of Five Lacks of
“ Mutchlidar Rupees, which I shall accordingly receive, and, agreeable to your Orders, remit to
“ the Presidency.

“ As the Exchange on Bills between this and Calcutta is daily rising, and is at present at the
“ exorbitant Rate of 10½ per Cent. and as I am desirous the Company should sustain as little Loss
“ as possible by the Remittance of this Sum, I beg to be informed whether you would prefer its
“ being sent down under Insurance,”) § whereby a Saving will accrue of One per Cent. after
allowing for the full Expence of Coinage, which if the Company, being themselves the Coiners,
do not chuse to charge themselves with the Difference between remitting by Bills at the present
Exchange and sending Specie, will be Three per Cent.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,

Honble. Sir and Sirs, &c.

Benares,
the 29th August 1778.

(Signed) Tho^s Graham, Resident.”

§
Mr. Graham,
22d Septem-
ber.

§ (“ (b) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I have the Pleasure to acquaint your Honble. Board, that last Night the Rajah made me a
“ Payment of Fifty thousand Rupees in Part of the Subsidy of Five Lacks; he has promised to

(a) Vide supra, Page 1502.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1503.

“ send

“ send me as much more Tomorrow or next Day ; and if the Whole is not discharged very soon, it
 “ shall not be owing to any Want of Exertion on my Part to perfect the Execution of your
 “ Orders.”

“ Benares,
 “ 22 September 1778.

“ I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) “ Tho' Graham, Resident.”)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 Rich^d Barwell,
 P. Francis,
 Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXI.

Book 511. Page 362.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th September 1778.

Fort William, 28th September 1778.

“ At a Council ; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;
 Richard Barwell,
 Philip Francis, } Esquires.
 Edward Wheler,

Pub Dept.
 Monday.

Read, the following Letters from Mr. Graham, Resident at Benares.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 362 of the same.

§ (“ (a) I think it necessary to inform you, that notwithstanding Seventeen Days are elapsed
 “ since your Orders arrived here, directing the Rajah to pay into my Hands the Subsidy he had
 “ agreed to pay of Five Lacks of Mutchildar Rupees, he has not yet paid me One Rupee, and
 “ offers as a Reason his Inability to discharge the Whole at Once, and requests me to receive
 “ it by monthly Payments ; your Honble. Board Orders authorizing nothing of the Kind, I have
 “ acquainted him that it is impossible for me to come into his Request, and have repeated
 “ my Requisition, which I have indeed been urging every Day since the Receipt of your Orders,
 “ to pay me the whole Amount as speedily as possible.” Resident at Benares.

“ I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect,

“ Benares,
 “ the 14th September 1778.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs, &c.

(Signed,) “ Tho' Graham, Resident.”

Ordered, That the Accounts enclosed in the above Letter of the 15th July, be sent to the
 Accountant General, and that the Bills enclosed in the Letter of the 14th September be sent to the
 Treasury.

The Governor General lays before the Board, the following Letter from Rajah Cheyte Sing.

From Rajah Cheyte Sing, 28th September.

I have been honoured with your gracious Letter, desiring that I will, as a Subject of the Com-
 pany, take on myself the Payment of Five Lacks of Mutchledar Rupees, as my Proportion of the
 Expences of the present War, and pay them to Mr. Graham ; although I have no Ability left,
 and the great Burthen of Expence I laboured under from the Time of the Decease of the late Rajah,
 till the Expiration of the Nabob Vizier's Authority over me, is well known to God and your
 Excellency ; yet, solely with a View to Compliance with your Orders, and to prove my Fidelity,
 having sold and pledged every Thing belonging to me, I will make good the aforesaid Instal-
 ments in Six or Seven Months, although by parting with my Effects, which are clearly necessary, I
 am left in a State of Inability for the future ; yet you will shew me much Favour, that I shall again
 recover myself. Rajah Cheyte Sing.

As a Time is required for the Sale of my Effects, and raising the Money, I hope from your
 Kindness, that the Officers of Government may take from me, in different Payments, the said Sum
 in Sonaut Specie, as I shall not be able to procure this Sum in Mutchledar Rupees ; and that you
 will be graciously pleased to affix your Signature to my Requests, that I may apply myself with
 Satisfaction and Affiduity to the Business of the Sirkar.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1503.

Governor General.—The Substance of this Letter, and the Requisition made by the Rajah to Mr. Graham, differ so much from the chearful and ready Acquiescence with the Rajah's Vakeel, Shaick Ally Nucky, made in his Master's Name, to the Demand made on him for this Subsidy, that I think it necessary, for my own Justification, to call upon the Secretary, to certify the Accuracy of my Minute delivered on the 17th August, containing the Assent expressed by the Vakeel, in his Master's Name, to the Payment of his Subsidy.

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that the Governor General delivered to him the Minute above mentioned, previous to his laying it before the Board, with Orders to explain the Contents of it to the Rajah's Vakeel, that it might correspond with the Acquiescence which he had delivered. He accordingly communicated the Minute to the Vakeel, and received from him a Confirmation of the Terms therein expressed.

The Governor General moves, That Orders be written immediately to Mr. Graham, that he do, on Receipt of them, demand of the Rajah in Person, the Payment of the entire Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees in the Space of Five Days, and declare to him, in the Name of this Board, that his Refusal or Neglect to complete the Payment within that Time, shall be deemed equivalent to an absolute Refusal; and that he be forbidden, in that Case, to hold any farther Intercourse with the Rajah, until he shall have advised us of the Particulars of the Rajah's Conduct in this Instance, and received our Orders in Consequence.

Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to ask, whether there be any Letter from the Rajah himself to the Governor, in which his Consent to pay the Five Lacks, in the Manner agreed to by the Vakeel, is expressed; or the Vakeel's Engagement to that Effect confirmed.

Governor General.—All the Rajah's Letters will be found in the Book of Persian Correspondence, to which I refer; but I well recollect, that the Assent given by the Vakeel was expressed in Terms the most peremptory that could be conceived, either confirmed by an Oath, or his own Life pledged for the Performance of it. My Minute was drawn up from Heads of what passed in Conversation with the Vakeel; and when it was explained to him by Mr. Auriol, he was very desirous of correcting a Part of it, which made the Acquiescence of the Rajah appear too general, and that it might be specifically limited to One Year; his Powers, he added, extended no further. The Correction was accordingly made upon the Spot in the Room adjoining to this, and the Minute immediately recorded. I desire the Secretary to mention, whether this agrees with his Recollection of the Matter.

The Secretary very well recollects the particular Circumstances alluded to by the Governor General, and therefore offers his Testimony, that the Vakeel declared he was authorized to acquiesce in the Subsidy for One Year, but no longer; and desired that the Requisition might be limited to that Time. The Minute was before indefinite.

Mr. Francis.—I have no Sort of Doubt of the Reality of the Engagements made by the Vakeel; the Question is, Whether they are Acts of the Rajah, or made by sufficient Authority from him? If the Vakeel had even a Letter of Credence, relative to the Point in Question, it would be sufficient; if he had, it must appear on the Persian Correspondence, and I desire the Secretary will read it.

Governor General.—I have looked over the Book of Correspondence; there are but Two Letters upon the Subject. The First, a Letter recorded in the Consultation of the 17th August, acknowledging the Receipt of mine, which contained the Requisition of the Five Lacks, and promising an Answer. The Letter recorded on this Day appears to be that Answer, as it begins with an Acknowledgment of the First Letter, and a short Recapitulation of its Substance. My First Letter was written on the 11th July, Two Months and Seventeen Days from this Date. If an Answer from the Vakeel, during so long an Interval, was not to be deemed authentic, the Rajah's Silence was more disrespectful than a direct Refusal; but if it be admitted as an Exculpation, his surest Remedy against any Act of Government will be a Refusal to make any Reply to its Demands. I will not conceal from the Board, that I have expected this evasive Conduct in the Rajah, having been some Time past well informed, that he had been advised in this Manner to procrastinate the Payments of the Five Lacks, to afford Time for the Arrival of Dispatches from England, which were to bring Orders for a total Change in this Government, and this he was given to expect would produce a Repeal of the Demand made upon him by the present Government. On intimating my Suspicions of such a Design to the Vakeel, he promised he would write in so effectual a Manner to his Master, as should without fail induce him to make an immediate Payment of the Subsidy. He this Morning informed me, that his Letter was dispatched on the 12th of this Month. Its Effect ought by this Time to have shewn itself. Sufficient Time will have been given to the Rajah to obey the Authority of the Board by the Arrival of the Orders which I have now proposed; and whether in that Interval he shall ratify the Act of his Vakeel or not, I shall consider of little Consequence. If the Board will support their own Authority, he shall be made to yield to it.

Mr. Francis.—There is no Question, but the Rajah must yield to the Power of this Government: I shall be as ready as any Member of this Board to support its Authority, as long as its Power is directed by Justice. I did, from the first, express a Doubt whether we had strictly a Right to encrease our Demands upon the Rajah beyond the Terms, which we originally agreed to give him, which he consented to, and which, as I have constantly understood it, were made the fundamental Tenure, by which he held his Zemindary; if such Demands can be encreased upon him

him at the Discretion of the superior Power, he has no Rights, he has no Property, or, at least, he has no Security for either. Instead of Five Lacks, let us demand Fifty; and whether he refuses or is unable to pay the Money, the Forfeiture of his Zemindary may be the immediate Consequence of it, unless he can find Means to redeem himself by a new Treaty. Having this Opinion of the Demand itself, as it originally stood, it cannot be deemed extraordinary in me, that I should proceed with very great Caution in enforcing any Penalties, which may be proposed to attend his not instantly complying with it. It appears, that the Engagements made by the Vakeel, have not been confirmed by the Rajah, and that the Vakeel had not even a Letter of Credence from his Master. I know the Temper of Black Servants too well to punish their Principals for any Acts done by them, or even to hold them bound by such Acts, if not expressly or virtually confirmed by themselves. I do not mean by what I have said, that the Board should give up the Demand, which they have already thought fit to make of the Rajah. That Resolution being passed, it only remains for us to take Care, that it be carried into Execution without Harshness or Violence. The Rajah must pay the Money, if he has it; but I cannot conceive, why we should insist on his paying it all at once. We do not instantly want it, and it may distress him in the greatest Degree to part with such a Sum at a single Payment. My Opinion is, therefore, that the Liquidation of the present extraordinary Demand upon him should be settled by Kistbundy, and that he should be assured at the same Time, that this Board will not make any further Demands upon him; under such a Settlement unanimously agreed to, it is not likely that the Rajah will delay or evade a due and regular Execution of it, from any Hopes he may conceive of future Relief by a Change in this Government.

The Governor General.—The very Demand is itself a Proof that the Rajah expects such Relief; and with Respect to his Ability to pay the Sum so long demanded from him, or even Ten Times that Amount, I speak within Compass, no Man can doubt of it. The Acts of the Majority of the Board, are the Acts of the Board. When the Person who is the immediate Object of them stands so high in the publick Estimation, and holds Pretensions, as it appears this Rajah does, to a sovereign and independent Authority, such Acts, once passed, ought never to be revoked. The Demand made upon the Rajah, was for immediate Payment; the Demand ought to be supported rigidly; but I will so far yield to the Necessity of the Times, weakening as it may prove to the Powers of this Government at a Crisis which, of all others, demands their most vigorous Exertion, as to consent to a Compromise. The Rajah has requested that he may be allowed to pay the Sum required of him by Installments, within the Space of Six or Seven Months. I will consent to pardon his past Contumacy and Disobedience, on Condition of his consenting to pay the entire Sum within Three Months, which Time will have elapsed before the Orders now sent to Mr. Graham can take Effect, although not a Rupee shall have been received to that Period of the Payments which, by his own Proposal, ought to be half completed. I desire that what I have said may not be misunderstood. I mean only to shew, that instead of the Harshness and Rigour which have been imputed to this Government in its present Conduct to the Rajah, he has been treated with a Lenity almost equal to the Substance of his own Demands. I think it unnecessary to reply further to Mr. Francis's Minute, as I desire only to obtain his Consent to a Measure upon his own Principles, which I understand to be, that a public Measure, nay even an Opinion, of Government once passed, ought to be invariably supported, even by those who opposed it in the first Instance.

Mr. Francis.—It is generally true that a Resolution of Government, once passed, should be supported; but, where the Rights of others are concerned, it is only true with this Proviso, that such Resolutions are not directly contradictory to the Principles of Justice, or to the voluntary and fundamental Engagements of the Government itself. This Board was already bound to the Rajah by certain Acts of their own, not carried by a Majority, but unanimously agreed to. I desire that they may be recorded in this Place, as I find them stated in our Instructions to Mr. Fowke of the 24th August 1775.

4th. "It will be proper to assure the Rajah, that we do not mean to increase his Tribute, but to require from him the exact Sum, and in the same Species of Rupees, to be paid at Benares, as he paid to the late Vizier Sujah Dowlah, besides whatever Equivalent may be fixed for the Grant of the Mint and Cutwally to him, the Whole to be discharged by equal monthly Kists; and if we should find it expedient hereafter to receive the Amount at the Presidency, a suitable Deduction, or Commission, shall be allowed to him for the Expence and Risk of transporting or remitting it."

5th. "That under the acknowledged Sovereignty of the Company, we are determined to leave him the free and uncontrouled Management of the internal Government of his Country, and the Collection and Regulation of the Revenues, so long as he adheres to the Terms of his Engagements, and will never demand any Augmentation of the annual Tribute which may be fixed."

If the Opinions of the individual Members, who then composed the Board, should be looked back to, I believe it will appear that the Amount of the Tribute was fixed at a higher Sum, than the Governor General then thought the Rajah ought to pay. This, however, is immaterial; I only mean to shew, that I adhere to my Principles, and that the Doubts which I have constantly expressed of the Justice of encreasing our Demands upon the Rajah, which, if done at all, may be done *ad libitum*, were not ill founded.

Governor

Governor General.—I must object to the Term unanimous, applied to any Resolution passed at the Period to which Mr. Francis alludes, merely because my Dissent was not expressed to it. The Quotation from Mr. Fowke's Instructions, related only to the fixed and annual Revenue, but could never be understood to preclude that Right which every Government inherently possesses, to compel all its Dependencies to contribute by extraordinary Supplies, to the Relief of extraordinary Emergencies; but tho' it were granted that this Injunction given to Mr. Fowke did extend to every Mode of Supply, still the Argument will not apply to the present Question. The present Demand for the Subsidy, just or unjust, was made unanimously; and, therefore, even on that Ground alone, ought to be unanimously supported.

Mr. Francis.—Understanding that the instant Payment of the Five Lacks is still to be demanded in the Terms of the first Proposition, and that no Relaxation from these Terms was intended, I am against the Motion.

Mr. Wheeler.—I am for the Question; but am farther of Opinion, that it should be left to Mr. Graham to determine, whether to enforce Payment of the Sum required of the Rajah for the present Exigencies of Government by One Payment, or whether to receive it by different Installments not exceeding Three Months from the first Payment to the Completion of the Whole.

Mr. Barwell.—The Facts that have been related to the Board by the Governor General, speak the absolute Necessity of the Motion that has been agitated. In these Sentiments it is incumbent on me to support it; and I think that, in order to its full Efficacy, the Governor General should be empowered to pursue such Means as may secure the Government from a Possibility of a further Disappointment.

Governor General.—I cannot consent to the Qualification of the present Motion, recommended by Mr. Wheeler, for the Reasons I have already assigned: With respect to the Proposition implied in Mr. Barwell's Minute, I shall take an early Occasion to offer my Sentiments upon it, desiring the Subject to rest here for the present.

Mr. Francis.—If Mr. Barwell in his Minute means to give the Governor General, by his Voice, any Powers whatsoever independent or exclusive of the Board, I must request he will be pleased to explain himself. I am sure that no such Powers can be wanted on the present Occasion.

Governor General.—I beg that the Debate, which is now unnecessary, may end. The Morning has already been lost in Words. As nothing more is proposed to be done, I hope it is unnecessary that more of our Time should be consumed in ineffectual Debates, even without a professed Object.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Mr. Graham:

To Mr. Graham.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 15th July, 9th August, and 14th Instant.

We cannot consent to the Request of Rajah Cheyte Sing to be allowed to pay the Amount of his Subsidy, for the Expence of the present War for One Year, by monthly Kists. Our Orders communicated to him by the Governor General for the immediate Payment were positive. We therefore confirm those Orders, and direct, that on Receipt thereof, you wait on the Rajah forthwith, and demand of him in Person, and by Writing, the Payment of the full Sum of Five Lacks of Muchlidar Rupees, the Sum at which the Subsidy is fixed, in Specie to that Amount, to be made to you within Five Days of such Demand, and declare to him, in the Name of this Government, that his evading or neglecting to accomplish the Payment thereof within that Space, shall be deemed equivalent to an absolute Refusal; and in case of his Noncompliance with your Demand, we peremptorily enjoin you to refrain from all further Interourse with him, until you shall have advised us of the Particulars of his Conduct in this Instance, and received our farther Orders on the Subject.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
the 28th September 1778.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheeler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXII.

Book 511. Page 673.

Extract of a Consultation of the 19th of October 1778, beginning at Page 673 of the same Book.

“ Fort William, 19th October 1778. Pub. Dept.
Monday.

“ At a Council ; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }
Edward Wheler, }

“ Received the following Letter from Mr. Graham :

“ (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs, Mr. Graham.
“ I did myself the Honor of addressing your Honble. Board on the 22d ultimo, to inform you
“ that I had received from the Rajah Fifty thousand Rupees, in Part Payment of the Subsidy of
“ Five Lacks which he had agreed to pay the Company, and that I was promised a further Pay-
“ ment of Fifty thousand Rupees the next or following Day.
“ That Period and Three Days more having elapsed without hearing any Thing either
“ from the Rajah or his Servants regarding the promised Payment of Fifty thousand Rupees, I
“ judged it necessary to remind the Rajah thereof by Letter, as well as to recommend to him a
“ speedy Discharge of the Remainder. This Mode of Application having several Times repeated
“ unsuccessfully, I deemed a personal Interview not only indispensable but highly consistent with my
“ Duty, on which Occasion I verbally demanded of him, in the Name of the Company, Payment
“ of the Balance of the Subsidy ; in Reply to which he acquainted me that he would pay no more
“ here, but would send the whole remaining Sum of Rupees 4,50,000 to his Vakeel at Calcutta,
“ who would pay it there. Finding him determined in this Resolution, I desired he would furnish
“ me with some Testimony thereof, either by an Address to your Honble. Board, or, as it is more
“ customary, to the Governor General, that I might transmit it to him ; but this he positively
“ refused me.
“ These Circumstances I have thought it my Duty to inform you of, that you may honour
“ me with your Commands thereon ; likewise as to the Manner in which you would chuse I
“ should remit the Fifty thousand Benares Sicca Rupees that have been paid me.
“ Benares, “ I have the Honour to be, &c.
7th October 1778. Thomas Graham, Resident.” §

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Graham.

To Mr. Graham.

Sir, To Mr. Graham.
We have received your Letter of the 7th Instant.
Ours of the 12th will have apprized you, that the Balance of the Subsidy of Five Lacks re-
quired from the Raja has been discharged in full, by Bills transmitted to us through the Channel
of his Vakeel.
With respect to the Sum of 50,000 Rupees, which the Raja has paid into your Hands, we
desire you will remit it in such Manner as you shall think most adviseable to the Presidency.

We are, &c.
(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1504.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXIII.

Book 512. Page 588.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th December 1778.

Fort William, 7th December 1778.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

Pub. Dept.
Monday.

Mr. Graham. Read, the following Letters from Mr. Graham.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Fort William.

I have been honor'd with the Receipt of your Letter of the 12th Instant, informing me of Rajah Chyte Sing having, by Means of his Vakeel, remitted to your Honble. Board Bills of Exchange for the Sum of Four Lacks and Fifty thousand Rupees, which with the Amount paid into my Hands completes the Subsidy of the Five Lacks required as his Proportion of the Burthen of the War with France for the present Year, and therefore directing that I refrain from the Execution of the Orders contained in your last Letter.

Your Injunctions shall be punctually obeyed, and I must again request to be honoured with your Directions as to the Manner in which you would chuse the Fifty thousand Benares Sicca Rupees paid me by Rajah Cheyte Sing in Part of the Five Lacks above mentioned, should be remitted.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Tho' Graham.

Benares,
the 23d October 1778.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Fort William.

Mr. Graham.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Two Letters of the 19th, and that of the 22d ultimo.

In consequence of the Sanction granted me by your Honble. Board to remit to the Presidency the Fifty thousand Benares Sicca Rupees, paid into my Hands by Rajah Chyte Sing, in such Manner as I should think most adviseable; I have compared the only Two Modes whereby the Remittance could be made with Security, viz. under Insurance, or by Bills of Exchange; and finding that the Premium on the latter, according to the present Rate, fell within the Expence of Insurances and Difference on Recoinage, I gave that Mode the Preference, and in consequence do myself the Honour to transmit you Five Bills for the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 45,871,8,6, drawn in Favour of the Honble. Company, at the Exchange of 109 Benares Sicca Rupees $\frac{2}{3}$ Calcutta Siccas, as particularized in the accompanying Invoice.

§ (" (a) Rajah Cheyte Sing having pitched upon this Day as a lucky one to receive the Honour of the Khelaut, I accordingly invested him with One in the usual Form, and delivered to him at the same Time your Honble. Boards Farrickhatty, or Release for his last Year's Tribute; I did not fail on this Occasion to remind him how much a Continuation of such Marks of your Favour depended upon his regular Adherence to his Engagements with the Company.

" I have in Compliance with the Orders contained in your Honble. Board's Letter of the 22d October furnished Rajah Cheyte Sing with Translate of the Depositions sent me enclosed concerning the Murder of the Soubedar belonging to Captain Osborne's Battalion, have acquainted him of its being your Desire that the Offenders be apprehended and brought to Justice.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " Thomas Graham." §

" Benares,
the 9th November 1778.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Fort William.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 26th ultimo.

Having in consequence of your former Orders renewed my Intercourse with Rajah Cheyte Sing, it is only now necessary I should inform you, that it goes on as usual.

Benares,
the 20th November 1778.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Tho' Graham, Resident.

(No Signatures at the End of the Consultation.)

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXIV.

Book 112. Page 628.

Consultation of the 29th September 1779.

Fort William, the 29th September 1779.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Richard Barwell,

and

Edward Wheler,

} Esquires;

Mr. Francis indisposed,

Sir Eyre Coote gone to view the Army.

The Proceedings of the 16th instant read and approved.

Read, the following Letter from Mr. Graham, Resident at Benares.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had last Night the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 26th ultimo, directing me to repeat the Claim which your Honble. Board had thought proper to make of Rajah Chite Sing, for Five Lacks of Rupees as his annual Proportion of the Expence of the present War, and empowering me, in case of his persisting in refusing Payment, to requite Major Camac, with Two Battalions of Sepoys, to march to this Place, and to wait your further Orders.

" Having also received the Honble. the Governor General's Persian Letter to the Raja on the Subject, I have sent it to him with a Letter from myself, requiring his immediate Compliance with the Orders contained therein, and desiring that he would forthwith send a Person properly qualified to make Payment to me of the Five Lacks of Rupees; and further to send me a Reply to the Governor General's Letter. I shall immediately do myself the Honour to address you on the Receipt of his Answer, which I flatter myself will prove satisfactory, and that I shall not be under the Necessity of making use of the discretionary Power which your Honble. Board have been pleased to lodge in me in order to compel him to Payment.

" Benares,
the 10th September 1779.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

" Tho' Graham, Resident." §

§ (" (b) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I have this Day received an Answer from Rajah Chite Sing to the Letter which I informed your Honble. Board I had written to him on the 10th, requiring his Compliance with your Orders, wherein he sends me an Answer to the Governor General's Letter, which I have transmitted to him, and acquaints me with his having consented to the Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees. As he still holds forth his original Plea of Inability, I have every Reason to apprehend he will be very dilatory in his Payments, I beg therefore to be favoured with your Honble. Board's Orders as to the Conduct which in such Cases I must observe towards him.

" Benares,
the 12th September 1779.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

" Tho' Graham, Resident." §

§ (" (c) Honble Sir, and Sirs,

" I have herewith the Honour to transmit you Twelve Bills of Exchange for the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, 1,85,145 6 16 1, drawn in Favor of the Honble. Company, as per accompanying Invoice, being on Account of Rajah Chite Sing's Kist, due the 4th instant, and in Part Payment of his annual Tribute.

" Although Four completed Days are now elapsed since I had the Honour of informing you of the Rajah's having consented to the Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees, and although I sent him a suitable Reply to the Letter he wrote me on the Occasion, and at the same Time repeated my Request for a Person being sent to me sufficiently qualified for discharging the Amount, no One has yet come, nor has any Money been paid me; on the contrary, through his Vakeel, he has solicited to be indulged with Time, but without specifying any Period, which leaving Room for no other Answer than to desire him to conform to the Orders he had received from your Honble. Board, through the Channel of the Governor General, I have sent a Person to attend at his Durbar to require his speedy Compliance therewith.

" Benares,
the 16th September 1779.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

" Tho' Graham, Resident." §

(a) Vide supra, Page 1508.

(b) Vide supra, Page ibid.

(c) Vide supra, Page ibid.

§ (“ (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
 “ I had the Honour of addressing you last Night, informing your Honble. Board of the Steps
 “ I had taken towards obtaining Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees from Rajah Cheyte Sing.
 “ I this Day received a Letter from him, of which I beg Leave to submit to your Consideration
 “ the following Translate:
 “ ‘ The Situation of my Affairs is well known to you, and I have repeatedly represented the
 “ Particulars to you. The Five Lacks of Rupees on Account, a Proportion of the Expence of
 “ the War, conformable to the Injunctions of the Honble. English Company, I have for this
 “ Time agreed to pay, neither am I dilatory or inattentive in providing for its Discharge; but
 “ the Amount is considerable, and can only be liquidated by Degrees. Within the Space of Four
 “ Months I will pay it to you by Instalments, to the End of the Month of Zulkidge (correspond-
 “ ing nearly to the Middle of the English Month of January ensuing), I will compleat Payment
 “ of the Whole.—What is now preparing is Part of the aforefaid Sum of Five Lacks shall be
 “ paid to you on Thursday next, the 12th of Rumzau. My Thoughts are not a Moment at rest
 “ from this Matter: But from incessant Applications, Inconveniencies are occasioned to the Pro-
 “ vision, and my Endeavours are interrupted. From your Indulgence I will discharge the Amount
 “ in the Manner above specified.’
 “ I shall be glad to be honoured with your Orders on the Subject of the foregoing Letter. In
 “ the Interim I considered it consistent with the Spirit of those Orders, already received from your
 “ Honble. Board, to reject the Propositions therein contained, and to repeat my Demand for the
 “ Whole without Delay.

“ Benares,
 the 17th September 1779.

“ I have the Honour to be, with the utmost Respect,
 (Signed) Tho^r Graham, Resident.” §

§ (“ (b) Governor General.—As it appears by the last of the above Letters from Mr. Graham, that
 “ Rajah Cheyte Sing, whose present Ability to discharge the full Amount of the Sum demanded
 “ of him cannot be doubted, is endeavouring to amuse our Resident with Delays; and as his Re-
 “ ply, though it professes an Intention of Compliance with his Claim, is a plain Evasion of it; I
 “ think Mr. Graham, according to the Spirit of the Orders he had received, ought to have re-
 “ quired the immediate March of Major Carnac’s Detachment to enforce Payment from the Raja;
 “ but as he has omitted to act in this Manner, and as it appears to be his Intention to wait for
 “ the further Orders of the Board, I move that the Contents of his Letter be imparted to the
 “ Commander in Chief, and that he be desired to send Orders forthwith to Major Carnac to march
 “ without Delay in Conformity to his former Instructions, giving Notice of the Day on which he
 “ shall move from his present Station to Mr. Graham; that the Expences of the Detachment from
 “ that Time, until its Return, may be charged to the Rajah; and that Major Carnac do con-
 “ tinue his Route with the Two Battalions under his Command to Benares, unless Mr. Graham,
 “ upon the full Receipt of the Subsidy, shall notify to him, that there is no Necessity for his pro-
 “ ceeding. I further move, That Letters to the same Effect be prepared and dispatched to Mr.
 “ Graham and Rajah Cheyte Sing.” §

Mr. Wheeler.—I object to the above Orders.

Resolved That the following Letters be written to the Commander in Chief, and Mr. Graham,
 and that the Governor General be likewise desired to write a Letter to the same Effect, to Rajah
 Cheyte Sing.

Letter to Sir
Eyre Coote. § (“ (c) “ Sir,
 “ As it is implied by the enclosed Copies of Letters which we have received from our Resident
 “ at Benares, That Rajah Cheyte Sing means to protract, if not entirely to evade, Payment of the
 “ Five Lacks of Rupees, required of him as his Share of the Expences of the War for the current
 “ Year, by his distant and illusory Promises, although there can be no Doubt of his present Abi-
 “ lity to discharge the Demand, if he thought proper, we conceive that some effectual Means should
 “ be taken to compel him to it.
 “ Mr. Graham has not yet required the March of Major Carnac’s Detachment, in Obedience to
 “ the Letter of our Orders to him, we therefore request that you will issue fresh Orders for this
 “ Detachment to repair forthwith to Benares, and there to wait, according to your former In-
 “ structions, unless Mr. Graham, in consequence of the full Receipt of the Subsidy, shall inform
 “ the Officer in Command of it, that his Proceeding is thereby rendered unnecessary. It will be
 “ proper likewise to direct that the Day of March be notified to Mr. Graham, in order to enable
 “ him to claim the Expences of the Detachment from that Time until its Return to Dinapore,
 “ from the Rajah.

“ Fort William,
 the 29th September 1779.

We are, &c.”

(a) Vide supra, Page 1510.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1509.

(c) Vide supra, Page ibid.

" Sir,

" We have received your Letters of the 10th, 12th, and 17th instant.

" As we conceive that the Rajah means to amuse you with vague and distant Promises, and thereby to protract, if not entirely to evade, Payment of the Sum required as his Proportion of the Expences of the War for the current Year; we are of Opinion that compulsory Means should be immediately used to oblige him to discharge it, since there can be no Doubt of his present Ability; we have therefore desired the Commander in Chief to issue his Order to Major Carnac to march forthwith to Benares with the Detachment under his Command, and there to wait our further Orders, unless you, in the mean Time, from the actual Receipt of the Subsidy, shall inform him that it is unnecessary to proceed any further. Major Carnac will advise you on what Day he shall have marched from Dinapore; and we direct that you insist on the Rajah's paying the Expences of the Detachment from that Time till its Return to the same Place, exclusive of the Subsidy for the War.

" We are, &c.")

§

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Fort William,
the 29th September 1779.

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXV.

Book 56. Page 21.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th October 1779, beginning at Page 21 of the same Book.

§

(" (a) Fort William, 25th October 1779.

Public Dep.
Monday.

" At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }
Mr. Barwell indisposed.
Sir Eyre Coote gone to visit the different Stations of the Army.

" Read, the following Letters from Mr. Graham.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" Rajah Cheyte Sing not having yet completed Payment of One Lack of Rupees, in Part of his Subsidy of Five Lacks, notwithstanding, agreeable to his own voluntary Proposal, whereof I transmitted you a Translate in my Address of the 17th ultimo, he ought Twelve Days ago to have paid me a Lack and Twenty-five thousand; I have, believing it to be consistent with the Spirit of your Honble. Board's Instructions, dated the 26th August, in order to enforce Payment, this Day written to Major Carnac, requiring him with the Detachment under his Command to march to this Place with all convenient Expedition.

" Benares,
3d October 1779.

" I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) Tho^s Graham, Resident.")

§

§

(" (b) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 29th ultimo.

" My Address to your Honble. Board of the 3d instant, acquainted you not only of the Rajah's Continuation to procrastinate the Payment of the whole Subsidy, but of his Failure in particular in the Payment of that Proportion which he had himself voluntarily fixed a Time for discharging; and of my having in consequence sent the necessary Notice to Major Carnac to march with the Detachment under his Command to this Place: Your further Instructions on this Subject now before me shall be punctually attended to. The Rajah notwithstanding he has been repeatedly made acquainted with your Honble. Board's determined Resolution to obtain speedy Payment, and of the Consequences attended * on Delays, has only to this Day paid me the Sum of One Lack and Nineteen thousand Rupees.")

* Sic in Orig.
§

(a) Vide supra, Page 1511.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.



He now offers in Excuse a general Scarcity of Specie. What may be his Conduct on the Approach of the Detachment you shall be duly informed of.

I have herewith the Honour to transmit you Fifteen Bills of Exchange for the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 1,85,145 6 16 1, drawn in Favour of the Honourable Company, as per accompanying Invoice, being on Account of Rajah Cheyte Sing's Kist due the 4th instant, and in Part Payment of his annual Tribute.

Benares,
12th October 1779.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) Tho' Graham, Resident.

Ordered, That the Bills be sent to the Treasury.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Graham.

To Mr. Graham.

Sir,

The Provincial Council at Patna having still Occasion for an extraordinary Supply of Cash to answer their current Disbursements, we direct that you remit to them the Amount which you may have received, or shall receive, from the Rajah, on Account of his Subsidy for this Year, by Bills of Exchange, in the Negotiation of which, we need not recommend it to you to fix the Exchange at the most reasonable Rate you can obtain.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Fort William,
the 25th October 1779.

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXXVI.

Book 112, Page 759.

Extract of a Consultation of the 1st November 1779, beginning at Page 759 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 1st of November 1779.

Sic in Orig.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Council; *
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }
Edward Wheler, }
Sir Eyre Coote gone to visit the different Stations of the Army.

Read the following Letters from Mr. Graham.

Resident at
Benares.

§ (" (a) Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
" I have to acquaint you that the Rajah has this Day paid me the Sum of One Lack, Ninety
" thousand Rupees, which makes the whole Sum received from him on account of the Subsidy,
" Benares Sicca Rupees Four Lacs Forty thousand. The remaining Sum of Sixty thousand he
" has promised to discharge To-morrow.

" Benares,
the 20th October 1779.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Tho' Graham,
Resident.") §

Resident at
Benares, has
received the
remainder of
the Subsidy;
requires an
estimate from
the Command-
ing Officer of
the Expences
of his Detach-
ment;

§ (" (b) Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
" I have the Pleasure to inform you, that Rajah Cheyt Sing has made good the Payment of the
" Subsidy of Five Lacs, and is in Readiness to be disposed of in such Manner as your Honourable
" Board may think proper to direct.
" The better to enable me to make the necessary Demand of the Rajah for the Expences of the
" Detachment, I required an Estimate from the Officer commanding, which he having in conse-
" quence furnished me with, I enclose a Copy thereof, together with a Copy of his Letter, for
" your Honourable Board's Information. I have, agreeable thereto, called upon the Rajah for

(a) Vide supra, Page 1512.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

" the Proportion due to the present Time ; I expect his Answer To-morrow, when I shall have
 " the Honour of again addressing you.
 " Benares,
 22d Oct. 1779.

I have the Honour, &c.
 (Signed) Tho^t Graham."

calls on the
 Rajah for the
 Payment of
 the same.
 §

Sir,
 Accompanying I have the Pleasure to transmit you an Estimate of the Monthly Expence of
 the Detachment without the Provinces, calculated with as much Precision as I am capable of
 without referring to the Paymasters Books, which are not here.
 In the Allowance for Stores I have only considered the superfluous, which would not have been
 brought in the Course of relieving the Troops.
 Camp,
 22d October 1779.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) J. W. Crabb,
 Captⁿ Com^d Detachment.

Enclosed in the
 Letter from
 the Resident
 at Benares.
 Transferring
 the Estimate
 required.

Estimate of the Monthly Expence of Major Camac's Detachment on Service without the Pro-
 vinces, October 1779.

2 Battalions Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,000
2 Guns with the Native Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	—	950
Major Camac's Allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Quarter Master's Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	630
Contractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
							<hr/>
							34,380
Surgeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	750
Pay Master's Allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Contingent Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200
Adjutant and Quarter Master's Pay, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
To the above must be added the Cost of Stores, which I suppose cannot be less than							2,500
							<hr/>
							S ^a R ^a 40,130

Enclosed in
 the above.

The above Estimate is calculated, as near as I am able to do it, without Reference to the Pay-
 master's Books.

(Signed) J. W. Crabb,
 Captain, &c.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from Mr. W. Tierney, Secretary to the
 Commander in Chief.

Sir,
 The Commander in Chief having received a Letter from General Goddard, which he thinks
 may contain Matter of Importance, but which, for Want of the Cypher, he cannot read, I am
 to request of you to send him One immediately—The only Cypher in his Possession is of no Use,
 being a small One framed in 1775, marked N^o 2, or B N^o 1, Doddington.

The Secretary
 of the Com-
 mander in
 Chief to the
 Secretary,
 requests a Cy-
 pher for the
 General.

Boglepore,
 26th October 1779.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) W^m Tierney,
 Secretary.

Sir,
 Since writing the foregoing, the General has desired me to request you will inform the Gover-
 nor, that the Two Battalions of Sepoys ordered to Benares being in Want of their Pay, he has
 directed the Resident to issue it to them from his Treasury, which he imagines will be sufficient
 Authority for Mr. Graham, but would rather it should be confirmed by the Governor General.

From the
 same, inti-
 mating the
 General's De-
 sire that his
 Orders may be
 confirmed by
 the Board.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) W^m Tierney.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Cypher be sent to the Commander in Chief.
 Agreed, That his Application to Mr. Graham be confirmed by the following Orders.

The Board's
 Assent to take
 the above Re-
 quests.

To Mr. Graham, Resident at Benares.

Sir,
 We have received your Letters of the 20th and 22d ultimo.
 Our last Orders concerning the Disposal of the Sum which you have received from Rajah Cheyt
 Sing, on Account of his Subsidy for this Year, directed the Remittance of it to the Chief and
 Council at Patna ; but as we understand that the Two Battalions of Sepoys, which marched to
 Benares will require an Advance for their Pay, and that the Commander in Chief has applied to you
 to make an Advance for that Purpose, you will accordingly comply with his Desire, and remit the
 Residue, which shall remain in your Hands, of the Subsidy, together with the Amount, which
 you

To advance
 the Pay of the
 Two Batta-
 lions, and re-
 mit the Re-
 mainder of
 the Subsidy to
 Patna.

you will demand and receive from the Rajah for the Expences of the Detachment, from the Date of its quitting Dinapore, until the Amount of the Five Lacs was completely discharged, to Patna, agreeably to our former Instructions.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXXVII.

Book 26. Page 452.

Secret Depart-
ment.
Monday.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th of June 1780.

Fort William, the 12th of June 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Philip Francis, Esquire.
Mr. Wheler indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Governor Ge-
neral's Mi-
nute.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute:

The Governor General.—The Members of the Board having been furnished with Copies of the Letters which have been written by Moodajee Boosla and his Dewan, to Beneram Pundit, their Vackeel or Minister at this Government, containing, in a very long Detail, the Motives and Views of the Government of Berar. These, I think, improper to be entered on our Records; but I recommend them to the Attention of the Board, in their Consideration of the Conduct which we are to observe towards that Government.

From the Declaration made in these Letters, and from other Advices, it appears that, urged by the Demands of the Administration at Poonah, and the Menaces of the Nabob Nizam ul Mulck, the Rajah hath levied a considerable Force, said to consist of 50,000 Horse, ostensibly destined to co-operate with the Peshwa, by invading Bengal and the Dominions of our Ally the Nabob of Owde. That One Division of 30,000 Horse, commanded by Chunnajee Boosla, the Rajah's Second Son, has been accordingly dispatched to our Frontier by the Road of Cuttack, and has been some Time since arrived in the Neighbourhood of that City, where it is proposed that it shall cantoon during the rainy Season.

The Rajah and his Dewan both profess the most steady Attachment to the Company, and a Resolution to preserve the Peace and good Understanding which have subsisted between that Government and the English since the Period in which the latter first obtained a Share in the political Concerns of these Provinces.

These Professions have been repeated in all their Letters, and sanctified by the most solemn Attestations. However suspicious such voluntary Protestations may generally appear, there can be no valid Reason for refusing a certain Degree of Credit to them on the present Occasion, as they are perfectly consistent with what we know to be the Interest of the Boosla Family, and with the Conduct which it has invariably observed towards the Government of Bengal from the Accession of Tannoojee to the present Time. Its natural Enemies are the Chiefs whose Dominions border immediately upon the Districts of Berar, and lie in many Places intermixed with them; that is to say, the Paishwa Nizam Ally Cawn, and Mhadajee Scindia. The Company cannot be regarded in the same Light, because the Line of Country, which joins their Possessions to Berar, is so wild and uncultivated, that no Cause of Competition can arise respecting it; and the Territories of each, in those Parts, yield little Advantage to the Proprietors. The Claim of the Berar Government to the Chowt of these Provinces is so antiquated, that tho' it might be revived as a Pretext, it could never operate as an Inducement to invade them, on any other Principles than these which are the Grounds of original Conquests; nor could such an Enterprize be formed without great and certain Hazards, a Length of Hostilities, and a proportionate Expence, to which the Resources of Berar are inadequate, and the Exposure of its own internal Possessions to the Ambition and Rapacity of its Neighbours.

The Habits of a long Intercourse of Friendship, and the Benefits which are mutually and equally derived by both Governments, from a Continuance of the same Degree of Union, may likewise be assumed as Arguments of the favourable Disposition of that Government towards this, even under the present Appearances. Yet the contrary, notwithstanding the strong Grounds which appear for this Conclusion, may be the Case, and even with the best Intentions the Steps through which the

Berar Government, in the Accommodation of an ostensible Plan to its own secret Wishes, may be insensibly led, may terminate in Hostilities against us.

From the whole of this Review, it appears to be the proper Policy of this Government to consider and treat that of Berar in the Character which it professes; but to guard against the Possibility of its becoming hostile to us.

This Policy at the same Time fortunately coincides with the present Views of that Government, and may be made to promote them. The Rajah and his Minister have, from the Beginning, expressed the strongest Desire to become the Mediators of Peace between us and the Marattas, and this Desire is more strenuously urged in their last, than in any of their former Letters, which may be accounted for on good Grounds, for it is certainly their Interest to be the Instruments of bringing the War to a Termination by Means which must enhance their Consequence, and relieve them from certain Difficulties and Expence. The Rajah informs us, that he has written to the Peshwa, and offered his Intercession to accommodate Matters with us, confiding in the Assurances given him by this Government of its Willingness to agree to Peace thro' his Mediation, and to his Guarantee for the Maintenance of it; and has proposed that his Dewan shall come to Ballasore or Benares, with Credentials and full Powers from the Peshwa, to negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Peace. Let us avail ourselves of this favourable Disposition; let his Mediation be accepted, and his Dewan invited to come for that Purpose to Calcutta. I am firmly of Opinion, that Peace can only be accomplished by this or some other Mode that shall put the Negotiations for it within the Reach and immediate Controul of this Government. The Seat of War is not the Soil adapted by Nature for the Growth of Peace; yet, while every Means are employed to promote this End, we must not slacken in those which may give us an Advantage in the War, if our Hopes of a speedy Termination of it should be frustrated. On the contrary, this Season and these Hopes require a redoubled Exertion on our Part in the Prosecution of the War, as a necessary Concurrence with the Measures which we may take for the Conclusion of it. For this Reason I recommend, that the Order lately passed for the Reduction of Captain Popham's Detachment be suspended; that the Sepoys of the Detachment be immediately formed into Three regular Battalions, and added to the Detachment allotted to Major Camac; let it be given in Instructions to Major Camac, if he shall find it practicable, to march this Detachment, in Conjunction with the Forces which the Rana by his Treaty will be obliged in such a Case to furnish, directly to Oogain, the Capital of the Territory dependant upon Mhadjee Scindia. This cannot fail to divert him from the War in Guzerat, and, by bringing it home to his own Interests, which have hitherto been wholly exempted from it, induce him to be an equal Solicitor for Peace, to which at this Time he appears to be the only Impediment. In Effect all Advices confirm the Information contained in the Berar Letters of the Opposition of Scindia's Wishes to those of the Minister in this particular Instance. The only Obstacle to this Design, is the Force which the Maratta Government actually possesses in Calpee and Bundelcund. A discretionary Power should be given to Major Camac to remove this by any Means, either by Negotiation or Force, which he shall judge necessary, and which shall not be likely to detain him from his main Object. From all the Intelligence which has been lately received from that Quarter, this appears to be no difficult Work, as the Maratta Power in that Country is not in itself very considerable, and those who possess it are disaffected to the Government on which they depend. The Purpose of undertaking this Expedition, and its Motives, may be communicated to Moodajee Boosla. He cannot disapprove it; nor is it likely to give such Offence to the Minister of Poonah, whose Jealousy of Mhadjee Scindia is well known, as to excite in his Mind any new Objection to a Pacification.

(" (a) Governor General.—By the proposed Plan of Operations, the Subsidy which we have hitherto received from the Rana of Gohud will cease. All that we can require of him will be to join our Forces with the Quota of his Troops stipulated by the Treaty; it will therefore become necessary to provide a Military Fund for the Payment of this Detachment. I propose to the Board, as the Season is now approaching in which our Demand upon Rajah Cheyt Sing for the Payment of his annual Contribution towards the Expences of the War should be made, we do immediately instruct our Resident at Benares to apply to him for the Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees; which Sum I propose shall be appropriated solely to the Payment of Major Camac's Detachment.")

If the Board agree to this Plan, it will be necessary to make some Alterations in our late Orders; and these I shall reduce to distinct Propositions.

- 1st. That the Order for the Return of Captain Popham's Detachment be countermanded.
- 2d. That the Sepoy Draft of that Detachment be immediately formed into Three regular Battalions.
- 3d. That the Three senior Captains, now with the Detachment, be appointed to the Command of these Battalions; and that the Commander in Chief be requested to issue the necessary Orders for completing them with Subaltern and Native Officers.
- 4th. That to complete these Battalions with their Proportion of Ordnance, Two Six Pounders be added to the Guns now with Captain Popham's Detachment.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1513.

5th. That these Battalions be added to the Detachment already ordered to be put under the Command of Major Camac, and the whole formed into a separate Corps during the Continuance of the present Service.

6th. That in Addition to the Guns attached by the Regulations to each Battalion of Sepoys upon Service, Two Twelve Pounders, the Howitzer now with Captain Popham's Detachment, and Two Cohorns be ordered to join Major Camac's Detachment.

7th. That the Board of Ordnance be requested to issue Orders for supplying Major Camac's Detachment with the above mentioned Ordnance, and the Proportion of Ammunition and Stores agreeable to the Establishment, either from Cawnpore, or either of the Military Stations contiguous to it.

8th. That a Brigade Major and an Aid de Camp be added to the Staff of Major Camac's Detachment, in Consequence of the additional Strength of it.

9th. That the Secretary be directed to draw out Instructions for Major Camac from the preceding Minute.

I intreat the Board to give me their Support in the Prosecution of this Plan. If they have been, from its Commencement, averse to the War, let them join with me in prosecuting it with Vigour to its speedy Termination; if they consider themselves as free from the Responsibility of it, let them allow me to acquit myself of mine. I wish I could venture my Life upon the Consequences: I know the Man who is to conduct it; and am certain, that if the Design is practicable, he will execute it to its fullest Effect; nor am I fearful of the Inference which this Declaration may draw upon me for the future Event of it.

Ordered, That the Opinions of the different Members of the Board be taken upon this Subject in Circulation.

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXVIII.

Book 26. Page 464.

Extract of a Consultation of the 19th June 1780.

Fort William, 19th June, 1780.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edw^d Wheler, }

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Read and approved, the Proceedings of the 12th Instant.

Messrs. Francis and Wheler having delivered in the Minute which follows, on the 15th Instant, it was immediately sent to the Governor General.

15th June 1780.

Mess. Francis
and Wheler's
Minute, Date
15th June.

Minute from Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheler.

Convinced as we are of the indispensable Necessity of bringing the present War, if possible, to a speedy Conclusion, we shall heartily join in the Support of every Measure which appears to have Peace for its Object, and which carries with it any reasonable Prospect of Success. On this Principle we agree with the Governor General, that it may be adviseable to avail ourselves of the favourable Disposition of the Berar Government, and to invite the Rajah's Dewan to come for that Purpose to Calcutta. The Motives assigned for his late Conduct, and for the March of a Body of his Troops to Cuttack, are plausible at least, and appear to be confirmed by the Delays with which it has been attended, and by their present Inactivity. The Desire he professes of becoming the Mediator of Peace between us and the Marattas seems likely to be sincere, because we believe it to be founded in the Consideration of his own Interest, and because it is conformable to the Language which he has uniformly held to us. We do not mean to say, that Evidence of this Nature is to be implicitly depended upon; but it is now so essentially our Interest to secure the Friendship of Moodajee Boosla, or at least to prevent his acting against us, that we should think it imprudent to discover any Doubt of his Sincerity. It cannot be very difficult to maintain the Appearance of the most perfect Confidence in his good Faith, without suffering it to mislead us, or neglecting any of those Precautions which our Situation dictates, and which are never more necessary, perhaps, than in the Midst of Security.

We

We therefore agree with the Governor General in this Part of his Minute: But we find with extreme Concern, that it is impossible for us to give our Assent to the subsequent Proposition. The Reasons for which we object to it, shall be stated briefly without reviving former Arguments, or reflecting on any Thing that is past. Taking our Situation as it stands, we declare it to be our most deliberate Opinion, that a Peace is indispensibly necessary to save the India Company, and every Interest connected with theirs, from the greatest Distress, if not from certain Ruin; and that, at whatever Distance this Object may be, it is not practicable for us to continue the War on any Terms, without a very considerable Reduction in the Expence of conducting it. In the former of these Opinions we have never varied: In the latter, we are assured of the Governor General's Concurrence. On this general Ground, we object to the proposed Measure.

1st. Because it reverses a Resolution, very lately passed with the unanimous Approbation of the Board, for recalling and reducing Captain Popham's Detachment, the extra Expences of which, beyond our regular Establishment, amounting to C. R^s 91,332 a Month, would be saved, and their Place supplied by Four regular Battalions.

2d. Because, by the proposed Plan of Operations, the Subsidy to be paid by the Rana of Gohud, and of which we believe no Part has hitherto been received, is to cease, and our Resources so far forth diminished.

3d. Because at a Time, when it is admitted that the War cannot be continued without a very considerable Reduction of Expence, we cannot, consistently with that Principle, engage in a Measure which supposes the contrary to be true, and which, in our Judgement, leads to an Addition of Expence which we cannot limit, when once it is begun, and which we are very sure this Government is not in a Condition to support. We have seen into what enormous Charges we have been drawn by the Detachment under General Goddard, the Strength of which does not exceed that proposed to be placed under Major Camac. We have seen the Expence of a Detachment of only Two thousand Draughts under Captain Popham, swelled to more than Ninety-one thousand Rupees a Month; and we firmly believe it to be an Evil inseparable from distant Military Operations in this Country, that the Charge of them can neither be limited nor controuled. We do not mean to dispute the Propriety of the Governor's personal Confidence in Major Camac; but, in our Minds, such implicit Confidence cannot exist without Experience, much less in Opposition to that with which the Conduct of similar Expeditions has already furnished us. In this Observation, we allude only to the Expence that attends them.

§ (" (a) 4th. Because the proposed Anticipation of the Demand of Five Lacks from the Rajah of Benares, and the sole Appropriation of it to this Service, is no Relief of Expence, or Increase of Resource, since the above Five Lacks make Part of our general Estimate of Resources for the Service of the current Year; and, if applied to any Service not provided for in the same Estimate, will have a Deficiency, which must be made good out of some other Fund.") §

(" (b) 5th. Because it appears to us, that the State of our Treasury is not in any Degree equal to the existing and increasing Demands which press upon the Government. The apparent Balance on Monday last, including the Deposit in the New Fort (without which we should consider ourselves as totally unprovided for Measures of immediate Defence, if such should become necessary) amounted to no more than, Current Rupees, 42,09,453. Deduct the Deposit in the New Fort, and let the Account be stated as it will then stand, and as it ought to stand :

C ^r .	C. R ^s .	D ^r .	C. R ^s .
Remainder after deducting the Sum in the New Fort	6,13,453	Deposits of private Property.	14,87,958
Balance or actual Debt against the Treasury		Amount of Orders unpaid — —	
	31,35,453	Bills drawn by General Goddard unpaid — —	20,86,949
			1,73,999
	37,48,906		37,48,906

" This View of our Situation undoubtedly leads to other important Conclusions; that, to which we mean to confine it at present is, that we are in no Condition to undertake new Expences; nor, if our Treasury were better supplied than it is, should we think it prudent to expose ourselves to the Demands of another Expedition, in the Plan of which we see no essential Difference from that which still exists under General Goddard.") §

6th. Because, admitting that all the preceding Objections on the Head of Expence could be answered or removed, we are not satisfied that the Plan itself would either End where it professes to be directed, or that this is the Season in which it ought to be attempted on its own avowed Principles. The declared Purpose of the Expedition is to invade Mhadjee Scindia's Country, and to attack his Capital Ugein, in order to divert him from the War in Guzerat, to the Defence of his

(a) Vide supra, Page 1513.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1562.

own Territories. We understand and admit the Force of this Argument, tho' in our Judgement overbalanced by other Considerations, independant of which we should only object to the Time chosen for the Expedition, and to the unnecessary Charge of keeping up Captain Popham's Detachment. If it be meant to withdraw Mhadajee Scindia from the War in general, and to distract his Force and Attention from that Country to his own, it seems to us that the Attempt should be made as soon as possible after October, when General Goddard might be at Liberty to co-operate with it, and to favour its Success by a similar Diversion on his Side; not in the Midst of the Rains, when General Goddard's Army is in Cantonments, and unable to take the Field. The manifest Advantage of having the Two Armies acting in Concert, and dividing the Attention of the Enemy between them, would be lost if they were not both in the Field at the same Time. But this, and every other Objection to the Measure, is in Fact removed by the Instructions which immediately follow it, and which, in our Opinion, are wholly inconsistent with the first proposed Object. Major Camac is to be intrusted 'with a discretionary Power to remove the Force, which the Maratta Government possesses in Culpee or Bundelcund (and which is said to be the only Obstacle to the main Design) by any Means, either by Negotiation or Force.' If it be true, as we are sure it is, 'that the Maratta Power in that Country is not very considerable, and that they who possess it are disaffected to the Government on which they depend,' such a Power can form no Obstacle to the Execution of the main Design; nor can we ever admit of the Validity of such a Pretence for invading Bundelcund, which we conclude would be the first, if not the only Effect of the Expedition. At all Events, the Latitude given to Major Camac leaves him at Liberty to pursue whatever Plan he thinks proper; but if, instead of proceeding towards Mhadjee Scindia, the March of this Detachment should once be directed by the opposite Route to the Capital of Bundelcund, he will naturally conclude that the Possession of this Country is our true and only Object; of Course, he will have no Apprehensions for the Safety of his own.

For these Reasons we are of Opinion, that the Resolutions of the Board, of the 29th of May, for the Recal and Reduction of Captain Popham's Detachment, &c. should not be suspended.

(Signed) P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXXIX.

Book 30. Page 53.

Consultation of the 4th September 1780.

Fort William, the 4th September 1780.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler Esquire,
and
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.
Mr. Francis indisposed.

The Proceedings of the 24th ult. read and approved.

Read, the Governor General's Motion recorded on the public Proceedings of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Wheler delivers in the following Minute:

Mr. Wheler.—The present outstanding Orders against the Treasury, and the growing Demands upon it, are both too pressing and important to render it doubtful whether we should any longer rely upon our usual Resources, or in the present Exigency resort to others.

I shall avoid entering into any Discussion of the Causes which have concurred to reduce us to our present embarrassed Situation, as I deem that foreign to the Question in Debate. But when, in Addition to the large unsatisfied Demands upon our Treasury, I reflect on the probable Calls upon us for Money from the Subordinate Presidencies, and the very heavy Expence which Two Armies on actual Service will inevitably draw upon us, I cannot hesitate to declare my Opinion of the Expediency, and even Necessity of immediately adopting the Governor General's Proposal for taking up Money at Interest.

I likewise agree with the Governor General, that the Sum should not at present be limited; but I submit, whether it will not be proper at this Time to determine the Rate of Interest that shall be given for the Money so taken up.

The Commander in Chief delivers in the following Minute:

4th September 1780.

§ (“(a) Sir Eyre Coote.—It has never since my first entering upon public Life fallen to my Share to deliberate on a Business of such Extent and Importance as the present Crisis of the Company’s Affairs in India, and unequal as I find myself to the Task of devising Means in my own Mind as well approved, as to leave me without a Doubt of their extricating them from the more than common Difficulties in which they are at present involved; nevertheless do I find myself called upon, equally by a Regard for the Interests of my Nation and my Employers, to suggest such Measures as in my Judgement appear best calculated to repel those Evils which have already fallen upon the Company’s Possessions in the Carnatic, as well as to avert, if possible, the further Calamities with which their Interests in general are threatened.

“I am well aware of the very great Disadvantages under which I shall here give my Opinions; I mean the Expectations entertained from this Quarter, both by the Company and the Nation, of Resources to ratify those Conditions unavoidable on a Renewal of the Charter; but whilst not in Possession of those Resources, and whilst the very Spring from whence they are supposed to flow, and I trust they may still at a future Period be derived, is itself in Danger, I flatter myself I shall stand exculpated in the Eyes of my King, my Country, and my Employers, in recommending the Adoption of Measures for the Security of so important an Object to all, however opposite they may be to the immediate Hopes of the Public.

“In the present Exigency of our Affairs, with no Money in our Treasury excepting the War Deposit in our new Fort, and which I have been taught to understand the Demands against us, both from the Civil and Military Establishments have nearly, if not entirely mortgaged, added to the Knowledge we have, that our Receipts of Revenue are barely adequate to defray our present Disbursements, it behoves us to consider in what Manner the Extraordinaries attendant upon the extensive Wars, we are now engaged in, are to be supplied.”)

I know of no other Mode than to endeavour to borrow Money on Bond, and at the smallest Interest procurable. This is a Step which, indispensable as it appears to be in the present State of our Finances, I would not hesitate to advise in a like critical Conjunction of the Company’s Interests, even allowing that there were no Calls for its immediate Disbursement.

In all well regulated Governments it is a leading Maxim to act in such Manner as may tend to interest as many of the Community as possible in its Welfare and Success. A natural Love of the Laws and Religion by which they are governed, binds the Subject to the Interests of his Country. But in this, where every Action of a Native’s Life is influenced by selfish Motives, and the more powerfully in Proportion to the Magnitude of the pecuniary Object, and totally devoid as they must be of any further Attachment to us than what arises from the Necessity of our Protection, it would appear to me there is no more certain Method of ensuring their good Wishes and Support to the Cause of the Public, than by inducing them to place as much of their Property as possible under the Security of our Government. In doing this, we also divert them of those Means which, in case of Invasion of a foreign Enemy, might, either through Accident or by their free-will Contributions, be instrumental to our Destruction. The Reputation too of having a large Treasury would operate in the most favourable Manner upon the Minds of our Adherents, by the Confidence it would give them of our Superiority; at the same Time that it would damp the Minds of our Enemies by the very great Distance at which it would Place all their Hopes of Success.

For the preceding Reasons, so thoroughly am I convinced of its being an eligible Policy, I shall, just for the Sake of drawing a Comparison between the Two Points as they mutually affect the Company’s Interests, make the following Supposition:

We have already got a considerable Sum of Money in our Treasury:—Say Two Crores.—Our Situation in every other Respect the same as at present, which every impartial Observer must allow is far from being a safe One; but by drawing into our Treasury a further Sum of Two Crores of Rupees, I not only provide against the Evils which threaten us, but give to our Government, by attaching to its Interests a Number of the most opulent of its Subjects, a Form of Stability which nothing but the most unforeseen and unexpected Accident shall be able to shake. Our Affairs render it necessary to support this Policy for Two Years—it has not, however, happened in the Course thereof that we have had Occasion to spend even a Rupee of the borrowed Sum, which we shall admit was taken up at Five per Cent.—Our Business is finished;—the Tranquility of the Country restored;—and we pay it back with a Premium of Twenty Lacks, a Sum which surely, when brought against the great Points we had secured by it, will hardly be thought

(a) Vide supra, Page 1517.

deserving our Consideration. And in the Event of our spending any Part of the Principal, the Argument in Favour of the Measure is still strengthened, as the Necessity for it more plainly appears.

The hostile Operations of Hyder Ally, the very great Strength of his Army, the Want of Money at Madras, are Subjects that demand our most serious Consideration, whilst they leave us no Alternative but that of all others the least desirable—a War, to prosecute which the most speedy and vigorous Measures ought to be adopted.

In the First Place, a Sum of Money adequate to the Emergency of the Occasion should be sent to Madras, provided they are not able to furnish themselves by the Method they are now pursuing of raising Money upon the Company's Bonds; and that there may be as little Delay as possible in furnishing this Supply, if necessary, I would recommend its being taken from the War Deposit in the new Fort, as being a Fund apparently provided for such Exigencies.

The particular Manner in which our Troops on the Coast are distributed in Garrison situated at a Distance from each other, and the Communication between them partly cut off by Hyder's Cavalry, may render it a Service of no less Difficulty than Danger to assemble an Army sufficiently strong to risk an Engagement with the very formidable Force he is reported to have now in the Field. I feel this Circumstance with the more sensible Regret and Concern, as the Distance from hence puts it beyond a Possibility to give any Assistance that could afford immediate Relief: I however, in order to lighten the Burthen, and to give Spirit and Confidence to such Operations as the Madras Administration, from their own Discernment and local Observation may find it expedient to pursue against Hyder, (for to their own Conduct it must in a great Measure now be left) as well as to awe the Nizam from attempting any Thing against the Circars, to deter Hyder from turning his Views towards these Northern Dominions, and, to be in Readiness to act in Concert with what Force may now be in the Circars against the French, who, as they are at this Time expected, may attempt a Landing on that Coast:

§ (“ (a) I say, for these most important Purposes, I would recommend a sufficient Army being
“ formed to the Southward; but to the good Effects of this salutary Measure I cannot help observ-
“ ing, that I perceive a very powerful Obstacle, and which I should be happy to see removed,
“ I mean a Maratta Army on the Confines of Cattach, and now laying in considerable Force on
“ our Borders. As they have had no Enemy to oppose, and as we have as yet neither made, or
“ threatened to make, any Encroachments upon their Territories in that Quarter, I should be glad
“ to be informed of the Cause and Purpose of their being there; the more especially, as I have
“ been told that for upwards of Eleven Years past they have never once shewn themselves in those
“ Parts.

See in Orig. “ To this Query it may be answered, That as they have been there for some Months, and
“ have offered us no Harm, they are our Friends. As a Military Man I must declare that the
“ Circumstance itself in the Effects it produces disproves the Allegation; Were they invited into
“ their present Situation by us, or did they come to suppress any Disturbances that had arisen
“ there? If neither of these has been the Case, they must be an Army of Observation, leagued with
“ those who wish no Good to our Affairs, and have proved more injurious to our political Interests
“ than if they had absolutely entered our Territories, in which Case we could immediately have
“ applied the Remedy: But as they have conducted themselves, they have, by forming a Barrier on
“ our Frontier in the high Road of Communication with our Possessions on the Coast, encouraged,
“ covered, and given Spirit and Confidence to Hyder Ally's Transactions in the Carnatic; whilst
“ they have on the other Hand served * as to check and destroy every favourable Effect that might
“ have resulted from our Operations; and so alarmed and intimidated our Inhabitants, that there is
“ not a Man amongst them of any Rank or Denomination with whom I have conversed, and I have
“ had full Opportunity, in coming down the Country, to learn their Sentiments, who has not ex-
“ pressed his Fears of their coming into this Country, and in such Case pointed out his own de-
“ fenceless State, and the Dependence he had upon us, as holding the only Power to afford him
“ Protection. Under the Influence of these Apprehensions, many are preparing, and some I am
“ informed are actually removing their Property and Families to Places which appear to them more
“ secure: With such incontrovertible Evidence of the Prejudice done to the Estate and Happiness
“ of our Subjects by the Continuance of this Force at Cuttack, is it possible that I should so totally
“ overlook my Duty to the Public, both in my Civil and Military Capacity, as not to be anxious
“ to disburthen our Affairs of a Weight, which may impede every Operation we wish to carry on,
“ either offensive or otherwise.

“ It is therefore my Opinion, That under whatever Authority they may be, an immediate Ap-
“ plication should be made for them to retire, as their remaining where they are disturbs the Peace
“ of our Provinces. This Requisition will soon discover the Reality of their Intentions towards us;
“ and in order that we may not suffer ourselves to be further injured by Delays, a Time should be
“ stipulated for receiving an Answer; should this be denied us, our own Safety and Interests will
“ dictate to us how to act.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1518.

“ I must

“ I must further point out the Necessity of covering the Province of Bahar, which now lies open
 “ and exposed to the Incurfions even of small Parties of the Enemy; for this Purpose I recommend
 “ the giving immediate Orders for completing our Two Regiments of Cavalry, and calling them
 “ down as soon as the Season will admit, for its Protection.

“ I do not apprehend at this Time any Danger to the Vizier's Provinces, as the Troops stationed
 “ in those Parts, when properly arranged, will, exclusive of our Cavalry, be more than sufficient
 “ to prevent the Marratas from entering them.

“ It should however be strongly recommended to the Vizier to be attentive to the keeping up
 “ a respectable Body of Horse; and the Resident directed to urge the Necessity of their being
 “ regularly and punctually paid.

“ As these are the Outlines necessary to be first considered, I shall not take up the Attention
 “ of the Board further at present, but reserve what I have still to propose until the Detail of the
 “ Business shall be entered upon.

(Signed) “ Eyre Coote.” §

Governor General—I could not suffer a greater Mortification than that which I have undergone from the Necessity imposed on me of proposing the Question now before the Board, and I did intend to have contented myself with entering simply my Assent to it. But the Commander in Chief has supported it by an Argument drawn from the Wants of the People of these Provinces, and especially their more wealthy Inhabitants, which I think deserving a more particular Attention, as it proves not only the Propriety of opening our Treasury for the mutual Relief of this Government and the Country itself, but of extending this Measure without any Limitation. I think it proper both to add my Concurrence in this Opinion and to extend the reasoning on which it is founded, to the other Consequences which are deducible from it.

The slightest Causes will be sufficient to excite a general Alarm among the People, who having no Criterion to judge of the Truth or Probability of publick Rumours, and being by Nature timid will therefore be ready to believe such as portend publick Danger.

The immediate Effect of such Apprehensions will be a Solicitude in every Person possessing Property, to secure it by such simple and rude Means of Concealment as Custom alone has taught them, by conveying it to the Woods or Hills, or by shifting it from Place to Place as their Fancies may suggest to them the Hopes of greater Safety in one than another; by depositing it with a heavy Tax in the Foreign European Settlements; by transporting it altogether beyond the Bounds of the Provinces; or lastly, by the more frequent and easy Expedient of burying it in the Earth, each of these Means will create an irretrievable Loss of the current Specie, and a Stagnation of the Remainder. Both these Consequences will fall heavily on the Revenue, and add to the Distresses of Government at a Time when it can least bear a Failure in its Collections. To open the publick Treasury as a Repository for the Wealth of the Country, if they have a Confidence in the Government itself, of which I own there is Room for Doubt, may prevent the Application of such dangerous Resources, and thus not only secure the Attachment of the People by affording them the most substantial Protection: I give my Assent to the Question.

The other Subjects of the General's Minute being of a different Nature, and wholly unconnected with the Question immediately before the Board, I shall consider as distinct Questions.

The First is, ‘ That a Sum of Money adequate to the Emergency of the Occasion be sent to Madras, provided they are not able to furnish themselves by the Method they are now pursuing, of raising Money upon the Company's Bonds, and that there may be as little Delay as possible in furnishing this Supply, if necessary, that it be taken from the War Deposit in the New Fort, as being a Fund apparently provided for such Exigencies.’ As the Terms of the Question do not require or admit of an immediate Consideration of it, and we have already provided Two Modes of Remittance which though not ample will prove a sufficient Relief to the immediate Wants of the Presidency of Fort St. George, I hope the General will consent to suspend the final Determination upon it until the Approach of the Period in which his Proposal if approved must be carried into Execution. In the mean Time we may hope to be informed of the State of that Presidency with Relation to its Wants, its Resources, its Dispositions for repelling the portended or actual Invasion which ever it may prove, and the other distinct Services to which they may propose to apply the Sums afforded them by this Government.

The Provinces already very much exhausted will not bear greater Drains, nor can any Thing short of extreme Necessity justify it in repeating them; it is therefore at least reasonable to expect that they will furnish us with previous Information upon the Points which I have enumerated, nay, it may so happen, that by the Neglect of this Precaution, we may furnish them with the Means of employing the Company's Arms in an unnatural and desperate Opposition even to the Authority of this Government, which was appointed for their Controul, and to whose Protection they must finally own their Existence.

On this Occasion I must remind the Board of the Demand which was made to them, so long as the 12th of June last, for the Restitution of the Circar of Guntoor or Mortezanagur to the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and of the Repetition of that Demand in our Letter of the 24th ulto. Their Silence will justify us in crediting the Reports which though not of official Authority,

thority, have doubtless reached every Member of this Board: That the Forces of that Presidency which were sent to take Possession of the Circars of Mortezanagur still continue there in Defiance of our Orders, and that the Management of it had been assigned in Form to the Nabob of the Carnatic. Hence I draw a strong Suspicion, that they will not easily be induced to resign it, and this is an additional and very powerful Inducement with me to defer the Consideration of the present Question until we know whether the Presidency of Madras will yield to our Authority, or compel us to use the Means with which we are constitutionally armed for that Purpose, to support and enforce it, if such shall be, as I trust it will be the Resolution of this Board.

The Second Proposal introduced in the Minute of the Commander in Chief is, 'that in order to lighten the Burthen, and to give Spirit and Confidence to such Operations as the Madras Administration, from their own Discernment and local Observation may find it convenient to pursue against Hyder, as well as to awe the Nizam from attempting any Thing against the Circars, to deter Hyder from turning his Views towards these Northern Dominions, and to be in Readiness to act in Concert with what Force may now be in the Circars against the French, who, as they are at this Time expected, may attempt a Landing upon that Coast, a sufficient Army be formed to the Southward.' To the Prosecution of this Measure the Commander in Chief justly observes, there is one powerful Obstacle in the Situation of the Forces of the Rajah of Berar; their Position at Cuttac being directly in the Road which our Troops must pass to effect the proposed Junction with those of the Presidency of Fort St. George, and their Vicinity to our Borders, having intimidated the People of the Country, and impressed them with the Dread of an Invasion, the General is led to propose that immediate Application should be made for them to retire; and he supports his Opinion on this Point by observing, that such a Requisition will soon discover the Reality of their Intentions towards us. Though the Fact itself stated without the antecedent Circumstances which have produced it will justify the Reasonings of the Commander in Chief, I yet persuade myself that when he is acquainted with all the Particulars and Gradations of it he will not only change his Sentiments, but agree with me in Opinion, that it will be better Policy in this Government to wait a short Time for the Knowledge of the Intentions of the Government of Berar, than by any premature Act impel it to a decided Choice which may prove hostile to us, whether its present Inclinations are yet fluctuating, or, as I believe them to be, determined in our Favour.

I am pleased that the General has furnished me with this Occasion to lay before the Board the true State of the Subject, and I request I may be indulged with a patient Attention while I deliver it, which I shall endeavour to do in as succinct a Manner as possible.

The Board will well remember (nor ought it to be forgotten) the ready and effectual Assistance which General Goddard's Detachment repeatedly received from the Government of Berar.

On the first Formation of that Corps, an Application was made to Moodajee Boosla to permit it to pass through a Part of his Dominions; he instantly and cheerfully complied, and unhesitatingly wrote to Colonel Leslie, who then commanded the Detachment, inviting him to proceed, and offering both a free Passage and the Means of Subsistence; at the same Time he caused a large Store of Grain to be provided on his Borders, where it lay Six Months waiting for his Arrival. General Goddard's Letters contain Acknowledgements of the Hospitality with which he was received and treated during his long Continuance at Hosungabad, and the liberal Manner in which Moodajee Boosla advanced the Money due on his Bills when General Goddard formed the Resolution of marching to the Relief of Bombay, though against his repeated and urgent Remonstrances. These were spontaneous Acts, and substantial Proofs of his Friendship, and whatever Policy may have dictated them, their Obligation of this Government is the same, and has acquired an increased Force by the Knowledge which we now possess of the Effects since produced by it on that Government. It has exposed it to the Resentment of the Poonah Government for having been instrumental to all the Consequences occasioned by the March of our Troops to the other Side of India.

May I be permitted to add, as a Proof of the Notoriety of the Disposition of the Government of Berar to ours, the Facility with which Mr. Elliot obtained the Surrender of Mr. Chevalier, at Cuttac, since nothing but a certain Knowledge of that Attachment could have induced the Nabob to have consented to an Act which, on a different Supposition, would have proved of so much Danger to himself.

What has since passed, notwithstanding external Appearances, will fully justify the Belief that its Disposition is still the same.

Whatever Movements of whatever Tendency have been made, have been previously and confidentially communicated to this Government.

The Dewan was early dispatched to Poona to negotiate a Peace with General Goddard—In this Attempt he failed. But he communicated to me, and still more largely to Beneram Pundit, his Minister at this Place, every Circumstance that happened during his Stay there. It was from him; as I recollect, that I first heard of the Confederacy planned by the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and formed in Conjunction with him, the Minister at Poona Moodajee Scindia, Hyder Ally and Moodajee Boosla, against the Company.

He

He was called upon by the Minister with the Command of the Paishwa to furnish his Quota of Troops for the Common Cause, and was threatened by Nizam Ally Cawn and Madajee Scindia that they would invade and lay waste his Country if he refused. He was totally unprepared to resist Two so formidable Enemies, having disbanded his Troops and reserving only a Peace Establishment. He was obliged therefore to temporize, consenting to enter into the general Confederacy, but still claiming the Privilege of Mediation. The Part assigned him was to lend an Army during the Course of the last Season to lay Waste the Provinces of Bengal; with this Requisition he complied, but at the same Time informed me that he should continue such Means of Delay as should prevent the Army from approaching our Borders till the Close of the fair Season, which would be a Plan for not entering upon immediate Action; that in the mean Time he should be able, by the next Season, to raise such an Army as would effectually establish his own Independence, and qualify him to act according to the Dictates of his own Judgement. These Declarations have been literally verified,* for we have seen this Body of Troops spin out a March to Four Months which might with Ease have been accomplished in Two, and arrive at the Place of their Destination at the Commencement of the Rains. These, though Marrattas and Part of them Pindarries, or Plunderers by Profession, have remained as quiet as if cantoned at their own Capital. Every Letter received from the Court of Berar is filled with the most solemn Assurances of actual Friendship, and its Resolution to maintain it under every Circumstance.

I now lay before the Board the Two last Papers of Advice which have been received from Naigpoo. The first of these, which is a Letter from Dewargur Pundit to Benaram Pundit, mentioned that Sedusheew Pundit, the Resident of the Pethwa at Naigpoo, a Man of high Rank and Trust, had been dispatched to Poona with a Repetition of the Proposal expressed in the most preremptory Terms, that Credentials should be immediately sent to Dewargur Pundit to treat with this Government for Peace, and that the Dewan was making every Preparation to set out for Bengal on the Instant of the Arrival of an Answer from Poona. This being the actual State of that Government in its Relation to ours, and no Occasion calling us to an immediate Decision, I hope the Board will agree with me to suspend it to the Period within which we may reasonably expect to be informed of theirs. I for my own Part am morally certain that it is the earnest Wish and Ambition of the Government of Berar to become the Mediator and Guarantee of a Peace between this and the Government of Poona; and it is my firm Belief that if it shall fail of this Purpose, and be compelled at length to take a decided Part in the War, it will rather unite with us than submit to act with its natural Enemies, the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, Mahdajee Scindia, and the Poona State, its constitutional Superior.

With Respect to any Requisition made to the Commander of the Forces at Cuttack for their Removal, it can be of no Effect, because he acts under positive Orders, and is perhaps as little acquainted with the real Destination of his Troops as are the Members of this Government. Such an Application might be made to Moodajee himself, but this is now unnecessary as the next Advices must amount virtually to the same Effect as any that could be expected from it.

From Dewargur Pundit to Benaram Pundit

On the 24th Rejeb I received your Letter, dated the 29th Jemadiassanie, together with an Arzie for the Presence, and a Letter to the Dewan Sahib; and became acquainted with all Particulars, and made known fully every Point which you mention, to my Master and the Dewan. What you said to the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah respecting the Arrival of our victorious Army at Cuttack, was very proper and adviseable. The Dewan Sahib greatly praised your Conduct, and said, That if the Circar had any People of equal Wisdom and Attachment to what you have shewn in your good and prudent Management of this Matter, every Thing would be well and properly settled; and his Highness, upon hearing all these Particulars, expressed Ten Times more Regard and Favour for your Wisdom than he had done before. All this you will learn from Bejeram Pundit, who set off the Day before your Letter arrived, and who will deliver you the Khellaat Serpaitch for the Duffara, and receive your Thanks for it; and will be able to inform you about the Bill of Exchange for 1000 Rupees which was before sent to Ram Bhedar Pundit at Surat. In all the Views and Intentions of this Quarter, you are trusted with entire Confidence; continue, therefore, to exert yourself to the utmost of your Life and Strength to execute the Wishes and Orders of our Master to his Satisfaction, and be convinced that the Dewan Sahib is, in every Instance, favourable and well inclined to you. I, who am your firm Friend, will write to you every Thing which I see with my own Eyes, or which may be communicated to me either in public or private. The Army which is arrived at Cuttack was sent there in pursuance of a Plan of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, and of the Advice of the Ministers of Pundit Purdhaun. This has been fully explained in the Karitahs written to that Quarter; and not the smallest Occurrence or Particular, requisite in the Duties of Friendship, has been omitted. I cannot therefore conceive what could be his Intentions of telling you that so large an Army was not necessary for the Settlement of Cuttack. Where all Distinction has been taken away, every Thing should be * same to both Parties; every Circumstance which has happened in that Quarter has been written to that Side without Reserve. The Army, after its Departure from hence, arrived at Cuttack at the beginning of the Rainy Season, in Six Months. Consider this, likewise, that all these Delays were solely owing to the sincere Friendship entertained

Letter from
Dewargur
Pundit to Be-
naram Pundit.

* Sic in Orig.

entertained for the English. If the Friendship for the English Gentlemen, and the long Interchange of Letters with them, the Arrival of General Goddard at Hoshungabad, the stationing of a Vakeel with him for the providing of Provisions, &c. the coming of Mr. Weatherstone to Naigpore, the paying from the Sirkar the Bills of Exchange of the Mahajuns, had not been known to them, it would not have been necessary for the Army to be levied and sent to that Quarter, and such Difficulties and Expences incurred for the Payment of the Soldiers. In an Interchange of Friendship, all these Difficulties and Expences are easily borne by firm Friends. The explaining all this to the other Quarter is incumbent on you; of this you will learn all Particulars from the Hindostanny Letter of the Dewan Sahib, who before has written, and still writes with the greatest Affection and Attachment for the English Gentlemen. On the Arrival of Bejy Ram Doboy at that Quarter, not the smallest Article of all the Views, Intentions, and Designs of this Quarter will be unknown to you; and you will then represent and explain to the Nabob every Thing which shall appear to you of Use and adviseable. The Proverb which you mention by the Nabob's Orders, That whoever, by the Strength of his Arms, attempts to swim in a River, when a large Wave comes he loses his Power of moving, and is carried away at the Pleasure of the Waters, without it being possible to affirm what will become of him. The Maha Raja, upon hearing this Proverb, smiled, and immediately, without any previous thinking, said, That what the Nabob mentioned was very proper and applicable, but that by the Blessing of God the River was unable, notwithstanding its Violence and the Fury of its Waves, to go beyond its Banks, but is always fixed in its determined Boundaries. That the Authority, Greatness, Power, and Strength of the Gentlemen, were like a River that has large Waves, but that from their great and striking Virtues, and their Piety and Love of God, they never go beyond the Boundaries fixed by their Treaties and Engagements. That if at any Time in their Interchange of Friendship, Events and Circumstances, and the common Revolution of Affairs, which are never fixed, any Difficulties shall come upon their Friends, they, like a River which supports upon its Waters the great Weight of large Ships, take upon themselves the Weight of them, and deposit them safely on the Shore. That the Nabob has now approved of what he had so often written in all his Letters to that Quarter, and has, in some of his Karehahs, written Orders to that Purport, and will continue in the same Intention. Secondly, The Nabob has mentioned another Proverb, which you had wrote as follows; That the Governor of Bombay had undertaken a Matter without his Advice, which had rendered necessary every Thing which has since been done; but that as this Quarter is desirous of seeing Peace brought, and as he is resolved to follow the Advice of this Quarter, he will therefore make over to the Rajah the Power of Solomon's Seal. In Answer to this, his Highness said, That when the Nabob, from his Friendship and Confidence in him, entrusts him with the Power of Solomon, he himself must be like the Seal and Inscription, as the Power of Solomon was entirely derived from the Inscription. That when he is made Mediator and Guarantee by both Parties in the intended Peace and Reconciliation between the English Gentlemen and Pundit Purdhaun, and when he gets into his Hands written Powers from the Nabob, his Authority will then be complete; and that this Authority, from the distinguished Character of his illustrious Family, will be productive of great Advantages. That he will keep Possession of this Seal of Solomon in the Manner that is requisite, and will, agreeable to the Representations after the Arrival of Bejey Ram Dooby, give an explicit and final Answer. In a word, I have written every Thing which his Highness said in Answer to the Two Proverbs; for the rest, I refer you to the Dewan's Letters, and you will act agreeable to them, and will write every Thing, either public or secret, which occurs in that Quarter. You will also consider the effecting a true and perfect Reconciliation with Row Pundit Purdhaun, through the Mediation of the Maha Raja, to be the most necessary of all Measures; and that after the Terms of the Treaty of Peace shall be settled, it will be adviseable for the Dewan to be admitted to an Interview. You will keep up a Correspondence with Raja Chimna Baboo and Bowanny Pundit Bukshy, and will write the State of Affairs, and your Advice and Opinion on all Matters.

Translation of a Letter from Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Beneram, dated 26th of Shabaun.

On the 25th Rajeb, I received your Letter, dated 27th Jemmadie Assam, and understand the Contents. I perfectly comprehend what the Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah said to you, which you mention in your Letter. To this Time, Three Letters have been sent from this Quarter, and a Fourth is now dispatched; from them you will have learnt Particulars. What you said to the Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah respecting the furnishing Provisions, and what he told you in Answer, namely, that there could be no Exception against furnishing Provisions, &c. but that he could not conceive what were the Views of so large an Army at Cuttack; that God forbid any other Intentions, except friendly ones, should be entertained, and that of this you must be Security, and what you, * keeping in View the Directions and Orders of our Master, represented in Answer. The Particulars of all these Matters, both what was written in your Hand, for my private Information, and what was in the Letter of the Moonshy of Bowanny Pundit, are fully understood by me. The Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah is superiorly wise and foreseeing, and knows the proper Measures and Advice in all Matters. You must explain to him, that this Army has been ready ever since the Duffará, and that if any hostile Thoughts had existed, they would have been sent by the

* Sic in Orig.

the Road of Mundella to Chatta Naigpore, from whence they would have passed into Azeemabad: But as it is now Six Years that Friendship has been strongly cemented with the Nabob, thro' your Mediation, God is Witness that I have watched and guarded it as I would my Honour and Possessions: Of this you must be fully convinced. How can a powerful Friend that has been acquired be lost? Had not our whole Desires been fixed on Friendship, how could Mr. Anderson have come to Naigpore, and Colonel Goddard to Hoshungabad; and have remained there Three Months, or would Mr. Watherstone have been invited to Naigpore; or should we have sent Jadoo Row and Sewo Sing, and have persuaded Colonel Goddard to stay Three Months at Hoshungabad? At that Time you were at Naigpore, and were an Eye Witness to every Thing. I mention, altho' it is absurd to repeat these Points so often, yet as you have written on this Subject, I have therefore mentioned them. The Nabob ought to reflect with an Eye of Justice on the Largeness of the Army at Cuttack, the Difficulties, Expences, and Losses with which it has loaded this Sirkar; let him consider, that the coming of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Watherstone to Naigpore, the remaining of Colonel Goddard at Hoshungabad, the Attack and Hostilities begun by the Bombayers against Purdhund Pundit Purdhaun, and raising Battalions here by Mr. Watherstone, and the Negotiations respecting these Battalions; and the purchasing of all Articles which he had Occasion for in Naigpore; all these Circumstances the Vakeels of the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan and Pundit wrote to their Constituents. You yourself were here at the Time, and know all this to be true, as you were an Eye Witness. These Events were the original Cause of our present Difficulties; the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan, having fixed upon a Plan, brought us into this Dilemma, promising to march in Person towards Cheekucool and Rajebundery, and obliging us to go towards Bengal, while Sindia and Holkar were to have proceeded to Surat. When Nana Furness, and Harry Pundit Umteah, and Scindiah came from their own Habitations to Poona, to examine into this Plan, and consult on the best Measures, from the Proof of Mr. Weatherstone's having been at Naigpore, they accused me of every Point which, as I above said, all the Vakeels had written to their Constituents, and pointed at me with their Fingers: To all this I single submitted. In an Intercourse of Friendship, should such Difficulties, Distresses, and Abuse fall on a Person, it is of no Consequence, the Shame of it is on the Friends; no Neglect was ever committed by this Quarter; the Disposition of the Maha Raja, my Master, and of all his Family, is fixed in observing their Word, and in preserving Friendships; nor is he ever wanting in fulfilling any Thing which he promises, either verbally or by Writing, nor backward in performing his Engagements. Never was any Ancestor of this Family accused of Neglect or Breach in his Promises with whomsoever they had entered into Oaths and Engagements of Friendship, or had a Prospect of effecting an Alliance. They never admitted any Thoughts different from that, as it would bring a Stain upon the latest Posterity. Of this you are well informed; and altho' by sending this Army we have brought a great Weight upon us, yet, by the Blessing of God, I am firm in my Attachment, and hope for its Encrease. This you must explain in a proper and convincing Manner to the Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah, that the Maha Raja is a firm Friend, and that I consider them both as One. Of this God is Witness.

The Nabob, in Greatness and Distinction, admits of no Second; and in Foresight, Prudence, and Wisdom, is so far above all Praise, that in this Age no one can be found to approach him. This is my present most earnest Wish, that at all Events I may once be able to see the Nabob with my own Eyes, and may, either in Benares, Balasore, or in Calcutta, it matters not which, be made happy by One Month's Residence near the Nabob, and may in Person effect a sincere Reconciliation between the Nabob and Row Pundit Purdhaun, that no Interruption may ever in future happen in it, but that they may be united in their natural Interests; and that, having next made a Treaty on the Part of the Maha Raja, I may return. This is my earnest Desire;—it is absurd to repeat this so often: But in this, there are Three considerable Opponents; first, the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan, who, upon learning this, will take hostile Resolutions. Secondly, Scindeah, who is the most confidential Minister of Pundit Purdham, and in whose Hands, at present, all the political Affairs are lodged, so that the Poonah Ministers were obliged to give him Intelligence of what I informed them respecting my Wish to go to Calcutta; and, thirdly, the Weight of Expences and Difficulties from this Army. But my whole Desire and View is to secure the Peace of the People; and if between the Two Chiefs a firm Reconciliation and Alliance should take Place, and the People of the Two Countries acquire Ease and Security, how can my Distresses remain; as the Peace and Happiness of the whole World is fixed in my Mind, the Inhabitants of it cannot remain in Difficulties, nor can Friends desire it. After the Receipt of your Letter, I wrote to Nanna Furness and Harry Pundit Tupteah, for their private Information, to the following Effect: That they must try to persuade the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan and Scindeah of the Necessity of my going to Calcutta. I before this gave you Notice of what the Letters from Poonah contained, which you will have learnt; and I have now dispatched Bejey Ram, from whom nothing is kept secret. After his Departure, as soon as Taram Reek arrived, and delivered me your Letters, knowing it to be unadvisable to delay answering them, I immediately wrote all the Particulars, and the Moonshy of Bowanny Pundit has wrote every Matter in answer to the Letters, which you will soon learn.

Postscript.—During Three Months continual Hostilities were kept up between General Goddard and Scindia and Holkar; at last, when the rainy Season commenced, the General retired to Surat,
and

and Scindia and Holkar went towards Oogein and Indore. The Gentlemen of Bombay, making an Invasion into the District of Cokan, seized upon Three or Four Magazines, and took Possession of their whole Contents, and committed divers other Devastations; and the Army with Serement Pundit Purdhaun, sent into the same District, is employed in opposing them with various Success. At present, that I have written to Poonah for their Approbation of my going to Calcutta, and am myself desirous of going thither, what can be thought of these violent Hostilities still subsisting in Cokan; the Nabob, at the Beginning, said, that he did not approve of the Engagements of the Bombayers, and could not assent to them; what, therefore, can I effect. It is therefore necessary that, before you receive Letters from hence, advising you of the Poonah Ministers having assented to my Journey to that Quarter, you do so, that General Goddard and the Bombayers receive Directions to remain inactive; at that Time it will be proper for me to begin my Journey.

In the Dewan's own Hand Writing.

I have written to Poona, to Nana Furnesse and Harry Punt Tunteah, and, for greater Security, propose sending to Poonah Sadager Pundit, who is equally trusted as myself, and resides here as Vakeel from Pundit Purdhaun to the Maha Raja, who is truly and firmly attached to this Sirkar, and is a sincere Friend of mine. After his Arrival, I do not doubt but that I shall receive such Letters from Poonah as I could wish respecting my Journey; as soon as I receive them, I will, after celebrating the Duffora, take Sadages Pundit Wadda and my Moonshy with me, and go by the Road of Cuttack. I expect to receive three Letters before the End of Sawan, or Middle of Bhaydom, and immediately I will prepare all the Necessaries for my Journey, and before I set off I will write to you by the Way of Benares. In that Letter I will mention that you must procure Orders from the Nabob Amaud O'Dowlah, to General Goddard and the Gentlemen of Bombay, to put a Stop to all Hostilities. In this you must exert yourself, and bring it about. It is now Eight Months that the Army has suffered much from the Scarcity and Dearth of Provisions; nor do the Boephanies bring enough. It is necessary, absolutely necessary, that you represent this to the Nabob. If the Boephanies can be sent to the Army of Baboo Sahio Seena Bahadre, it is a Duty of Friendship, and ought to be done. I am Friend to the Nabob, the Friend, the * Friend, of this convince him, and give entire Satisfaction on this Point. You must gain me one Interview with him, as it is my most sanguine Wish. The Nabob himself last Year expressed a great Desire for an Interview; may God grant that it be happy; I am anxious for the Receipt of Letters from Poonah.

Resolved, That the Treasury be immediately opened for Loans of Money at the established Rate of Interest, being five per Cent. and that publick Notice thereof be given accordingly.

Ordered, That the Sub-treasurer do subjoin to his Weekly Abstract of Treasury, the Sum received into the Treasury during the Course of the preceding Week, and the Diminution of the Deposits during the same Period.

Agreed, That the other Subjects of the Commander in Chief's Minute lie for Consideration.

Warren Hastings,
Edward Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXX.

Book 30. Page 211.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th September 1780.

Fort William, the 18th September 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler, Esquire,
and
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

The Commander in Chief delivers in the following Minute, in Consequence of that from the Governor General recorded on the 4th Instant.

Sir Eyre Coote.—I agree with the Governor General in the Propriety of deferring to send further Supplies for the Relief of the Presidency of Madras, until the Administration there shall have advised us on those Points which the Governor General has stated, and which are so very necessary for our Information, in order to guide us as to the Nature of the Assistance to be given them.

From the Effect which the Governor General apprehends might be produced in the Conduct of the Berar Court towards this Government, by the Formation of an Army to the Southward, and in Consideration of the further Arguments he has stated in Proof of Moodajee Boosla's friendly Disposition

sition towards us, and because the Season when our Troops can move with Facility is not yet arrived, I agree with him to suspend the immediate Execution of that Measure, and to wait further Intelligence as to the Intentions of the Government of Berar. At the same Time I must beg Leave to recommend that every necessary Preparation be made for the Adoption of such a Step the Moment it may be found expedient, and, in short, that every Precaution be taken to secure the Company's Possessions from any sudden Surprize in those Quarters where it is most to be apprehended, and which may operate to the Prejudice of the Collections. In this particular, the Province of Bahar appears first to demand our Attention; as well because of its being more exposed to the Danger of an Incurfion by the Marattas, as that it is less protected than any of the others.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

§ (“ (a) The Board agree with the Commander in Chief in the Sentiments expressed in the above Minute, and refer it to him to take such Precautions, and to pass such Orders, as may be immediately necessary to guard against the Event of an Invasion.”)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X N° CCXXXI.

Book 30. Page 247.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d September 1780.

§

(“ (b) Fort William, the 22d September 1780.

“ At a Council, Present.

“ The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

“ Edward Wheler Esquire,

“ Mr. Francis, and

“ Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote indisposed.

Secret Dep.

“ Read, a Letter from Sir Edward Hughes, as follows :

“ Sir, and Gentlemen,

“ I arrived in this Road on the 12th instant, with his Majesty's Ships named in the Margin, in order to compleat their Provisions and Stores for the Passage to the Malabar Coast and Bombay; at which Place my Arrival is most earnestly pressed by the Presidency, by Letters of the 14th August last, enclosing Extracts of Intelligence from the Court of Directors, dated the 24th March last, giving Information of Seven capital Ships having sailed from France, with 7000 regular Troops, and supposed to be intended against Bombay, and which corresponds with Cautions given me before I left England, as well as all the Intelligence I have of late received.

“ On that Day it was greatly feared some untoward Accident had prevented the Junction of a large Detachment of Europeans and Sepoys, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Baillie, with the Army under the Command of Sir Hector Munro; sorry am I to tell you, that last Night's Advices from the Army have given Certainty of the Destruction, not only of the Whole of Lieut. Col. Baillie's Detachment, but also of a Reinforcement sent to support it, consisting of all the European Grenadiers and Light Infantry, and all the Sepoys Grenadiers of the Army, making together more than 400 Europeans, and 3000 Sepoys, with about 50 Officers; and, in consequence of this Disaster, the Army under Sir Hector Munro has retreated to Chinglaput, on its Rout to the Mount, in great Want of every Thing, and, as the Report is, having lost the Whole of their Cannon and Baggage: In short, Sir, and Gentlemen, as far as my Knowledge of Land Service afflicts me, it appears to me, that under the present Circumstances, and with all the Force this Presidency can possibly bring into the Field, they will be in no Condition to face the Enemy, unless you send them a large and timely Reinforcement of Troops; nor will Troops alone save this sinking Settlement, for I am assured by the Governor, that they have no Money in the Treasury, nor any evident Means of raising it, in any Proportion adequate to their present Exigencies.

“ Under all these Circumstances, I trust you will not think me importunate, if I recommend to your most serious Consideration the imminent Danger there is of the Loss of the Company's very valuable Possessions on this Coast, unless you give them that effectual and timely Succour of Men

Sir Edward
Hughes's.
14th Sept.
Superbe,
Worcester,
Exeter,
Burlford,
Fagle,
Sartine,
Nymph,
York Store-
ship.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1519.

(b) Vide supra, Page ibid.

“ and Troops absolutely necessary to save them, for the present Force with Hyder Ally is not all
 “ they have to contend with; I have not a Doubt that a regular Plan of Operations is suited
 “ between him and the French, and that a very large Body of regular Troops will, by some Means
 “ or other, be sent to Hyder’s Assistance.

“ Strongly impressed as I am with this Certainty, and the Possibility and even Probability
 “ that the French may bring a superior Naval Force into these Seas, I think it my indispensable
 “ Duty to warn you, Sir, and Gentlemen, of the evident Necessity there now exists to guard not
 “ only the Company’s Territories on this Coast, but Fort St. George itself, from the Arms of
 “ France and Hyder at this Time, when the whole national Strength is required to make Head
 “ against the combined Force of France, Spain, and our rebellious Colonies; and that this may be
 “ the more easily and effectually done, I must earnestly wish and recommend that, laying aside all
 “ other Plans of Operation against the Mharattas or any other other Country Powers, the Three
 “ Presidencies do heartily concur, by every Means both of Men, Money, and Treaties, to re-
 “ duce this habitual Foe to the English Nation, within due Bounds; in the effecting of which,
 “ and every other Service for the publick Good, you may be assured of my most hearty Concurrence
 “ and best Assistance.

“ As His Majesty’s Sloop Nymph is destined for further Service of the utmost Consequence to
 “ the Publick, and which requires her speedy Return to join me here, I have directed Captain
 “ Stevens, who commands her, to proceed no farther than Ballasore Road; but I trust, Sir, and
 “ Gentlemen, you will do me the Honour to communicate to me fully, before I leave this Coast,
 “ your Sense of the State of the publick Affairs, as well as your Opinions on the most proper Mode
 “ of conducting them, that my Want of Information may not preclude me from the active Part I
 “ wish to take in all Things for the Interest of the Company and the Nation.

“ I am, &c.

“ Superb, in Madras Road,
 14th September 1780.

(Signed)

“ Edward Hughes.” §

Ordered, That the above Letters lie for Consideration until the next Meeting; and that in the
 mean Time the Secretary do wait upon the absent Members of the Board, and submit them to
 their Perusal.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXXXII.

Book 30. Page 621.

Extract of a Consultation of the 26th October 1780.

Fort William, the 26th October 1780.

Sec. Dept.
 Thursday.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Philip Francis, } Esquires.
 Edward Wheler, }
 Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service.

Read, another Letter from the Commander in Chief.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning in the same Page.

§ (“ (a) By the late Accounts I have received from the Coast, I find the Whole of the Europeans
 “ they can muster in the Field, including Artillery, do not amount to 700, of which the King’s
 “ Regiment are not 200. These, with Seven Battalions of Sepoys and 200 Horse, compose the
 “ Strength of their Army now cantoned at Marmalory, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel
 “ Harpur, whom the Presidency of Fort St. George lately thought proper to remove from his
 “ Command in the Circars, after having experienced an unfortunate Defeat from some of Hyder’s
 “ Troops. I also learn that Colonel Braithwait is sent to command at Tanjore. However, as I
 “ have every Reason to expect that I shall be able to get away from this disagreeable Place To-
 “ morrow Morning, I trust it will not be long ere I have the Honour to be at the Head of that
 “ Army myself.

“ (Signed at the End of the Letter)

“ Eyre Coote.” §

(a) Vide supra, Page 1566.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 627.

“(a) The Governor General.—In Consultation the 3d October last, it was recommended by the Commander in Chief, and resolved, That Six or Eight Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns and One Company of Artillery, be ordered to be in Readiness to march through the Cuttack Road towards Madras, the Order for their March being to depend on the Hopes given us, that the Maratta Army, now lying there, will either join us or return. To form a Detachment of this Strength, will require many preparatory Arrangements, which can hardly be compleated in less Time than a Month, or perhaps Six Weeks from its first Formation. The fair Season is now begun, and the Answers from the Government of Berar to our late Dispatches must be expected much within the Course of the ensuing Month; if these are favourable, the Detachment ought not to lose an Instant, after their Arrival, in commencing its March: I myself have every Reason to believe, that their Answer will be as favourable as we can wish. These Reasons I shall now communicate to the Board; in the mean Time, I move, That Orders be immediately issued for forming the Detachment, and that it do consist of One Company of Artillery and Six Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns. I take the Liberty to recommend, that Lieut. Colonel Pearse be appointed to the Command of this Detachment, and Major Edmonstone * to be the Second in Command. The First of these Recommendations, I can venture to assure the Board, will be agreeable to the Commander in Chief, and that it was his Intention to have offered it himself. The Second proceeds solely from my Opinion of the Qualifications of Major Edmondstone, whom I know only as an Officer, neither is he acquainted with my present Wishes upon this Subject.

* Sic in Orig.

“If the Board shall approve of those Propositions, I further beg Leave to suggest the Expediency of replacing the Number which will be thus taken from our native Infantry, by such Means as shall be adjudged the most effectual, and least burthensome in their Expence; that which has occurred to me, and which I submit to the Considerations * of the Board, is to augment all the Battalions which remain, by an equal Number of Rank and File distributed amongst them, to be hereafter drafted and formed into regular Battalions of the established Strength, when they shall be required for actual Service. This Expedient, if the Board approves it, may be referred to the Provincial Commander in Chief, and his Opinion upon it desired, or, in place of it, any other which he may judge more suitable to the End proposed.”

* Sic in Orig.

The Governor General lays before the Board for their Perusal a Translation of a Letter from Maka Raja Moodajee Boosla, received on the 20th instant; and of a Letter from Dewangur Pundit, the Maha Rajah Duwan, to Beneram Pundit, referred to in it.

Mr. Wheeler.—I agree to the forming of the Detachment now proposed by the Governor General, in consequence of the Resolution of the 3d instant, in order that it may be in Readiness to act as we may judge proper, after receiving the Advices that are expected from the Government of Berar. I accede to the Wishes of the Commander in Chief in the Appointment of Lieut. Colonel Pearse to the Command of this Detachment, and to the Governor General's Recommendation of Major Edmondstone to be the Second in Command; I also agree to refer to the Provincial Commander in Chief the Expedient proposed by the Governor General, respecting the Number of Sepoys which will be taken from the present Strength of our Military Establishment by this Measure.

Mr. Francis.—Mr. Wheeler has so exactly expressed what I meant to say, that I shall content myself with subscribing to the same Answer to the Governor General's Motion.

“(a) Agreed, That Orders be immediately issued for forming a Detachment to proceed over Land towards Madras; that the same do consist of One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns; and that Brigadier General Stibbert be directed to carry this Resolution into Execution.”

Agreed, That Lieut. Colonel Pearse be appointed to the Command of the Detachment; and Major Edmondstone to be Second in Command of it.

The following Letter is written to Brigadier General Stibbert:

Sir,

Having thought it necessary to resolve on detaching a considerable Force towards Madras, and having this Day determined that the same shall consist of One Company of European Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns, we request that you will immediately issue Orders for carrying this Resolution into Effect. The Command of this Detachment is given to Lieut. Colonel Pearse, and the Post of Second in Command of it to Major Edmondstone.

Deeming it expedient that the Numbers taken from the Native Infantry by this Measure should be replaced, and by Means the most effectual and least burthensome in their Expence; it has occurred to us that such Purpose might be best effected in an Augmentation of the Battalions that remain, by an equal Number of Rank and File distributed amongst them, to be hereafter drafted and formed into regular Battalions of the established Strength, wherever they shall be required for actual Service. On this Expedient we desire your Opinion, or in the Place of it, that you will offer any other which you may judge more suitable to the End proposed.

Fort William,
26th October 1780.

We are, &c.

P. Francis.

To Brigadier
General Stib-
bert, &c.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1530.

(b) Vide supra, Page ibid.

. A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXIII.

Book 30. Page 641.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 2d November 1780.

§
Secret Dept.
Thursday.

(" (a) Fort William, the 2d November 1780.

" At a Council; Present,

" The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

" Philip Francis, } Esquires.
" Edward Wheler, }

" Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service.

" The Proceedings of the 30th ultimo read and approved. "

" Read again the Letter from Brigadier General Stibbert, dated 28th October, and recorded on the last Day's Proceedings.")

FyzoolarCawn
to furnish his
Quota of
Troops.

Agreed, That the Governor General be requested to write to the Nabob Vizier, recommending to him to require from Fyzoola Cawn the Quota of Troops stipulated by Treaty to be furnished by the latter for his Service, being 5000 Horse, to be put under the immediate Command of Lieutenant Colonel Muir, commanding at Futtigur.

§
Rajah of Be-
nares to sup-
ply a Port of
his Cavalry for
the Service of
the Company.

(" Agreed also, That the Governor General be requested to write to the Rajah of Benares, requiring him to furnish such Part of his Cavalry, entertained in his Service, as he can spare for the Service of this Government, and to inform what Numbers he can supply; that a Letter be written to Mr. Francis Fowke, directing him to make the same Requisition of the Raja, and at the same Time, to obviate any Jealousy which the Raja may conceive that this may be converted to a permanent Imposition upon him, by assuring him that the Board will require the Services of these Forces no longer than while the present War lasts, after which they will be returned.")



[Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the Resident at Benares.

To Mr. Fran-
cis Fowke,
Resident at
Benares.
Vide Public
Consultation.

Sir,

On Receipt of the Intimation conveyed to us in your last Letter of the 18th ultimo, Orders were issued to countermand the March of the Troops which were appointed to proceed to Benares in consequence of the Delays used by the Rajah in the Payment of his Subsidy.

Deeming it just and proper that the Rajah should be desired to afford every Assistance in his Power to this Government, to whose Protection and Support he owes all that he possesses, the Governor General has been requested to write to him to furnish such Part of the Cavalry entertained in his Employ as he can spare for the Service of the Company. But as some Jealousy and Apprehension may arise in the Rajah's Mind, that his * Aid may be converted to a permanent Imposition on him, we think it necessary that such Fears should be obviated, and direct you therefore to assure him, that we shall require the Services of this Force no longer than during the Continuance of the present War, after which it will certainly be returned.

Fort William, 2d Nov. 1780.

We are, &c.]

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 645 of the same.

§ " (b) Read, the following Letters from Brigadier General Stibbert.

" Gentlemen,

* Sic in Orig.

" I was Yesterday honoured with your Letter of the * 6th Instant, informing me of your Resolution to detach, towards Madras, One Company of European Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns, and desiring me to issue immediately the necessary Orders for carrying this Measure into Effect.

" Your Instructions I beg you will be assured shall be obeyed with all possible Dispatch; but as you have omitted acquainting me where you would chuse to have the Detachment assembled, I find myself necessitated to retard my Proceedings till you shall be pleased to satisfy me on this Head.

" In the mean Time, I hold it my Duty to state to you the Strength of the Forces at present stationed at Fort William, and the other Parts of Bengal, from which the Detachment ordered must necessarily be formed.

" Fort William, Barrackpore, and Chandernagore

" Berhampore — — —

" Midnapore and Talajore — — —

" Total, including the Sick — —

European Ar- tillery, Non- commissioned, and Private.	European In- fantry, Non- commissioned, and Private.	Battalions of Sepoys.
232	341	6
99	688	4
49	—	4
380	1029	14

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 97, and Page 1533.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1532.

" After

“ After deducting this Force, One Company of Artillery and Six Battalions of Sepoys, there
 “ will only remain for the immediate Protection of Fort William and the rest of Bengal (exclusive
 “ of Invalids and the Militia),

“ Artillery Europeans	—	—	—	—	280
“ Infantry ditto	—	—	—	—	1029
“ Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	—	—	8

“ which, considering that there is just now a large Maratta Army assembled at Cuttack, and that
 “ we are at the Height of War with Two formidable European Powers, I conceive to be very in-
 “ adequate to this Purpose.

“ Should it be urged, that the Recruits ordered to be levied will supply the Place of the
 “ Troops designed to be detached, I must observe, that it will be impossible, let the Care and
 “ Attention of the Officers be ever so unremitted, to discipline and train these Recruits so as to
 “ render them fit for actual Service, in less (to speak within Bounds) than Six or Eight Months.
 “ Respecting the Mode eligible to be pursued in raising and forming these Levies, I shall do myself
 “ the Honour of addressing the Board in a separate Letter.

“ On the other Hand, there appears to me no less Difficulty in the Measure of strengthening the
 “ Force below, by the Recall of so considerable a Part of the Troops stationed in the Vizier's Pro-
 “ vinces beyond the Jumma, as One Company of European Artillery, the Two Regiments of Ca-
 “ valry, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, which I find to have been the Proposition of Sir Eyre
 “ Coote; for I submit to the Board, whether it would be expedient or proper to reduce the Army
 “ in that Quarter so materially, at a Time when all Accounts agree in representing that Nujif
 “ Cawn is making great Preparations for taking the Field, when the Seiks are in Motion, and
 “ when it is confidently said, that Madhajie Scindia is setting on foot an Expedition towards
 “ Gualiar and the adjacent Country. Such being the apparent Situation of Affairs, I must offer
 “ it as my Opinion, that, having a Regard to the Security of the Upper Provinces, and to the
 “ Maintenance of our Consequence in that Part of the Country, we cannot withdraw from thence,
 “ at this critical Period, a greater Body of Troops than will be sufficient to assist in the Defence of
 “ Patna and the Bahar Province.”

I cannot conclude this Address without declaring to the Board my Apprehensions that the Ap-
 pointment of the Commandant of Artillery to the Command of the Detachment ordered to be
 formed for marching towards Madras, being a Thing unprecedented, will occasion much Discon-
 tent among the Field Officers of Infantry, who, from the Usage of the Service, will be led to
 consider it as an Infringement of their Rights, if not a Reflection on their Military Talents.

Fort William,
 29th October 1780.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
 G. Stibbert.

P. S. I have been prevented from sending my Letter in till this Day, by being obliged to
 wait for a Return of the Third Regiment; and at last have been under the Necessity
 of making use of One for July last. If the Board approve of it, the Detachment may
 be assembled at Hanangur, near Midnapore.

G. Stibbert.

Gentlemen,

I now, according to my Promise contained in my Letter of the 29th, proceed to give my Sen-
 timents respecting the Mode most eligible for replacing the Native Troops ordered on Detachment
 towards Madras, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Pearse.

In regard to the Expedient which has occurred to the Board, of augmenting the remaining Bat-
 talions by an equal Number of Levies to be distributed amongst them, I must observe that their
 present Strength rendering them rather too unwieldy a Body to manœuvre and move together with
 that Celerity and Compactness which is requisite in the Field, any Encrease in their Numbers,
 while this present Constitution is adhered to, must necessarily add to this Inconvenience, in all
 Respects to the great Detriment of the Service.

This Mode being allowed to be ineligible, the next Alternative appears to be that of raising
 new Battalions; but as such a Measure would be attended with a very heavy Expence upon the
 present Establishment, and as the Board express their Desire that the intended Augmentation of
 Force should be rendered as little burthenfome as possible, I beg Leave to offer the following
 Plan to their Consideration.

That the present Strength of 24 Battalions of the Establishment be augmented from Eight hun-
 dred to One thousand Rank and File, by Levies of 200 Private to each Battalion, or 20 Men to
 each Company.

That this Body, forming One Regiment, be divided into Two Battalions of Five Companies
 each, a Hundred Rank and File composing a Company.

That this Regiment be commanded by a Captain Commandant, and Captain Lieutenant, with
 Ten Subaltern Officers, One to each Company as at present.

That One Jamaulder be added to each Company, and the Whole of the Establishment for a
 Regiment be agreeable to the annexed Scheme.

Permit me now briefly to enumerate the principal Advantages that will arise from the pro-
 posed Measure.

In the first Place it will appear by the accompanying comparative View of the present Establishment of a Battalion, and the proposed One for a Regiment, and that monthly Expence of the latter exceeds the former only Rupees 2,391 15 8.

Secondly, That the extraordinary Expence of Twenty-four Regiments will amount to Rupees 51,407 8 0, which, compared with the Expence of Six new Battalions raised and maintained on the present Establishment, proves a Saving of Rupees 30,021 per Mensen, or Rupees 3,60,252 Annually, while the Company will have the same Force on Foot as if the Army was to be augmented by such a Number of Battalions.

Thirdly, Besides this Saving, a Regiment of One thousand Men, divided into Two Battalions upon the Plan offered, will, I conceive, be considerably better adapted to all the Purposes of Discipline than the present Battalions, as well as infinitely better suited to every Kind of Service whatever.

Fourthly, I am of Opinion that although the actual Encrease of the Army will be only Four thousand eight hundred Men, yet the Augmentation of the Number of Battalions on the Establishment may produce us Credit among the Natives for a far more considerable Force.

The Board will observe that, in order to fix the Expence of the Regiments as low as possible, I have allowed no European Adjutants to them, as Subaltern Officers can do that Duty in Tour as formerly, and I think it will be of an Advantage to the Service for several Reasons that they should do so.

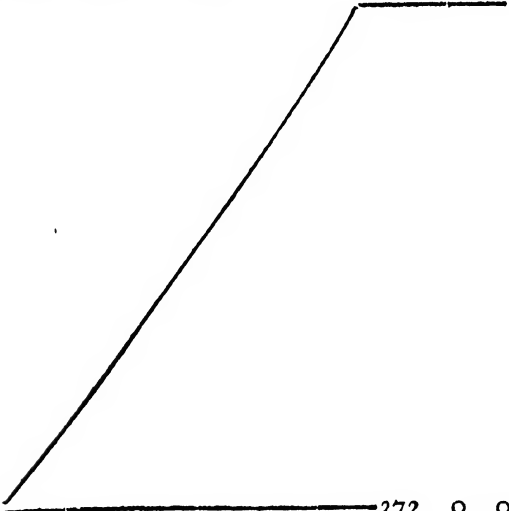
After all I must acknowledge that this Plan is still improveable, and would be much more complete were a Regiment to be commanded by a Major, and each Battalion by a Captain; but as this would create an extra Expence to the Company, which might be considered too heavy, I have been deterred from proposing it.

I judge this a proper Occasion for observing to the Board, that I have long been of Opinion that the Native Commandants are a useless Rank, and in some Cases might, through the undue Influence they are generally apt to obtain in their Corps, prove a dangerous set of Men; I therefore think it would not be amiss if they were suffered to fall off by making no new Appointments of them.—This would in Time prove no inconsiderable Saving.

Fort William,
31st October 1780.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) G. S. Stibbert.

M E M O R A N D U M.

Reduction on the present Establishment.				Encrease of Expence for a Regiment.			
1 European Adjutant	—	62	0 0	1 Captain Lieutenant	—	303	0 0
10 Pioneers	—	220	0 0	2 Serjeants	—	60	0 0
1 Hackery	—	30	0 0	10 Jamautdars	—	310	0 0
Subsistence for Recruits	—	60	0 0	1 Havildar	—	20	0 0
				200 Sepoys	—	1800	0 0
				1 Serjeant Major	—	20	0 0
				1 Drill Serjeant	—	14	0 0
				1 Native Adjutant	—	16	0 0
				1 Havildar Major	—	3 10 8	
				1 Doctor	—	20	0 0
				10 Watermen	—	90	0 0
				10 Bildars	—	50	0 0
				1 Mate Smith	—	8 8 0	
				1 Fireman	—	7	0 0
				1 Chuckler	—	6 4 0	
				1 Hand Bhefty	—	10 8 0	
				1 Sweeper	—	5 1 0	
				Iron and Steel, &c.	—	20	0 0
						2,763 15 8	
372 0 0						372 0 0	
				Total Encrease	S ^t R ^s	2,391 15 8	
Monthly Expence for Six Battalions of Sepoys on the present Establishment				Monthly Expence for One Regiment on the proposed Establishment			
87,428 14 0				16,963 7 4			
Monthly additional Expence on forming 24 Regiments on the proposed Establishment				Monthly Expence of One Battalion on the present Establishment			
57,407 8 0				14,571 7 8			
Saving per Month in raising 4800 Men and forming 24 Regiments instead of Six Battalions on the present Establishment				Monthly Encrease of Expence upon One Regiment			
30,021 6 0				2,391 15 8			

Fort William, the 2d November 1780.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Brigadier General Stibbert.

Sir,

We have received your several Letters of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st ultimo. Some Parts of these Letters having been followed by Resolutions on them, which will be communicated to you in Course to be published in general Orders to the Army, we deem it unnecessary to repeat such Resolutions to you in a separate Letter.

We leave it to you to determine on the Spot at which the Detachment ordered to be formed shall be assembled, whether at Nananegur near Midnapore, or at any Place adjacent which you may judge to be a healthy Situation. The other Points urged in your Letter respecting the Detachment requiring some Consideration, we shall reply to them on a future Day.

We think it necessary to inform you, in Answer to that Letter which convey to us Major Brisco's Address to Sir Eyre Coote relative to the Force at Datanagur, that the Nabob Vizier has been * applied to require from Fyzoola Cawn the Quota of Troops stipulated by Treaty to be furnished by the latter for this Service, being 5000 Horse; and that this Force, when granted, be put under the immediate Command of the Officer commanding at Futtighur.

Fort William, the 2d November 1780.

We are, &c.

To Brigadier General Stibbert For the Letters of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st ultimo Vide Public Consultation

* See in Ori.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXXXIV.

Book 505. No Page.

Extracts of a Consultation, and Appendix to the same, of 21st June 1765.

Fort William, 21st June 1765.

At a Select Committee; Present,
The Right Honourable Lord Clive, President;
William B. Sumner,
Harry Verelst,
Francis Sykes, } Esquires.

(“ (a) The Right Honourable the President having acquainted the Committee that he intends leaving Calcutta, in a few Days, to take upon him the Command of the Army, and desiring he may be entrusted with Power, in conjunction with General Carnac, for concluding Peace with Sujah Dowla, and regulating the Company's Interests with the Country Powers;
“ Ordered, That the necessary Powers, and the Committee's Sentiments respecting the Terms of Pacification, be drawn out and conveyed to his Lordship in the Form of a Letter.
“ A Draft of the above Letter being prepared, read, and approved;
“ Ordered, That a fair Copy be sent to his Lordship, and the Letter entered after these Proceedings.”)

Powers granted.

The above entered.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

“ Clive,
W^m B. Sumner,
H. Verelst,
Fra^s Sykes.”

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation.

(“ (b) To the Right Honble. Lord Clive, President and Governor, &c.

“ My Lord,

“ We greatly approve your Resolution to embrace the present favourable Opportunity for establishing a general Peace, and effecting a cordial and lasting Friendship with the Country Powers. These important Ends, so necessary to the Prosperity of the Company, will more effectually be answered by a personal Interview with Shuja Dowla and the other Chiefs, than from a Correspondence carried on at this Distance, as many Circumstances leading to a direct Knowledge of their real Sentiments will occur in the Course of your Conferences.—It is from a Consideration of these Circumstances, that we apprehend any particular Instructions to your Lordship will be unnecessary; much must be left to those who act upon the Spot, and we are happy in the Assurance, that your Lordship's perfect Acquaintance with, and Zeal for, the Company's Interest, will enable you to fulfil your most sanguine Wishes.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1538.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

“ The

“ The Preliminary Articles, transmitted the 11th instant to General Carnac, contain our general Sense of the Terms which we ought to demand; and to restrain your Lordship to express Instructions, would only serve to retard and embarrass your Negotiations.—We therefore empower your Lordship, in Conjunction with Brigadier General Carnac, to stipulate such Conditions with Shuja Dowla, to form such Connections with the Country Powers, and to pursue such Means as you shall judge necessary to the Company's Interest, the public Welfare, and the obtaining a safe, honourable, advantageous, and lasting Peace.”) §

At the same Time we must request your Lordship's particular Attention to the Preliminaries already conveyed to the General, and now enclosed, upon which we shall beg Leave to enlarge, since we consider them as essential to the Stability of the public Tranquillity.

Experience having shewn that an Influence maintained by Force of Arms is destructive of that commercial Spirit we ought to promote, ruinous to the Company, and oppressive to the Country, we earnestly recommend to your Lordship to exert your utmost Endeavours to conciliate the Affections of the Country Powers, to remove the Jealousy they may have conceived of our Ambition, and to convince them that we aim not at Conquest and Dominion, but Security in carrying on a free Trade, equally beneficial to them and to us. With this View Policy requires that our Demands be moderate and equitable, and that we avoid every Appearance of an Inclination to enlarge our Territorial Possessions. The Sacrifice of Conquests, which we must hold on a very precarious Tenure, and at an Expence more than equivalent to their Revenues, is of slight Consideration to us, yet will such Restitution impress them with a high Opinion of our Generosity and Justice.

For this Reason we think Shuja Dowla should be reinstated in the full Possession of all his Dominions, with such Limitations only as he must see are evidently calculated for our mutual Benefit, the Good of his Country, and the Happiness of his People. We would decline insisting upon any Terms that must prove irksome to his high Spirit, and imply our Suspicions of his Sincerity. Retaining Possession of any of his strong Holds, may be deemed a necessary Pledge of his Fidelity; for our Parts, we would rather consider it as the Source of future Contention, and an unnecessary Expence to the Company, unless it is proposed one Day to resume the Thoughts of extending their Dominions, a Measure very opposite to the Sentiments in which we left the Proprietors and Court of Directors. Thus, by engaging the Vizier to a strict Regard to the Conditions of our Amity, by the Ties of Honour, Gratitude, and Interest, we form the most secure Barrier to the Nabob's Dominions, on this Quarter, that can well be devised. It is General Carnac's Opinion, and it is likewise ours, that no other Person can be placed in that Station, whose Authority, Influence, and Popularity will so effectually answer this Intention, or whose Character promises fairer to become a faithful Ally, when wrought upon by Motives of Gratitude and Interest. He has thrown himself into our Arms, he rests his Hopes on our Generosity, it becomes us therefore not to disappoint his Expectations, and urge him on to Despair.

It will be necessary however, that your Lordship obtain a full Grant in the strongest Terms, for carrying on a free Trade throughout his Dominions, with the Privilege of establishing Factories wherever we shall think proper, to which shall be annexed such contiguous Lands and Districts as may be found necessary to the Convenience and Support of the Settlements; we mean without Charge to Shuja Dowla, or Diminution of his Revenues. But the keeping Possession of Chinargur, and other Strong Holds, and protecting our Commerce by Military Power, is a Measure concerning the Expediency of which your Lordship will judge from a farther Enquiry into Circumstances.

That Bulwant Sing be secured in the Possession of his Zemindary, Nudjuff Cawn restored to the same Situation and Circumstances as at the Commencement of the War, and all possible Protection and Favour obtained for those who assisted us, are Terms which Justice and Honour demand.

That Cossim Aly Sombre, and the Deferters be surrendered to us, or put to Death by Shuja Dowla, is a Point we extremely wish to obtain, if it can be effected without Violence to his Inclinations, and Danger to the Stability of the Peace. But hitherto Shuja Dowla has appeared so averse to this Concession, which so deeply affects his Honour, that we doubt whether your Lordship will meet with Success.

We could likewise recommend that Provision be made for the Security of the King's Person and Dignity; but in what particular Manner we leave to your Lordship and General Carnac to determine, from a Consideration of the Circumstances, and Situation of the Country.

And this, my Lord, would appear to us the most favourable Occasion that may ever occur for obtaining Sunnuds from the King for the Dewanny of Bengal, a Point of great Consequence to the Company, much desired and strongly solicited by General Carnac, but without Effect, a Price being expected and demanded, that was thought by the Governor and Council more than equivalent to the Advantage. Times are since altered, the King is now dependant on our Bounty, his whole Hopes of Protection, and even Subsistence, rest upon us. It cannot therefore be supposed he will prove obstinate in denying a Request of little Consequence to him in his present Circumstances, but advantageous to us his greater Benefactors, we may say his only Friends, we therefore beg Leave to recommend this as one of the most important Points to be negotiated.

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Expence of One Battalion of Sepoys on the Establishment, and a Regiment of Two Battalions on the Establishment proposed by Brigadier General Stibbert.

Battalion on the present Establishment.					Two Battalions on the proposed Establishment.						
	Pay and Gratuity.	Full Batta.	Additional Allowance.	Off Reckonings.	Total.		Pay and Gratuity.	Full Batta.	Additional Allowance.	Off Reckonings.	Total.
1 Captain	161 --	* 486 --	---	---	* 34 6 --	1 Captain	160 --	186 --	---	---	346 --
5 Lieutenants	430 --	620 --	155 --	---	1,205 --	1 Lt. (on Lt. Pay and Allowance of Capt. Batta)	86 --	186 --	31 --	---	303 --
5 Ensigns	311 14 --	465 --	155 --	---	931 14 --	5 Lieutenants	430 --	620 --	155 --	---	1,205 --
3 Serjeants	48 --	30 --	---	12 --	90 --	5 Ensigns	311 14 --	465 --	155 --	---	931 14 --
20 Drums and Fifes	220 --	200 --	---	60 --	480 --	3 Serjeants	85 --	50 --	---	20 --	150 --
Total to Europeans	1,169 14 --	1,501 --	310 --	72 --	3,052 14 --	20 Drums and Fifes	220 --	200 --	---	60 --	480 --
NATIVES.						Total to European	1,287 14 --	1,707 --	341 --	80 --	3,415 14 --
11 Subadars (One of whom is Commandant)	594 --	330 --	---	66 --	990 --	NATIVES.					
10 Jannaudars	135 --	160 --	---	25 --	310 --	Subadars (One of whom is Commandant)	594 --	330 --	---	66 --	990 --
51 Havildars (One of whom is Havildar Major)	476 --	50 --	---	31 --	1,020 --	Jannaudars	270 --	300 --	---	50 --	620 --
50 Naicks	366 10 8 --	500 --	---	33 5 4 --	900 --	Havildars (Two of whom are Havildars Majors)	485 6 --	540 --	---	34 10 --	1,040 --
4 Junpories	22 10 8 --	12 --	---	1 5 4 --	39 --	Naicks	366 10 8 --	500 --	---	33 5 4 --	900 --
700 Sepoys	3,966 10 8 --	2,100 --	---	233 5 4 --	6,300 --	Trumpeters	22 10 8 --	12 --	---	1 5 4 --	36 --
Total to Natives	5,560 15 8 --	3,602 --	---	392 --	9,556 --	0 Sepoys	5,100 --	2,700 --	---	300 --	8,100 --
STAFF to BATTALION.						Total to Two Natives	6,338 15 4 --	4,362 --	---	485 4 8 --	11,686 --
1 European Adjutant	62 --	---	---	---	62 --	STAFF to REGIMENT.					
1 Serjeant Major	20 --	---	---	---	20 --	2 Serjeant Majors	40 --	---	---	---	40 --
1 Drill Serjeant	14 --	---	---	---	14 --	2 Drill Serjeants	28 --	---	---	---	28 --
1 Quarter Master Serjeant	14 --	---	---	---	14 --	1 Quarter Master Serjeant	14 --	---	---	---	14 --
1 Native Commandant	60 --	---	---	---	60 --	1 Native Commandant	60 --	---	---	---	60 --
1 Ditto Adjutant	16 --	---	---	---	16 --	2 Ditto Adjutants	32 --	---	---	---	32 --
1 Havildar Major	3 10 8 --	---	---	---	3 10 8 --	2 Havildars Majors	7 5 4 --	---	---	---	7 5 4 --
10 Sircars	100 --	100 --	---	---	200 --	10 Sircars	100 --	100 --	---	---	200 --
3 Doctors	30 --	30 --	---	---	60 --	4 Doctors	40 --	40 --	---	6 10 8 --	180 --
10 Watermen	56 10 8 --	30 --	---	3 5 4 --	90 --	20 Watermen	113 5 4 --	60 --	---	---	50 --
10 Pioneers	100 --	100 --	---	20 --	220 --	10 Bildars, or Tavildars, (Native Pioneers)	30 --	20 --	---	---	---
Total to Staff	475 5 4 --	260 --	---	23 5 4 --	759 10 8 --	Total to Staff	464 10 8 --	220 --	---	6 10 8 --	691 5 4 --
LASCARS.						LASCARS.					
1 Tindal	7 8 --	4 --	---	8 --	12 --	1 Tindal	7 8 0 --	4 --	---	8 --	12 --
2 Collobs	11 --	6 --	---	1 --	18 --	2 Collobs	11 --	6 --	---	1 --	18 --
10 Lafcars	95 --	40 --	---	5 --	140 --	20 Lafcars	95 --	40 --	---	5 --	140 --
Total to Lafcars	113 8 --	50 --	---	6 8 --	170 --	Total to Lafcars	113 8 --	50 --	---	6 8 --	170 --
ARTIFICERS and COOLIES.						ARTIFICERS and COOLIES.					
2 Carpenters	10 --	4 --	---	---	14 --	1 Miltry	7 --	3 --	---	---	10 --
1 Fireman	5 --	2 --	---	---	7 --	1 Mate	7 --	1 8 --	---	---	8 8 --
2 Hammermen	6 --	4 --	---	---	10 --	4 Armourers	20 --	8 --	---	---	28 --
1 Miltry Armour	7 --	3 --	---	---	10 --	2 Firemen	10 --	4 --	---	---	14 --
4 Armourers	20 --	8 --	---	---	28 --	2 Hammermen	6 --	4 --	---	---	10 --
2 Sail Makers	10 --	4 --	---	---	14 --	2 Carpenters	10 --	4 --	---	---	14 --
1 Chuekler	4 4 --	2 --	---	---	6 4 --	2 Sailmakers	10 --	4 --	---	---	14 --
7 Bhellars (with Allowance for Bags, &c.)	52 8 --	21 --	---	---	73 8 --	2 Chueklers	8 8 --	4 --	---	---	12 8 --
3 Sweepers (Ditto for Brooms)	9 3 --	6 --	---	---	15 3 --	8 Hand Bhellies	60 --	24 --	---	---	84 --
5 Hackerys	150 --	---	---	---	150 --	4 Sweepers	12 4 --	8 --	---	---	20 4 --
10 Doolies, and 50 Bearers	300 --	---	---	---	300 --	4 Hackerys	120 --	---	---	---	120 --
Total to Artificers	573 15 --	54 --	---	---	627 15 --	10 Doolies and 50 Bearers	300 --	---	---	---	300 --
CONTINGENCIES.						Total to Artificers	570 12 --	64 8 --	---	---	635 4 --
Iron, Steel, Charcoal, and Burzar Medicines,	120 --	---	---	---	120 --	CONTINGENCIES.					
Canvas, Twine, Line, &c.	60 --	---	---	---	60 --	Iron, Steel, &c.	---	---	---	---	140 --
Water, and Stationary,	60 --	---	---	---	60 --	Canvas, Twine, &c.	---	---	---	---	60 --
Subsistence to Recruits before joining	60 --	---	---	---	60 --	Writer, and Stationary	---	---	---	---	60 --
For Hircarrabs when on Command, having no Superior Officer,	105 --	---	---	---	105 --	For Hircarrabs when on Command, having no Superior Officers	---	---	---	---	105 --
Total of Contingencies	405 --	---	---	---	405 --	Total of Contingencies	---	---	---	---	365 --
Total Amount of a complete Batalion, S' R'	---	---	---	---	14,571 7 8	Total Amount of One Regiment, or Two Battalions, S' R'	---	---	---	---	16,963 7 4

Lastly, we are of Opinion your Lordship should require such Indemnification for the great Expence incurred by the Company as Justice demands, Shuja Dowla may be brought to think reasonable, and the Country can afford, without oppressing the People, and thereby laying the Foundation of fresh Discontents. Upon the Whole, my Lord, notwithstanding we have Reason to conclude from the Report of Shuja Dowla's Character, that Acts of Generosity are the most likely Means to secure his Friendship and Fidelity, yet we must submit to your Lordship's Judgment, formed on a more intimate Knowledge of his Sentiments and Disposition, how far it will be necessary to guard against a Breach of Faith, and the Disappointment of our Hopes. Princes are not always confined to the Laws prescribed by Honour and Justice, nor governed by the Dictates of good Policy. Sparks of Repentment may lie concealed in his Breast, ready to be kindled into a Flame by the first Gust of Passion or Ambition. In Course of your Conferences many Opportunities will occur of penetrating into his most secret Wishes, from which your Lordship may determine, whether it will not be expedient to bind him down by stronger Ties than those of Honour and Gratitude, and operate on his Fears, when we despair of engaging his Affections. Restitution of his Country, should we even retain Chinagur and Jaenpoor, is more than he can possibly hope in his present Situation; yet, should this Restriction appear the only Obstruction to a cordial and permanent Peace, we think it ought to be relinquished.

These, my Lord, are the principal Objects, which we beg Leave to offer to your Attention, the rest we readily submit to the Conduct of that Prudence which hath so often availed our Employers in more difficult Situations. We have only further to request, that your Lordship will favour us with a Communication of such of your Negotiations as you may think more immediately interesting, to the Select Committee; and be assured of our best Wishes for your Health and Success, being with equal Esteem and Respect,

My Lord,

Fort William,
21st June 1765.

Your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servants.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXV.

Book 528.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated 21st of September 1785.

Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

6th. In your Letter of the 17th January last, you have submitted the following Question to our Determination, viz. 'Whether the Company or the Vizier shall be charged with the Expence of the Detachment commanded by Sir John Cumming,' and we have taken an early Opportunity of communicating to you our Directions herein. As your late Governor General in virtue of the Powers with which he was invested, had agreed with the Vizier to strike out the Charge of this Detachment from his Account, from 1st January 1785, we hereby direct that the said Agreement be punctually adhered to.

7. In the final Arrangement of the Military Peace Establishment which will accompany this Dispatch, we have had in view the whole of the Service which it will be necessary to provide for under your Presidency, such Part of that Establishment as will be stationed in the Vizier's Dominion will be paid by him according to the Stipulation of the subsisting Agreements. But it is our positive Orders that no greater Number of Troops be employed upon that Service, unless at his Excellency's particular Application and Request; and that all the Troops so employed be considered as Part of our fixed Establishment, which is not upon any Account to be enlarged.

8. We cannot help expressing our Regret, that the Opinion of your Board did not concur with that of the Governor General, when the Question concerning the Recall of Colonel Cumming's Detachment was under your Consideration, as the Expence of it will, before the Receipt of this Letter, amount to nearly the Sum of 300,000*l.* and we agree with Mr. Hastings, that the Brigade which by Treaty is to be constantly resident in those Dominions, would be found fully adequate to their Protection. We therefore direct, that upon Receipt of this Letter, not a Moment be lost in ordering the Recall of Sir John Cumming's Detachment, so that the Company may be instantly relieved from the Burden of that enormous Expence.

Further Extract from the same Letter, beginning at Paragraph 17 of the same.

Par. 17. In a preceding Paragraph we have directed the immediate Recall of the Fatty Ghur Detachment. But as by your last Advices we find that in consequence of these Hostilities from the Seiks in the Province of Rohilcund the Vizier had applied for the Assistance of a Part of this Detachment, and that it was probable he would make a further Request for the Whole, we hereby

[13 Q]

order.

order that the Detachment be continued so long as the Vizier shall deem such Continuance necessary for his own Security; in which Case the Expence thereof must be carried to his Account agreeably to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1781.

18. But so soon as the Vizier shall cease to require the Assistance of all or any Part of that Detachment, we direct our former Orders to be carried into Execution; and even during the Time the Vizier may call for their Assistance, we hereby order that the whole Expence of the Staff Batta, and other Contingencies, be immediately abolished.

§ (“(a) 19. And while upon this Subject, we think it proper to express our Approbation of the “ Principles contained in Mr. Macpherson’s Letter to the Vizier, bearing Date the 18th February “ last; and we expect that the Agreements made between the Vizier and Mr. Hastings, will be “ invariably adhered to.”)

20. Upon the same Principle we must express our Opinion, that if the Continuance of Major Palmer with the Vizier is wished for by him, it would be improper at present to recall him, and far less would it be proper to send any Person to reside with him, whose Presence would be peculiarly adverse to his Feelings.

(Signed at the End,)

London,
the 21st September 1785.

W. Devaynes,
Nathl Smith,
L. Sullivan,
J. Manship,
Jno Townson,
John Roberts,
Tho’ Cheap,
Tho’ Parry,

Tho’ Fitzhugh,
Cha’ Mills,
George Cuming,
Paul Le Mesurier,
Hugh Inglis,
F. Baring,
Ja’ Moffatt.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXVI.

Book 522, Page 32.

Extract of a Consultation and Appendix of the 20th April 1787.

Fort William, 20th April 1787.

Secret and
Pol. Dep’t.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;
The Honourable Charles Stuart.

Sir John Macpherson, Bart. absent from the Presidency,
John Shore, Esq. indisposed.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

* Sic in Orig. The Governor General.—The Variety * Business with which for some Time past I have been constantly engaged, has hitherto prevented me from laying before the Board the Substance of my late Conferences and Negotiation with the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, on the Part of the Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah.

This Communication, however, was the less necessary at an earlier Period, as the Members of this Government have been regularly apprized of the Objects I proposed to obtain from this Negotiation, and of the Mode in which it was conducted.

§ “(b) The only material Difference which has taken Place in the Engagements between this Govern-
“ ment and the Nabob Vizier, relates to the Brigade stationed at Futty Ghur; the Continuance of
“ which Body of Troops in the Dominions of the Vizier, I deem equally essential to the Interest of
“ the Vizier and of the Company; in other Respects I have nearly adhered to the Principles sta-
“ blished by the former Governor General Mr. Hastings, and since confirmed by the Orders of the
“ Honourable the Court of Directors. All the subsidiary Arrangements have been formed with a
“ View to strengthen those Principles, and render them permanent.”)

I will not conceal from the Board the Expectations entertained by the Nabob Vizier as communicated by Hyder Beg Cawn, that this Government would consent to the Recall of the Futty Ghur Brigade, agreeable to the Stipulations that were formerly entered into for that Purpose. The Motives which induced me to negotiate for the Continuance of it, are fully set forth in the Letter which I wrote to the Nabob Vizier; and it is therefore unnecessary now to enlarge upon them; I shall only observe, that I by no means considered a single Brigade stationed at Cawnpore as adequate to the Defence of the Vizier’s Frontiers; that although it did not appear to me that there was Reason to apprehend any immediate Attack upon them, the Recall of so considerable a Part of our

(a) Vide supra, Page 1545.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1546.

Force as the Futtu Ghur Brigade, might have precipitated that Event. That it is well known that the Forces in the Service of the Nabob Vizier are under no Discipline, and barely sufficient to preserve the internal Peace of his Dominions. That his own immediate Subjects are retained within the Bounds of Duty and Allegiance by the Respect inspired by the Company's Troops. That the Character of the Vizier, his inconsiderate Profusion in his Expences, his Inattention to provide for them, and his total Disregard to every Thing but momentary Gratifications, rendered it impossible to depend upon his Care either for the Protection of his Country from Foreign Invasion or internal Commotion; and that although the Charges attending the Continuance of the Brigade at Futtu Ghur, exceed the Sum we are authorized to claim from him under the Orders of the Court of Directors; the Arrangement made by this Negotiation renders the additional Charge of little Importance, when the Magnitude of the Object is considered.

From the accompanying Statement of the Sums obtained by this Government under different Heads, from the Vizier, during the last nine Fuffullee Years, the Board will perceive that the Average Rate per Annum does not fall short of eighty-four Lacs of Rupees, although by the Treaties of 1775 and 1781, the Vizier was bound to pay to this Government the Sum of 31,20,000, and 34,20,000 only; by the Negotiation, which I have now concluded with him, the Annual Demand upon the Vizier is limited to the specific Sum of Fifty Lacs of Rupees. This Engagement is to take place from the 1st of March 1787.

The Board on a Reference to Colonel Harper's Letters, will find that so long ago as the 25th October 1785, he expressed his Opinion that nothing would be more agreeable to the Vizier, than to ascertain a fixed Sum to be paid by him, instead of the uncertain Demands annually charged to his Account. It is evident that this must be equally to the Advantage of the Company and the Vizier. The Sum now settled agreeable to the most accurate Calculations I have been able to make, will be equal to all the Expences incurred by the Company, or for the Payment of which they are responsible in consequence of their Connection with the Vizier. The material Question which first occurred, was the Ability of the Vizier to discharge this Sum; and as far as I could judge from the Accounts laid before me of the Owde Revenues and public Expenditures, I was of Opinion that the Sum of Fifty Lacs might be paid by the Vizier without laying him under the Necessity of encroaching upon his Convenience or Dignity. At the same Time, to obviate any Objections that might be offered upon this Ground, I did not omit stating to Hyder Beg Cawn the Propriety of a Reduction of the irregular Troops maintained by the Vizier, if necessary, in order to furnish the Sums required for the Pay of the Company's Forces stationed for the Defence of his Dominions. As nothing more has been required from the Vizier, than what will be necessary to defray the Expences incurred by the Company, his Country will not be drained of its Specie, as the whole Amount which he agrees to pay will be expended in it.

It would have been impossible to have made any Adjustment for the Payment of the outstanding Claims of this Government upon the Vizier in a Mode satisfactory to him. The Board will perceive by the accompanying Statement of them, that they consist of Articles which have invariable for some Time past been * object to by him; or of private Demands of Individuals, which ought not in my Opinion to have ever been admitted into the Accounts between the Vizier and the East India Company. * Sic in Orig.

The Liquidation of them could only have been effected by the Operation of an Influence which in Justice we have no Right to exert; and the Exertion of which would have impressed a Conviction upon the Vizier and his Minister, that this Government was less guided by a Regard to the mutual Interests of both Parties, than to the Exaction of whatever on any Pretence could be made the Foundation of a pecuniary Claim.

With a View to inspire the Vizier with a Confidence in this Government, and to impress an Idea in him that we wished to consider his Interests and Convenience as well as our own Advantage, I did not hesitate to promise him a Renunciation of the accumulated Claims of this Government upon him, with a Renunciation of the following Articles, which the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn upon these Considerations agreed to discharge:

1st. The Arrears actually due to the Troops, in the Vizier's Provinces, up to the Period at which the new Agreement was to take place.

2d. The Arrears of the Salary to Mr. James Anderson, agreeable to the Resolutions of this Board, on the 24th January.

3d. The Arrears of the Pension to the Nabob Saadad Ally Cawn of the Rohilla Stipends and of the Residency at Owde.

4th. The Sums advanced by the Resident of Benares to the Shahzadar.

With Respect to the Renunciation of private Claims, I think it necessary to explain to the Board, that I mean nothing more than to disavow every Interference of this Government for the Recovery of them agreeable to the Resolutions already passed on this Subject, leaving the Individuals who make them at Liberty to endeavour to obtain the Payment of them by private Applications, unsupported by publick Influence.

The Arguments which I have detailed in Support of my Proposition, for continuing the Futtu Ghur Detachment, were communicated to the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, as far as Delicacy to him and the Vizier would admit; and I am happy to assure the Board, that his Master's Acquiescence in this Point was cheerfully and readily promised by him, under a Declaration that he relied upon the

the Justice of this Government, and its Regard for the Interests of the Nabob Vizier to diminish the Expences for the Maintenance of the Company's Troops in his Dominions by the Recall of a Part of them, whenever Policy or Convenience would warrant this Measure.

In my Letter to the Vizier the Board will perceive that I have made this Promise, though I am willing to acknowledge that I do not foresee a Period when it can with Prudence take place. The Obligation of this Promise, as I repeatedly explained to the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, was not meant to extend to any Alteration in the Disposition or Denomination of the Troops stationed in the Vizier's Territories, or to any trifling Diminution of their Number. As long as a Force nearly adequate to the present shall be stationed by the Company in the Vizier's Dominions, or an Expence equal to the present shall be incurred, I consider him bound to pay the Annual stipulated Sum of Fifty Lacs of Rupees.

The Nature of the Connexion between the Company and the Vizier, evidently point out the Necessity of an Adherence to that Line of Policy prescribed by the Orders of the Court of Directors, of withholding all Interference in the Detail of his Government: Between that and the Alternative of avowing an absolute Controul over the Vizier's Affairs, to the total Annihilation of his Influence and Authority, I see no adviseable Medium: The Orders of the Court of Directors left us no Option; but even if a Choice had been allowed to us, Motives of Policy as well as Justice would have decided my Opinion against the latter; and in adopting the former Line, I thought it proper not only to make liberal Avowal of my Sentiments, but to give it all the Stability it could derive from Restrictions, in such Points as might eventually tend to infringe it, if left undetermined. These Restrictions are clearly detailed in my Letter to the Vizier.

The Connexion between him and the Company now stands upon the only Basis calculated to render it permanent: We undertake the Defence of his Country, and in return he agrees to defray the real Expences incurred by an Engagement of so much Value to him; the internal Administration of his Affairs is left to his exclusive Management, and my Attention will be constantly directed to the Preservation of this System, whilst the Vizier continues to fulfil the Stipulations into which he has entered.

By this Declaration of a Non-interference in the Detail of the Vizier's Government, I do not mean to preclude myself or this Board from making Representations to him on the Subject of his Administration whenever it may be essentially necessary, or of proposing to the Vizier any general Arrangement to the Interests of both Governments; mutual Convenience may render such Proposals expedient, and on these Grounds only they ought to be made. The Board will also, I imagine, see a Necessity of giving their Countenance to the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, or whoever may be the acting Minister of the Vizier. At present he possesses the entire Confidence of his Master, who is anxious to procure for him the avowed Protection of this Government. I made no Difficulty in assuring the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, that he might depend upon the Support of this Government, whilst he served his Master with Fidelity, governed the Country with Justice and Humanity, and strictly adhered to the Engagements formed with the Honourable Company.

§ (" (a) The Board are well informed, that the Administration of Affairs in the Owde Government depends entirely upon the Minister; that the Vizier himself has no farther Concern in it, than to give the Sanction of his Name and Authority to the Acts of his Servants; and such is his Disinclination to every Thing that has the Appearance of Business, that even this Formality is not complied with on his Part * Reluctance. The Vizier himself being profuse to an Extreme, and little solicitous concerning the Mode of obtaining Funds to supply his Habits of Dissipation; the Company must rather look to the Minister than to him for the punctual Performance of his Engagements. Exposed as he is to the Effects of Caprice and Intrigue, it is impossible to determine how long the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn may continue to possess the Confidence of the Vizier.")

* Sic in Orig.

The Embarrassments attending his Situation are many, as he will find it difficult, if the Idea which I have formed of his Master's Character is just, to combine the two Objects of conciliating the Esteem and Affection of the Nabob, and establishing a System of Government calculated to promote his true Interest. I forbear to expatiate further on this Subject, and only hope that no Occurrence will ever happen to compel this Government to interpose between the Vizier and his acting Minister, or to give Countenance to the latter against the Approbation of the former.

The Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn has given me the most unqualified Assurances, that he will lose no Time in arranging the Affairs of the Vizier's Government, and establishing them on the best Footing. He has not scrupled to acknowledge the Necessity of such an Arrangement, nor to apologize for having hitherto neglected it: I have urged to him every Argument that could induce him to carry these Intentions into Execution.

* Sic in Orig. After the maturest Reflection on the Situation of the Farockabad Province, I was convinced of the Propriety of withdrawing all Interference in the * Management of it, agreeable to the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1781. The Attempts to promote the Prosperity of that Country, have hitherto been equally offensive to the Vizier and to the Nabob Mofuffer Jung, the former considering our Interference as a Breach of the Treaty of Chunar, and the latter not only rejecting, but violently opposing almost every Measure of our Resident. I have therefore declared my Resolution to recal

the Resident, and only deemed it necessary to stipulate with the Vizier, that he should not infringe the Rights of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and to obtain the most explicit Assurances from the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, that these Stipulations should be observed, and that under whatever Arrangement might be adopted for the Affairs of that Province between the Vizier and the Nabob, Care should be taken to secure the latter a liberal Provision. The Credit of our Government renders these Stipulations necessary, as well as the Promise of the Vizier, that the Nabob Dil de leer Cawn, and others who had been employed by us in the Affairs of Farrockabad, or who had shewn an attachment to this Government, should be protected against the Repentment of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and obtain some Provision at his Expence.

The Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn has also engaged for the Continuance of the Allowance to the Prince, and has offered him an Asylum in Owde, if he should chuse to accept it. In fixing the Place of Residence for the Prince, some Difficulty may occur, but that is a Subject of future Consideration. I know, that the Prince has Objections to Lucnow, and is anxious to settle at Alliabab; but there are many political Objections to his being indulged in that particular With.

Consistent with the Principles upon which I professed to treat with the Nabob Vizier, it became necessary to relinquish the Claims of Rights of Pre-emptions, and of Exemptions from Duties, hitherto made and exercised by Contractors employed to provide the Company's Investment in Owde; I made these Sacrifices with the less Reluctance, as I have every Reason to be persuaded, that this System had essentially contributed to the Ruin of Owde; whilst it produced no substantial Advantage to the Commerce of the Company. It appears to me, however, extremely possible, that the Interests of both Governments may be promoted by adopting a more liberal Plan. Mr. Barlow, a very intelligent young Man, has been dispatched to make Enquiries upon the Spot concerning the present State of the Trade and Manufactures of Owde; and if it appears from his Report, that we can, without Injury to our own Interests, contribute to the Prosperity of that Country, it will give me the highest Satisfaction.

The Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn has engaged to procure the Assent of the Vizier to the Propositions stated in my Letter to him. The State of the Minister's Health, as well as the Exigencies of the publick Business, made his immediate Return absolutely necessary, and of Course prevented the Receipt of the Vizier's Acquiescence during his Residence in Calcutta. I expect soon to receive it; and I hope I do not flatter myself in declaring my Opinion, that the late Negotiation will tend to impress the Vizier with a firm Confidence in this Government.

Translation of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis, to the Nawab Vizier, dated the 15th April.

The Treaty concluded between the English Company and the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, was founded on Considerations of mutual Advantage to both Parties, and the same Principle has continued to operate in confirming and improving the Friendship and Alliance between the Company and your Excellency. A Connection formed with a View to the Interest of both Governments ought to be perpetual. For this Reason, since my Appointment to the Controul over Affairs here, my Intentions have been directed towards Measures tending to support and strengthen this friendly System.

As I consider the Company's Territories and those of your Excellency as the same, the Protection of your Excellency's Dominions is absolutely necessary, as from its Situation the Boundary of the whole, and more exposed to foreign Attacks. This Protection cannot be effected in a proper Manner without the Assistance of the Company's Troops, and I therefore beg Leave to represent to your Excellency such Circumstances, as have, after mature Reflection, occurred to me with respect to the Troops stationed at Futty Ghurr, which had been withdrawn, as stipulated in the Treaty of Chunar of 1781. I advise that they shall not be recalled, but continued. I make this Proposal upon a Conviction that, from the Extent of your Excellency's Dominions, the English Forces now stationed there are requisite for their Defence. Although there is no Prospect of any Attack on your Excellency's Territory at present, its Security must ultimately depend upon the Strength of the Force stationed for its Protection, and while this is sufficient, no one will dare to entertain Views of Hostility against your Excellency. Although the Bravery and Discipline of the English Troops on all Occasions are well known, and have been proved even where their Enemies have been in the Proportion of Twenty to One, and by the Blessing of God they will always triumph over their Enemies; yet, since at all Times the Chance of War is doubtful, Prudence and Wisdom require that every possible Means should be used to determine it in our Favour. Your Excellency must be sensible, that there is no Comparison between the Troops of the Company and those in your Excellency's Service; and that, without the Assistance of the former, your Dominions and Authority would be insecure. I am convinced, that if your Excellency considers these Opinions, you will be sensible of the Propriety of my Proposition, and approve the Continuance of Troops, whose Valour and Discipline can be relied on, in Preference to those who are unskilful and undisciplined; and I doubt not but your Excellency will agree to the additional Expence of effective Troops, where the Object is the Defence of the Country. For this Reason I do not hesitate to recommend to your Excellency to discharge so much of your own Army as will allow for the additional Expence attending the Continuance of these effective Troops. Your Excellency must also be sensible, that the Summs necessary for the Pay of these Troops are expended in your own Dominions.

The sole Object of this Proposition is to provide, in an effective Manner, for the Defence of your Excellency's Country; and your Excellency must be convinced of the Benefits derived from our Protection, since, whilst all other Parts of Hindostan have been involved in War, and exposed to the Devastations attending them, your Excellency's Dominions have remained in the fullest Enjoyment of Peace and Security. Many other Arguments, of the greatest Weight, might be urged in Support of my Proposition; but such is my Opinion of the Force of those I have alledged, that I trust they will make the same Impression on your Excellency, and that there is no Necessity to urge others.

It is my firm Intention not to embarrass your Excellency with further Expence than that incurred by the Company from their Connection with your Excellency, and for the Protection of your Country, which by the Accounts I find amounts to 50 Lacks of Fyzabad 16 Sun Sicca Rupees annually. In this Sum are included the Allowance to the Nabob Saadit Ally Cawn, the Stipends of the Rohillas, and the Expences of the Residency on the Part of this Government. In short, it is my Intention, from the Date which this new Agreement shall take Place, your Excellency shall not be charged with any Excess on this Sum of 50 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, and that no further Demand shall be made on your Excellency. If, however, your Excellency hereafter shall find it necessary to demand any more Forces from the Company, your Excellency will pay the Excess upon a fair Estimate; and if either of the Two Brigades or Corps of Cavalry shall be recalled, or any considerable Diminution in their Force shall take Place, I will allow for the Decrease of the Expence, from the Sum agreed to by your Excellency, agreeable to a fair Calculation. In order that no Grounds for a Difference in Opinion or Doubt may remain as to the real Meaning of this Article, I think it necessary to inform your Excellency, that whenever there is a Necessity for any Alteration in the Arrangement of these Troops, either by encreasing or diminishing the Cavalry or Infantry, this Article does not tend to preclude it, provided the whole Force shall not be considerably decreased, and that no additional Charge be made on your Excellency on account of such Alteration.

A Resident, as at present, will remain at your Excellency's Court; but as it is the Intention of the Company, and my firm Resolution, that no Interference shall take Place in the Details of the Affairs of your Excellency's Government, strict Orders shall be sent to him, that he shall neither interfere himself, nor suffer Interference by publick or private Claims of Exemptions of Duties, or in any other Mode, from any British Subject or Person under the Authority of this Government. In short, leaving the whole Management of your Country to your Excellency and your Ministers, I will put a Stop to the Interference of others; and in order to carry this effectually into Execution, I propose to your Excellency not to suffer any European to reside in your Dominions without my written Permission. In case that should be granted, a Copy of it shall be transmitted to you. If any European shall reside there without my Permission in Writing, your Excellency shall oblige him to quit the Country, or, if demanded, send him to the Resident on the Part of the Company.

A Retrospect into past Transactions, and the Friendship so well known to exist between your Excellency and the Company, induce me to state the following Circumstance, that for several Years past the Inhabitants of your Excellency's Dominions, from Motives of Self-interest, have appealed to this Government; and this has been a Source of Injury to the Affairs of your Government. I am determined to put a Stop to this Practice, and to disregard their Applications; but as the Connection between the Two Governments is universally known, strict Attention to Justice on your Part will add Credit and Renown to both.

With respect to Furruckabad, the 4th Article of the Stipulation of Chunar shall be observed on my Part, and the English Resident there, either now or at the End of 1194 Fussilee, shall be recalled, and after that Period he shall not remain, nor shall any other be appointed. On this Subject, in Consequence of the Interference hitherto assumed by this Government in the Affairs of that Province, I think it necessary to inform your Excellency, that it is incumbent on me to recommend several Matters to your Excellency's Attention; that, in the first Instance, you pay due Regard to the Rights of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and, under any Circumstances that may become necessary for the Management of the Affairs of Furruckabad, your Excellency shall engage to allot from the Revenues a Sum sufficient for the honourable Maintenance of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung; and as the Mother of Mozuffer Jung, and his Brother Dil Delere Khan, as well as Deep Chund late Dewan, have given Proofs of their Attachment to this Government, it is therefore expedient that some Provision should be made for them, independant of Mozuffer Jung. It is well known that Mozuffer Jung considers them as inimical to him, and from the Trust vested in Dil Delere Khan by this Government, it is much to be feared that, if left unprotected, he will suffer from the Resentment of Mozuffer Jung, I therefore expect that your Excellency will engage to cause specific Pensions to be paid to these Persons, at the Expence of Mozuffer Jung, through the Resident of this Government.

By the Accounts subsisting between your Excellency and the Company, a large Balance is stated to be due from your Excellency; nevertheless, in Conformity to the Principles I have so expressly declared, I am not willing to embarrass your Excellency with any other Demands than what are absolutely necessary. I propose, therefore, that your Excellency shall liquidate such Part of the stated Arrears as may be due to the Troops employed in your Country, the Residency, the Nabob

Saadit

Saadit Ally Cawn, and the Rohilla Chiefs, on the Date from which this new Arrangement shall be declared in Force, as well as the Arrears due to Mr. Anderfon, and the Remainder, whatever it may be, shall be struck out of the Account, and be no longer considered as a Demand of this Government on your Excellency.

The Substance of what is here written, has been discussed in frequent Conversations with Hyder Beg Cawn, who has shewn himself a faithful Servant to your Excellency, and a Friend to both Governments: As he is fully acquainted with your Excellency's Interests, and is your most confidential Servant and Prime Minister, I have considered him as empowered to settle any Arrangement for the mutual Benefit of the Two Governments, and have accordingly communicated to him, without Reserve, all that has occurred to me to promote this Object, in the same Manner as if your Excellency were present; nevertheless, as your Excellency's Concurrence and Approbation are necessary to give a final Sanction to the Articles agreed upon by Hyder Beg Cawn, I have thought proper to mention the Heads of them in this Letter, and the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn will fully explain all the Particulars to your Excellency.

For the Rest, your Excellency may have the most assured Confidence that I will most faithfully abide by all the Engagements on the Part of the Honble. Company.

Ordered, That the Statement which accompanied the Governor General's Minute be entered in the Appendix.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,
Chas. Stuart.

Appendix to the same Consultation:

Appendix to Consultation 20th April 1787.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Sums annually received from his Excellency the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, by the Residents, &c. at his Court, during the last Nine complete Fuffullee Years, and the English Years of Account corresponding therewith, exhibiting the Annual Average of the same.

	Fuffullee Year.			English Year.		
From 30th April 1777, to 1st May 1778	—	1,03,34,007	15 —	81,10,974	10 4	
30th April 1778, to 1st May 1779	—	85,47,510	5 3	94,60,579	9 11	
30th April 1779, to 1st May 1780	—	67,84,208	1 5	67,28,523	13 —	
30th April 1780, to 1st May 1781	—	76,81,565	3 —	81,08,310	15 7	
30th April 1781, to 1st May 1782	—	1,40,75,495	15 6	99,45,060	2 11	
30th April 1782, to 1st May 1783	—	80,66,769	6 11	1,17,02,412	13 1	
30th April 1783, to 1st May 1784	—	82,58,357	7 4	79,49,679	1 2	
30th April 1784, to 1st May 1785	—	84,14,000	— —	73,95,735	6 10	
30th April 1785, to 1st May 1786	—	37,50,000	— —	61,17,130	— —	
Total Fyz ^d 16 Sun Sicca Rup ^d		7,59,11,914	6 5	7,55,18,406	8 10	
Average		84,34,657	2 6	83,90,934	1 —	
Average of the whole Fyz ^d 16 Sun S ^r R ^r				84,12,795	9 9	

Errors excepted.

Fort William;
Accountant General's Office;
the 4th July 1787.

(Signed) W^m Larkins,
Acco^t Gen.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXVII.

Book 30. Page 5.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st August 1780.

Extract of a Consultation of the 21st August 1780, beginning at Page 5 of the same Book.

Fort William, 21st August 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

and
Edward Wheler Esquire,

Mr. Francis indisposed.

Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Read, the following Letter from the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

§ (“ (a) Gentlemen,
“ Our last Letter (of which we enclose a Duplicate), gave you Information of the Approach
“ of Hyder Ally, with a large Army, towards our Frontiers. We now transmit Two Papers of
“ Intelligence, just received from the Nabob, by which you will learn, that he has actually de-
“ tached Part of his Cavalry into the Carnatic, and is preparing to follow with his whole
“ Army.
“ We are taking Measures for assembling our Troops in a proper Situation to oppose this
“ Attack, and defend the Country in the best Manner we are able, but the Alarm already occa-
“ sioned by the Report of an Invasion, and the Ravages which have been actually committed by
“ Hyder’s Horse, have driven the People from their Habitations, and put an entire Stop to the
“ Tillage of the Ground.
“ Under these Circumstances it will be impossible for us to draw Resources from the Country,
“ in any Degree equal to the Expences which this War must inevitably produce, and if we do not
“ obtain a speedy Supply of Money from you, we see no Probability of our being able to act
“ with Vigour and Effect, proportionable to the Exigency of our Situation.
“ If we can be assured of sufficient Means to carry on the War, we should propose an imme-
“ diate and powerful Diversion on the Malabar Coast, where the Possessions of Hyder are more
“ within the Reach of our Force, and might, by the Assistance of the Squadron, become an easy
“ Conquest; the principal Settlement belonging to Hyder on that Coast is Mangalore, to which
“ we should first point our Attention. We are sensible, however, that these Operations will de-
“ pend much upon the State of our Affairs with the Mahrattas, at least with respect to the Force
“ to be employed against Hyder, for it would be highly imprudent in us to detach any Part of
“ the Troops now remaining with us upon such distant Service; and as you have the entire Di-
“ rection of the Force on the other Side of India, we doubt not you will consider how it may be best
“ applied to the Annoyance of this new Enemy. We have at Tillicherry a Detachment of
“ Troops from this Coast, which might be of Use, and which, if you think proper, we will
“ direct to co-operate with the other Troops in any Plan you may adopt: We shall only observe
“ upon this Head, that the proper Time for commencing any Operation on the Malabar Coast
“ will be in the Month of September or October, when the Monsoon will admit of the Squadron
“ going round.
“ As the Company have never, within our Remembrance, experienced so wanton and unpro-
“ voked an Attack as that against which we are now called upon to defend them, we are confident
“ the several Presidencies will unite Heart and Hand to humble and reduce, within proper Bounds,
“ the Power which has thus dared them; and we rest assured that your Honble. Board will exert
“ itself in a particular Manner on this Occasion, to support the Honour and Interests of the
“ Company, and promote the Reputation which their Arms have hitherto acquired in the Wars
“ of Hindostan.

“ Fort St. George,
26th July, 1780.

“ We are, &c.

(Signed) “ John Whitehill,
“ &c. Select Committee.” §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1563.

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation, beginning at Page 20 of the same.

Appendix to Consultation, 21st August 1780.

From the Nabob to the Governor, dated 23^d July 1780, received ditto.

I herewith send for your Information a Letter I have just received from Rajah Burbur, dated Yesterday. What greater Conviction can we have than this? No Veil remains now to conceal the Enmity of Hyder towards us. What shall I say more?

Ayzdahst from Maha Rajah Burber Behadur, dated 19th Rejub 1194, in the Evening.

Your Servant herewith transmits to your Highness a Letter he has received from the Aumildar of Colispauk, Yesterday at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, giving an Account of the Arrival of 2,000 of the Enemy's Horse at that Place, who had plundered and laid Waste all the Villages in that Neighbourhood; and that 5,000 Horse more were assembled to the Westward. The People who brought this Letter from Colispauk told your Servant, that Hyder's Horse were scattered about the Country near Camcour and Arnee, and laying Waste all the Villages. They also said, that some of Hyder's People had carried away the Family of Mahomed Aslum Cawn, who were going to Mulhabad.

Translation of a Letter from the Aumildar of Colispauk, dated 18th Rejub, or 21st July 1780.

Hyder's Horse are come through the Pass, and about Two thousand Horse were this Day seen here at Ten o'Clock in the Morning. The People on the Fort of Colispauk fired on them; the Horse plundered all the Villages around, except the Cûrba of Colispauk. It is said that 5,000 Horse are coming this Way, and the Grand Army is not far off. The Enemy's Troops crossed the Pass before Intelligence could be received of it. I am just now in the Fort, where there is little Powder or Shot. You will be pleased to send us some.

From the Nabob to the Governor, dated 23^d July 1780, at Night, received ditto ditto.

I sent you with this a Paper of News from Hyder Ally Cawn's Camp, dated the 18th Rejub, or 21st July, which is this Instant come to my Hands, with the Translation of Intelligence from Chonbatty, sent by the Tappie Man at Wollendour Petta.

What shall I say more?

Paper of News from Hyder Ally's Camp, dated 18th Rejub, or 21st July 1780.

This Day Hyder Ally Cawn arrived at Coveriapatam, where his Son, with the Horse under his Command, had come Yesterday. While Hyder was on his March from Hurrydurg, the Intelligence at Tungricotta complained to him of Tim Naig, the Head Peon; upon this, Hyder went himself to Tungricotta, and enquired into the Complaint, when it appeared that the Head Peon, Tim Naig, had sent some of his Family to a Marriage at Trichonopoly, and had since wrote to them to take Care of themselves, and return soon, for that there would shortly be Troubles in that Country. The Peon was accordingly found guilty, and hanged on the Spot.

The Troops from Huffer and Banaour have joined Hyder, whose whole Army is now at Coveriapatam. All the Artillery and Foot are put under the Command of Monsieur Lally. Hyder means to join him in the Attack against the English, and send his Son Tippoo, with a large Body of Horse, to lay waste the Country. He intended writing to the Governor, but Monsieur Lally has told him, that he will not have a proper Answer to his Letter. They are always consulting together. Mr. Lally was sent To-day, with the Cannon and Artillery, to cross the Pass of Changanama. It appears that there are Letters from the Mauritius, which mention that the French have had the Superiority over the English in Europe; that 800 Europeans have been sent from the Mauritius to join Hyder; and that the French King has sent him some Presents. This Intelligence has given Hyder great Pleasure.

The Sloop which brought it, sailed a few Hours before the French Ships from Mauritius.

May it please your Highness, Hyder has sent secret Orders to the Troops who were at Singaeputta, at the Ghaut of Timirattamully, to march to Colispauk.

Intelligence sent by the Tappy Man at Wollendour Petta.

The Trichonopoly Tappies have not come in these Two Days. Four thousand of Hyder's Horse, and Four thousand Foot, have arrived at the Village of Yecour, not far from Tiagar, and all the Inhabitants have taken the Alarm, and fled to the Woods and Mountains. The Tappie Man is afraid to remain longer at Wollendour Petta, and is removed secretly to a Place Distance One Cos from it, from whence he has wrote this.

True Copies.

(Signed) Cha^r Oakley, Secy.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXVIII.

Book 30. Page 695.

Extract of a Consultation and Appendix of 23d November 1780.

Fort William, the 23d November 1780.

Secret Dept.
Tutundj.At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler Esquire.

Philip Francis Esquire, indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Bombay,
* 10 Sept.
• Sic in Orig.

The following Letter having been received from Bombay since the last Meeting of the Board, it and its Inclosures were circulated on the 20th Instant, for the Perusal of the Members of the Board.

Gentlemen,

We inclose Duplicates of our Letters of the 14th and 17th ult°. and of the several Papers forwarded with those Letters.

General Goddard arrived here soon after, to consult with us on some Points, previous to the Commencement of Operations, which being adjusted, he only waits for more favourable Weather to embark again for Surat, in order to settle the necessary Arrangements for the Defence of the Northern Provinces during his Absence, and to march down the Troops to be employed on the Siege of Bassein.

We transmit, with the other Papers, a Copy of the Letter he delivered after his Arrival, and of our Reply, which contain every Thing material that has been determined, and by the latter you will observe the Measures we have taken for assisting General Goddard to defray the Expences of the Army.

(At the End)

Bombay Castle,
† Sic in Orig. 11th September 178 †.

We are, with Respect, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 697.

The following Letter from Brigadier General Goddard having been also received since the last Meeting of the Board, it was circulated on the 20th Instant, for the Perusal of the Members of the Board.

Brig. Gen.
Goddard.
6 September.

Gentlemen,

My last Address to you was dated so long ago as the 15th July, from which Period to the Time of my Departure for Bombay, in the Middle of last Month, nothing of any Importance occurred to communicate to you.

That you may be fully informed of every material Transaction that has since happened, and clearly comprehend the present Situation of Affairs, together with the Plan of Operations proposed for the ensuing Campaign, I beg Leave to transmit for your Perusal, Copy of a Letter, N° 1, I received from the Select Committee previous to my Departure from Surat, and of the President's Minute, N° 2, which they sent me inclosed. I also submit to you my Reply thereto, N° 3, delivered in to the Committee upon my Arrival at Bombay. The Contents of these Papers, as the * touch upon every Point that appears of Moment on the present Occasion, almost renders unnecessary my further Remarks, since you will, from a Perusal of them, be at once able to judge of the proposed Plan of Operations, which is founded upon the Principles of what I have already ventured to lay before you, both with Respect to the Object of the War itself, and the Means by which it may be most easily and certainly attained.

• Sic in Orig.

To attempt to point out to you the Advantages we must derive from prosecuting the War upon the System now laid down, would be only a Repetition of Sentiments frequently delivered to you, and indeed would be further superfluous, as you have already signified your Sense of it in your Concurrence with Mr. Hornby's Plan originally, and your Approbation of the Measures resolved upon at the Opening of the last Campaign, of which those at present entered into, are intended as a Completion, and cannot fail, with the effectual Aid and Support of your Council and Endeavours, to produce the End so much desired, 'a Termination of our present Contest by an honourable and advantageous Treaty.'

You will understand, both from the Expressions used in Mr. Hornby's Minute, and the Letters I have myself written you on the Subject, that the Plan adopted by the Committee is conformable to the Sentiments I had avowed to them, relative to the general Objects of the War, and is partial
only

only with respect to the Part they have assigned their own Troops in the Concan, previous to my Arrival before Bassein, which Measure was determined upon, and in some Degree entered into, before I received any Communication of their Intentions.

Sensible of what serious Importance it is to the publick Cause, to preserve a Confidence and good Understanding with this Government, I shall make that Object my most earnest and principal Study, and I trust the Readiness with which I have concurred in Prosecution of their Views for the publick Service at this Time, as well as the Warmth and Zeal with which I shall co-operate with them for the same good Purpose hereafter, will obtain its Reward in your future Favour and Approbation.

(" (a) I shall, in pursuance of the Plan fixed upon, take the earliest Opportunity of putting the Troops from Surat in Motion, which, I apprehend, on Account of the uncommon Quantity of Rain that has fallen this Year, and still continues to fall, cannot possibly * be before the 1st October. I hope, however, there will be no Necessity of Delay after that Period; and as I propose returning to Surat in a few Days, and the Army is already prepared to take the Field, no other Impediment, but the Inclemency of the Season, and the consequent Difficulty of the March along the Coast from the Swelling of the numerous Rivers that empty themselves into the Sea from the Hills that are adjacent, can possibly occur to obstruct my Operations. I shall not fail to give you immediate Notice of my Movements, and of the Disposition of Force I may find it necessary to make for the Protection of the Companies Territories in Guzerat. * Sic in Orig.

" The Sentiments of the Committee, relative to the Partition of Territory made with Fatty Sing, precisely correspond with those I have already ventured to give you upon the same Subject, and I flatter myself you will admit of their present Justice and Propriety.

" I need not, I am convinced, call your Attention to that Part of the Committee's Letter, which relates to the Supplies of Money, setting forth their Distress, and the Impossibility of an exclusive Appropriation of the Revenues arising from the new acquired Purgunahs to the Payment of the Army under my Command, as its own Importance will give it a Claim to your immediate and particular Notice. Their Resolution of setting them apart for the general Purposes of the War, involves such a Variety of Charges, and so extensive a Field of Expence, that, exclusive of the Precarioulness and, at present, inadequate Extent of the Revenue itself, leaves, I must confess, but little Hopes of Benefit or effectual Assistance from it. Let me therefore repeat my earnest Solicitations, that you will exert every Endeavour to remedy the Evils already felt, and prevent those, still more severe, which we must inevitably experience, unless you strain every Resource, at this Time, to administer Relief. I have so often troubled you with Representations on this Subject, and you are yourselves so well informed of the circumscribed Means possessed by this Government, towards extricating themselves and me from our present Distress, that I feel at once the Impropriety of enlarging further on it.")

I cannot help, however, anticipating the Accomplishment of that Event predicted in the Conclusion of Mr. Hornby's Minute, when you shall be relieved from all future Expence in Support of this Government, which I think the favourable Train of their Affairs at this Juncture, seconded by vigorous and united Efforts, cannot fail of producing before the Termination of the ensuing Campaign. §

I come to that Point, which of all others appears to me the most interesting, and demanding your particular Attention and Consideration: I mean when the successful Operations of the War shall have brought us to that happy Crisis so much to be desired, and which we have besides every Reason to expect capable of being improved to the great Work of Peace.

Although the Instructions I have received from you, and the Sentiments you have been pleased to communicate from Time to Time on this Subject, leave me at no Loss regarding the Objects you would look to in a Treaty, or the Measures I ought to pursue for their Attainment; yet it does not appear that the Gentlemen of this Government deem themselves sufficiently informed of your Views, to afford that full and unreserved Participation of Sentiments, I could wish to receive from them, whenever a Negotiation shall be set on Foot. I have in a few Words explained my Idea of your Intentions in reply to Mr. Hornby's Remarks 'of this Committee,' having received no Communication of your Views in any future Negotiations for Peace since June 1779; and I flatter myself, that you will approve of what I have suggested on that Occasion. I repeat it, that I feel myself possessed of sufficient Grounds from the Instructions and Information already received to prosecute your Views in a Treaty with the Mharatta State, should an Opportunity offer of doing so previous to the Arrival of any further Directions from you for that Purpose; but as a sufficient time will certainly intervene betwixt your Receipt of the present Dispatches and the Period of Negotiation, to which I have alluded, to obtain a full Communication of your Sentiments, I beg leave to express my Wish that, in order to prevent every Possibility of Inconvenience or Delay from any Misconceptions of your Instructions or Intentions, you will please to transmit a clear and definite Explanation of them for our mutual Direction and Guidance as early as possible.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1564.

That you may be informed of every particular Circumstance under the Steps now taken or proposed to be taken, I also enclose you Copy of a Letter wrote me by the Select Committee, N^o 4, previous to my setting out for Surat, from which Place I shall again address you, and have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Bombay,
September 6th 1780.

(Signed) Thomas Goddard.

The Accompaniments of the above Letter, being only Copies of the Papers received from the President and Select Committee of Bombay, and entered on the Proceedings of the 3d ultimo and this Day, there is no Occasion to record them in this Place.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler.

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation, beginning at Page 727 of the same.

Appendix to Consultation, the 23d November 1780.

§ (“(a) Copy of a Letter from General Goddard, dated at Bombay, the 24th August 1780.”) §

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour to reply to your Letter, of the 6th August, enclosing Abstract of the Honourable President's Statement of the present Posture of Affairs, and cannot find Words expressive of the Satisfaction I have received from the clear and ample Information it gives of their Situation and Prospect, as well as the general Propriety of the Plan he has recommended for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, which appears to me formed with a due Regard to present Circumstances, and to provide for every future probable Occurrence, as far as the Extent of human Foresight and Wisdom can possibly reach. I shall, however, venture to trouble you with a few Remarks on this important Subject, in which the very ample and minute Detail entered into by the President will greatly relieve me from the Necessity I might otherwise be under of commenting more at large on the Measures proper to be adopted at this so critical a Period, and on which the future good or bad Fortune of our present Contest with the Maratta State seems entirely to depend.

I beg Leave to call your Attention to the Sentiments contained in an Address I had the Honour to deliver in to this Committee last November, which the Event has since proved to have been justly founded, and of which the Honourable President, in his Minute, seems now so fully sensible.

The Disappointment I met with in my Endeavours to negotiate a Peace, and the unreasonable, I may add insolent, Demands made by the Poonah Minister, presented Obstacles to its Attainment, which I was convinced, at that Time, were insurmountable, and furnished me with Arguments for urging the immediate Prosecution of active and vigorous Measures, as the only Means by which we could ever hope to recover the Company's Affairs on this Side of India from the Embarrassment they were then under, or obtain Terms of Advantage or Honour in any future Accommodation.

To the Objection of Expence which the low State of our Finances would ill enable us to support, and towards which you declared your Inability of affording an adequate or indeed any Supply, I ventured to make use of the same reasoning which the President now urges in so clear and pointed a Manner, and suggested the Necessity of an immediate Commencement of Hostilities, to enable us to provide a Fund for the future Maintenance of our Armies, which, while they remained inactive, exceeded our Abilities to support, and being subsisted at an Expence little inferior to what they would require on active Service, could only tend to exhaust the Resources we were possessed of, and deprive us even of the Power of Defence, when the Period should arrive in which we might be called upon to strain every Nerve and Sinew of War against an elated and presumptuous Enemy.

You, Gentlemen, were convinced by the Propriety and Force of the Arguments; and I am happy that it is in my Power, at this Day, to congratulate you on the Success which I have been enabled, by your vigorous Exertions and timely Assistance, to obtain hitherto in the Prosecution of the Measures formerly resolved upon in Concert with you.

The Honourable President has founded his Plan for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, upon the Basis of that mutually agreed last Year, and which the Honourable Governor General and Council have been pleased to signify their Approbation of, as best calculated to promote the Interests of the Company, and produce that great and desirable Object to which their Inclinations have been always so strongly and manifestly directed, an advantageous and honourable Peace.

The Possession of Bassien, which only remains to complete your Views of Territorial Acquisition, and the Command of the Passes leading to and from the Decan, which will be requisite to

(a) Vide supra, Page 1564.

give Value and Security to those Possessions, are, from Considerations of immediate Benefit, as well as the future decisive and favourable Consequences to be expected from them, the principal Objects of our present Pursuit and Attainment.

In a Letter which I had the Honour of addressing you from Surat, previous to the Receipt of your's enclosing the President's Minute, I proposed the immediate Embarkation of the Troops from thence, in order to undertake the Siege of Bassain. My Reason for this I gave you at the same Time, which was founded upon the striking Advantage we should derive by possessing ourselves of that Fortress, previous to the Possibility of any Army's being assembled to oppose us, and the Command of that Strong Hold would inevitably give us of the whole Country below the Gauts. Nothing would then remain but to secure the Passes leading into the Decan; which Service, after leaving a sufficient Garrison in Bassain, we might have effected with our whole united Force, or at least such considerable Body as might have given us an assured Superiority over the numerous Troops which the Minister will certainly collect to oppose us whenever our Forces shall begin to be in Motion.

The Idea of Anticipation by the Plan you have adopted, of sending Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, with the Forces of your Presidency, to secure the Gauts, is now sufficiently destroyed, because a Commencement of Hostilities on our Part will be a Signal to the Maratta Government to assemble their Forces from all Quarters, and as they have, during the present inactive Season, discovered no Inclination for Peace, I must conceive, that sensible of our hostile Designs, they are in a ready and prepared State, to resist them; and it is not even improbable, that if the Alarm is given by any early Movement of our Troops, they will march so large an Army into the Conhan, and with such Expedition, as to demand the Attention of our whole Force, and retard at least, if not entirely frustrate, the present Accomplishment of our Views against Bassain.—The Honourable President, however, has not fixed the precise Time for entering upon Action, which, he says, must depend on the Season; and I would also propose, that your further Determination on this Point should be made with a particular Attention to the Period, when it will be practicable to move the Troops from Surat, which you observe, according to the usual Course of the Season, cannot be before the 1st of October.

Upon the Plan of Operations you have adopted, I entirely concur with you in the Expediency of marching the Troops down by Land, and as they are in a State of complete Preparation, I shall readily embrace the instant Occasion of the Roads being in any Degree passable, to put them in Motion.

In my last Letter to you, from Surat, I took Occasion to declare my Opinion, that whenever we should begin our Operations against Bassain, the principal Efforts of the Enemy would be directed to that Quarter, which would become the Seat of War during the Campaign. The Vicinity of that Place to the Maratta Capital, and the * eminent Danger to which Poonah must be exposed, whenever we open ourselves a Passage to the Decan, by securing the several commanding Passes that lead towards it, confirms such Belief almost to a Certainty.

I therefore must assure myself, although the Terms in which you have described the Service intended for your Troops do not expressly declare so, that you propose to leave me the entire Direction of their Military Operations in such Manner as I may find expedient to advance the general Plan previously concerted with your Government.

The Division of Force, with a powerful Enemy in the Field, which we have every Reason to expect, is at all Times attended with Inconvenience, and seldom produces any adequate good Consequences to the manifest Danger it threatens, such Division may however be some Times proper, and even requisite, but the Officer who commands upon the Spot, and has informed himself of the Strength, Situation, and Designs of the Enemy, can be the only competent Judge when it is to be attempted with Success. The Idea of Two Armies acting separately and independently of each other, while employed against one common Enemy, in Prosecution of the same general Plan, and in the same Tract of Country, is too absurd, and combats too much against every Principle on which the System of War is founded, to make it necessary I should trouble you with further Remarks on the Subject.

The few Observations I have made on this Head are derived merely from Considerations of Military Expediency, and these I deem at this Time sufficient, because I cannot help being firmly persuaded it is your Intentions, that the Troops from your Presidency, serving on the Continent, should act under my immediate Orders and Direction, whenever the Army under me shall arrive in the Neighbourhood of Bassain, or at such Place as the Operations of the one may be materially affected by those of the other.

I would not be thought, from what I have before advanced against the too early Movement of your Troops, to suggest the smallest Objection against that Part of the Plan proposed by Mr. Hornby, or the Service which it is intended they should perform; on the contrary, I am convinced it will tend to facilitate, and render more expeditious and unmolested the Progress of the Troops from the Northward.

It will effectually distract the Attention of the Enemy, it offers the most reasonable, the only possible Means of preserving the Country from Desolation, and will, I trust, help to secure that effectual Supply of Provisions, of which we shall stand so much in Need.

The Season of the Year would however obviate the Danger of our feeling the same Effects from the devastating Hands of the Marattas, which we so severely experienced in a Distance only of 18 Miles last April, when the scorching Winds and Sun so powerfully assisted the Efforts of Madjee Scindia, and burnt up every Blade of Grass upon the Ground; but * even these, I beg Leave to observe, that other Considerations than the Difficulties this occasioned, operated effectually to stop my Progress; and that, had not political Reasons, which my Letters written at that Time to the Committee fully explained, detained me on the Confines of the Guzarat, I should have found it a much easier Task to advance than to have continued so long as I did on the same barren desolated Spot.

§ (“ (a) I observe with real Concern and Disappointment, that the Distress for Money, which you so strongly represent, because my own cannot be inferior; and the Honourable Governor General and Council have depended upon the Resource of the new required Revenue, for the greatest Part of my Supply. I have been compelled for some Time past to draw Bills upon them at a considerable Loss, which nothing but the most urgent and extreme Necessity could justify, to provide for the mere Subsistence of the Troops; but even this Resource has proved inadequate, and the Army is greatly in Arrears. It is now no longer to be depended upon. I am firmly persuaded of your Readiness to afford me every Assistance in your Power, and in that Confidence, urged by the pressing and immediate Necessities of the Service, hope you will find it practicable to comply with my Request of appropriating the First Payment of the Revenues of the Country, dependent on Surat, which is paid in Advance, to the sole Use of the Army now under my Command.”)

In a Letter transmitted you from Surat some Time ago, on the Subject of the Treaty made with Fatty Sing, I delivered you my Opinion fully regarding the Sentiments expressed by the Governor General and Council on the Exchange of Territory made with him, and am happy to find it corresponds with those contained in the President's Minute, and recommended by you. It is † Sic in Orig. therefore unnecessary to take up your Time with † future Observations on that Point at present.

You may rely upon my taking every effectual Measure in my Power for protecting the Province of Guzerat from the Insults and Depredations of the Enemy, during the Absence of any Part of the Troops to the Southward, which, with the Aid of Reinforcements from your Garrisons of Surat and Broach, will easily be accomplished, except Scindia should himself return with a large Army, in which Case the Force that can be spared for the Defence of the Province, might be unequal to keep the Field, but all Apprehensions from that Quarter, of Scindia, (and from no other can there be any Cause to fear) will, I trust, be removed by the Plan which the Government of Bengal may find it expedient to adopt, to detain him in the Province of Malva. It remains now, that I say a few Words respecting Ragoba. The President, in his Minute, has suggested a Mode of employing him to the Southward, but which, he adds, is rather thrown out as a Hint that may be pursued at a proper Season, than as composing Part of his present Plan.

It may not, however, be improper just to take Notice of it, in treating of the Subject of Ragoba, as it tends to recommend the Line of Conduct it may be most expedient for us to follow regarding him.—The Two Chiefs mentioned by the President have been long Partizans of Ragoba, and have been lately in Arms against the Minister. It is true, they defeated some Troops that were sent against them, but they obtained no decisive or material Advantages. If Ragoba was to join them, which however I am persuaded he will not venture to do, their Force would receive no Augmentation, and the Minister would detach a more respectable Army against them, the Consequence of which must end in their Defeat, and irrecoverable Ruin of Ragoba, who would either fall into the Hands of the Minister, or which is more probable, fly to Hyder for Protection. The Disappointment Ragoba has met with from us, in not being decreed any Participation of the Revenues of the conquered Country, has affected him a good deal, and if he was once to execute the Design of leaving us, he would not be induced to return to his former Asylum: It seems now no longer a Contest for Empire with him; he has seen all the Hopes he might once have entertained of being supported by powerful Partizans in the Empire disappointed; and all he can now have any Wish for, must, I should think, in a great Measure, be confined to Subsistence, and Safety to himself and Family. While he confines his Views to these ‡ Presents, even those who were jealous of his Pretensions to Power may relent, and Despair might also have the Effect of making him rely upon their Promises and Professions.

† Sic in Orig. I am therefore induced to give it as my Opinion that Ragoba should remain immediately under our own Eyes, and that no partial or inferior Attempts should be made in his Favour, which might end in Disappointment, and perhaps fix upon us the Imputation of having relieved ourselves from the Weight of a Tax we did not chuse to pay, by resigning him to Destruction. The final Opinion I have been led to form respecting Ragoba's Connection with us, is this, that though he can bring no material Aid, or render any essential Service to us in the Prosecution of the War, from the extreme Contempt and Hatred he is held in by all the principal Leaders, that his Presence will be of infinite Use in improving our Successes, when any future Plan of Ne-

gociation is entered upon, and the great Work of Peace, through his Means, be more speedily and effectually finished, than if the Minister was entirely relieved from any Apprehension on his Account.

I shall conclude my Remarks upon the present Posture of Affairs; the clear and full Investigation of which Subject in the President's Minute, leaves me so little Room to enlarge, by venturing a few Words on the Observation he has made, concerning the Want of Information from the Honourable Governor General and Council relative to their Views in any future Negotiation for Peace with the Poonah Government; and on this Point I shall take upon me to speak only from the Circumstances he has himself premised, and the Conclusion which must indisputably be deduced from them.

The Honourable Governor General and Council have all along considered the Attainment of a permanent and honourable Peace, as the grand and primary Object, their Instructions to me in June last, which were imparted fully to this Government, pointed only to this End; since the Failure of that Negotiation they have repeatedly declared their strong Desire of effecting a reasonable Accommodation; they have approved and authorized the Plan concerted last Year for prosecuting the War, which had then become necessary, and have concurred with you in the Object to which its Operations should be directed.

These Views once accomplished, I consider myself authorized from the Nature of their former Instructions which have never been revoked, and their repeated Wish expressed for Peace, to conclude such Terms of Amity with the Maratta States, by the Advice and Concurrence of this Government, as the Successes of the War may intitle us to expect, as may be best suited to every concurrent Circumstance, at the Time when such Opportunity of Accommodation offers itself, and calculated to promote the true Interests of the Company in general, and the Prosperity and Success of this Presidency in particular.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
William Goddard,

A true Copy. (Signed) Edward J. Croft, Secretary.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXXXIX.

Book 27. No Page.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th of August 1780.

Fort William, the 28th of August 1780.

Pub. Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Edward Wheler Esquire,

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

§ (a) (" The Governor General.

" When I took Charge of this Government, under the former System of it, I found it loaded
" with a bonded Debt of One Crore and One Lack of Rupees, which Amount, in a very short
" Time after, grew to One Crore and Twenty-five Lacks. It was my good Fortune and Hap-
" piness to see this enormous Debt wholly reduced, and a Sum accumulated in our Treasuries
" which, as I recollected, amounted at one Time to Two Crore and Twenty Lacks of Rupees;
" since that Time, our Expences have been increasing, our Means declining, (I will not in this
" Place enumerate the Causes of both), and it is now my hard Lot, and a painful Duty imposed
" on me by the Necessity of the Times, to propose, that we should again have Recourse to the
" Means of supplying our growing Wants, and provide against the multiplying * the multiplying
" Exigencies, not of this State only, but of the other Presidencies, whose Existence must depend
" upon our Care of them, by taking up Money at Interest; the Sum I do not propose, because I
" think it should not be limited.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Subject is itself of too much Importance for a precipitate Decision, I desire only to
" submit it at this Time to the Consideration of the Board, and request that the other Members of
" it will be pleased to contribute their Opinions upon it, hoping that it may be resumed, and a
" final Conclusion drawn upon it at our next Meeting in this Department."

§

Ordered, That the Secretary do furnish the Members of the Board with a Copy of the above Minute, and that the Subject lie for Consideration until the next Meeting.

Warren Hastings.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1565.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXL.

Book 550. Page 19.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 14th December 1780.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Fort William, 14th December 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
and
Edward Wheler Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

The following Letters from the President and Select Committee, and President and Council at Fort Saint George, having been received since the last Meeting of the Board, were circulated for the Perusal of the several Members.

Gentlemen,

We have had the Honour to receive your Letters of the 2d and 10th ultimo. and beg Leave to return you our Thanks for the Reinforcement you have sent us, and for sparing us the Services of General Sir Eyre Coote at this Juncture, as we are well aware, from the general Combination of the Powers in India, how far you have stepped forward in Support of this Presidency.

You will have been informed, from the other Department, of the Steps taken in consequence of your Letter of the 10th ultimo.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

Fort St. George,
15th November 1780.

Charles Smith, &c.
Select Committee.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning; at Page 22.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter, which he has received from the Chief at Gangam.

Honble. Sir,

Our Communication with Madras is interrupted by Hyder's Horse posting themselves between Pulicat and Duragpatam, where they have seized all the Boats. The Information comes from the Madras Head Peon, who happened to be at Duragpatam 24th ultimo, when he had Four Packets that could not be forwarded. While Things are in the present Situation, I wish there were Two or Three small Vessels to go between Masulipatam and Madras, for the Correspondence being cut off must be attended with the greatest Inconveniencies.

I have received from Mr. Greenwell a Copy of his Letter to you, with the Rout from this Place to Cuttack, which I hope will give you Satisfaction.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed)

Gangam,
6 December.

John Turing.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

Gentlemen,

We have the Honour to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letter of the 15th ultimo.

Authentic Information having reached us from Gangam, that the Communication of that Place with Fort St. George had been interrupted by Hyder Ally's Horse, who had posted themselves between Pulicat and Duragpatam, where they had seized all the Boats; also that Four Packets had been stopped at the latter Place: On this Account, we are obliged to add this Cause to the other Reasons which have frequently induced us to apprehend that our Correspondence with your Presidency was sometimes interrupted; we therefore strongly recommend to you, to devise some Means for the Conveyance of your Letters and Dispatches to us by Sea during the Continuance of the War.

We herewith send you a Letter to your Address, which we have received from the President and Select Committee at Fort Marlborough.

Fort William,
14th December 1780.

We are, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 25.

The following Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote having been received since the last Meeting of the Board, it was circulated for the Perusal of the several Members.

To Fort St.
George.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, and same Letter, beginning at Page 28.

The melancholy Intelligence of the Capture of Arcot has been, since I had the Honour of writing to you, too effectually confirmed, by the Arrival of the Officers and Soldiers who capitulated from that Garrison. The Accounts they give of the Strength, good Order, Bravery, and Activity, of Hyder's Army are truly alarming. His Approaches at the Siege were carried on with all that Regularity as if superintended by the most skilful Engineers, and his Artillery at the same Time it is numerous, as well served as repeatedly to have dismounted our Guns on the Batteries. These Gentlemen have also informed me of another Circumstance which strikes still more powerfully at the Root of our Influence and Interests in the Carnatic, that Hyder, immediately * the Pettah was taken, proclaimed Protection to all the Inhabitants, and strictly forbid their being plundered, or in any Way molested. It seems, some of his Troops who first entered the Town, began to plunder; they were instantly seized, and the Heads of a very great Number cut off. This rigid Attention to the Safety of the Lives and Property of the Inhabitants, added to his having assumed the Title of Soubah of the Carnatic, upon the Fall of the Capital into his Hands, are Circumstances of the most serious Consideration. It is said Hyder has, for the present, taken up his Residence in Arcot, and sent the Body of his Army against Vellore. I have written for an exact Account of the State of that Garrison, and of its Ability to stand a Siege. I am cruelly deprived of all good Information, and of the Means of obtaining it, by Hyder's Horse being laid in all the Roads of Communication to our different Garrisons. In this Respect Heyder † has every † Sic in Orig. Advantage over me, as by Means of his Horse he receives Intelligence from hence twice every Day, and of course is well informed of all our Motions. Of the Badness of our Information, no more striking Proof can be given ‡ of the Intelligence about Arcot, which, on my Arrival, was affirmed † Sic in Orig. to be in our Possession, notwithstanding it had been actually taken Two Days before I reached Madras.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, and same Letter, beginning at Page 32.

Letters of the 10th October from Anjengo, advise, that Two Days before, came into that Road a Ship of Thirty Guns, and a Brig of Sixteen, both Privateers from the Mauritius, in Forty-two Days. They came through the Nine Degree Channel; and when within Three Leagues of Cochin, fell in with and took the Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Virtue, from Buffora, which, with the Captain, they sent to the Mauritius, and landed the Two Mates at Anjengo; they then stood out to Sea, pretending to go their † Fleet, which, they gave out, was only Two Degrees off the Land; † Sic in Orig. but it is supposed they are gone to cruize off Ceylon. The Goods on Board the Bombay Merchant are valued at upwards of Four Lacks of Rupees. The Mates say, the Captain had Charge of a Europe Packet for Madras, and they believed also One for Bengal, but that he had Time enough to sink it before the Enemy got Possession of the Ship.

The Hurry in which the Weather obliged us to sail from the River, occasioned our leaving behind some of the Tents belonging to the Detachment. As I conclude they returned to Calcutta, I must request your making Inquiry after them, and that you will send them, and as many more as can possibly be spared, by the earliest Conveyance, being much wanted here.

§ (" (a) It may not be amiss to give you this early Information, as a Guide for your making the " necessary Provision for the future Disbursements at this Settlement, which, by the Computation " I can make, will rather exceed Seven Lacks of Rupees per Menssem, every Cowrie of which " must come from Bengal, as I find there are no Resources here from whence a Pagoda is to be " expected. I shall in a Day or Two have an exact Estimate of every Expence made out, and " forwarded to you for your more particular Information.

" The 10th November.

" I went Yesterday to review the Army encamped Five Miles from hence—Appearances not " in their Favor; but what is worse, I found from the Officer in Command of the Sepoys, that the " Capture of Arcot, ‡ from whence they most commemorate, have, from the Circumstance of † Sic in Orig. " their Wives, Families, and other near Relations being there, not only dispirited them, but " created in them that Kind of Aversion to the Service which have already produced many " Desertions, and in case of actual Service, gives us every Reason to apprehend Infidelity: Judge " from this how anxious I must be for a Recruit of Sepoys from Bengal, even if the Detachment " which is to come by Land is set out, as it is impossible it can reach me for these Four Months " to come, long before which Time I conceive every Thing will be decided one Way or the other. " I must intreat it of you, as a Point most material to the Success of my Operations, and absolutely " necessary to avert that Danger, that you use your Endeavours to obtain Volunteers from among " the Battalions. There are many possibly who will undertake a Voyage, which at this Season is " very short, and send some to me; many Opportunities may offer by the Ships which now daily " sail from Calcutta to this Place." §

When at Camp, I was surprized to regard their Supply of Provisions, which I found came in so scanty as to be scarcely sufficient for One Day's Expence.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1566.

The Town of Madras now live on the Supply lately come from your Quarter, of which there is not enough in Store for One Month's Expenditure. The Country around affords us no Assistance. They promise a Supply of Grain from the North, but none is likely to arrive soon; in short, we have no certain Dependence but from Bengal. I must request therefore that you afford us every Assistance, by sending constant Supplies, and giving every Encouragement to the Importation of all Kinds of Grain to this Place.

Fort St. George,
10 November 1780.

I have the Honor, &c.
(Signed)
Eyre Coote.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

To Sir Eyre
Coote.

Sir,

We have the Honour to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letter of the 6th and 10th ultimo. It has given us great Pleasure to hear of your safe Arrival at Fort St. George, with the Detachment of our Troops which embarked with you from this Place; and we are happy to believe, that the Measures which we have thus adopted for the Aid of that Presidency, will be followed by the best Effects; but among the several Advantages which we flatter ourselves our Efforts will have produced to the public Service, we think none so essential to its Prosperity as that which is likely to be derived from your ready Compliance with our Request of you to take the Command of the Army on the Coast. There cannot be a stronger Proof of the Necessity under which this Request was made, than is found in the State of that Army, as represented to us in your Letter of the 10th ultimo. Your Presence at its Head cannot fail to give it new Hopes, and your Exertions will, we trust, give Success to its Operations. Our Endeavours have continued, and will continue, as far as we can possibly exert them without certain Hazard to the Interests of this Country, to promote its Success; and we take this Opportunity of informing you, that in Attention to the strong Recommendation conveyed to us by you, before you left this Country, we determined on an early Resolution to detach Six Battalions of Native Infantry, with their Guns, and One Company of European Artillery, towards Madras overland. The Necessity of more Artillery Men for the Service of the Ordnance, and our Inability to spare more than this European Company, have prevailed with us, in directing that a Company of Golandage should be also formed for the Service of this Detachment, which we have put under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Pearse. The Order for the March of these Troops being to depend on the Answer given by the Government of Berar to the important Dispatches which were sent to them at the latter End of September, we have been waiting in anxious Expectation of it; but, in the mean Time, thought it proper to direct, that the Detachment should commence its March to Naraingur, the Place appointed for the Rendezvous of the different Corps composing it; and we hope that at the Time of the Arrival of the whole Detachment there, we shall be enabled, by the Receipt of the expected Advices from Nagpore, to give Orders for the Prosecution of its March. In respect to the Recommendation which you urge to us, to use our Endeavours for obtaining Volunteers from among the Battalions, to proceed by Sea to Fort St. George, we confess, that we ourselves do entertain some Doubts of its perfect Expediency; but we shall more certainly inform you on this Subject in our next Letter.

It has given us Concern to be informed of the Capture of Arcot by Hyder Ally's Troops; but it has surprized us the less, as we long since expected to hear of the Event. The gallant Resistance made by the few Officers and Troops who garrisoned this Fortress do them the highest Honour, and in our Opinion of it, the Loss is not likely to have that Influence on our Credit and Importance which might have been feared from it in former Times, when it stood first in Consequence in the Dominions of the Nabob of the Carnatic, for it has long ceased to be more than nominally the Capital of the Nabob's Country.

Further Extract from the same Consultation and Letter, beginning at Page 44.

You may depend on regular and full Supplies of Treasure, so long as we shall be able to afford them, for the Support of your Army; and we must request that you will order to be transmitted to us proper Estimates of the same, that our Supplies may be determined by a clear Rule.

It appearing, from an Extract of a Letter laid before us by our Accountant General, from the Paymaster to the Troops detached from Bengal, and Agent to the Supply of Treasure consigned by us to you, that the Gold Mohurs which were supplied you for the Use of Military Disbursements, will be subject to a Loss of almost 10 per Cent. We deem it necessary to inquire into the Cause of this unprecedented Loss, and therefore request, that you will furnish us with the Assay Master's Report of such as were recoined: We wish also to be informed of the Necessity of such a Measure as the Recoinage of Gold Mohurs, as we conceive that Gold Mohurs are current in every Part of Indostan, and in particular that they ought to be so in the Company's Dominions. We wish likewise to be furnished with a particular Account of the different Species of Gold Mohurs that were supplied, that in case we should find it necessary to prosecute the Inquiry here, we may be possessed of the necessary Documents to ascertain the Causes of it, and the Persons who ought to be responsible for it.

For

For this Purpose we also request to be informed, whether the Loss alluded to arose from Debasement in the Quality or Deficiency of the Weight, or to what other Cause it is justly to be attributed, as it is a Loss which we have never before experienced in our Remittances of Gold to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

We are sorry to hear of the great Scarcity of Provisions of which you complain, and shall do all that we are able, to furnish Fort St. George with Supplies of Grain from hence. The large Quantity of Rice which Mr. Fergusson engaged to deliver at that Presidency is all shipped, and we have lately appointed an Agent for providing several Kinds of Grain for their Service, in any Quantities which he may be able to procure. We have already sent away some Salt Provisions, on Ships which have lately sailed; we have agreed to purchase a large Quantity belonging to Mr. Samuel Touchet, and now at Fort St. George, and we have agreed for a further Supply of Beef and Pork deliverable here in February next.

A Number of the Tents belonging to the Detachment from this Establishment serving at Madras, will be sent thither on the Duke of Portland, which will sail in a few Days, agreeable to the enclosed List.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort William, 14 Dec^r 1780.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXLI.

Book 550. Page 89.

Extract of a Consultation and Appendix of the 18th December 1780, beginning at Page 89.

Fort William, December 18th 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
and

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Edward Wheler.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent.

Read, the following Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 93.

§ “ (a) I cannot pretend to say what Changes, whilst the Season obliges me to remain inactive, may be produced either by Time or my own Exertions; but it is necessary I should tell you, that were I not obstructed by the Weather, and ever so willing to enter upon Action, my Force is neither sufficient, nor in so prepared a State as to be equal to the Undertaking of attacking Heyder in the very formidable Posts which he now occupies; besides, there are other very formidable Posts which he now occupies; besides, there are other very material Reasons, which render it for the present altogether impossible. The Deficiency of Tents is mentioned in my last Letter. I am now having some made from such Materials as are procurable. The Field Artillery, requisite for the Service, is not in Readiness, of which there needs no other Testimony than barely my mentioning that, at this Moment, Carriages and Tumbrils are making for it. The Circumstance evinces how little that very essential Branch of the Military Department has been regarded: The Draft Cattle, besides being deficient in Numbers, are in so weakly a Condition, that 20 Yoke of them, but Two Days ago, with the greatest Difficulty dragged a Twelve Pounder through the Streets of the Garrison. What then is to be expected of them in the unequal Ground, and the bad Roads which must be met with in the Course of a Campaign. It is impossible to say when or how I may be able to remedy this worst of Evils, as my Enquiries hitherto, for a Supply of Draft Bullocks, have neither produced present, nor promised me Hopes of future Success; and last of all, are the Inconveniencies which arise respecting Provisions. My last Letter acquaints you of their Scarcity, and that there were none to be had beyond Five Miles from this Place; and what little could be drawn from that small Circle, I may safely say, is already pretty well exhausted; moreover, what Articles it does furnish, are of a Kind more calculated for the Use of the European Inhabitants, to whom they prove but a scanty Supply for One Day's Expence, than as Stores for the general Subsistence of an Army.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1567.

“ It

* Sic in Orig

“ It is evident then, that whenever I may march, I must carry every Article of Provision for the
 “ Use of the Troops from hence; and as I could not, either in Prudence, or from a Knowledge of
 “ the Length of Time to which my Operations may be extended, limit myself on that Score, the
 “ Quantity (for which, supposing I either had or could procure sufficient Carriage, of which there
 “ is not now enough to convey Six Days Provisions) would be so considerable, that, against the
 “ very large Bodies of Horse which would harrafs me on all Sides, my little Army would scarcely
 “ prove an adequate Guard. Had I but Four thousand Cavalry to assist in this necessary Part of
 “ Duty, I should apprehend nothing. As it is, until I am sufficiently prepared to act offensively,
 “ all I can promise myself is, that I shall most certainly engage the Enemies *, should he move this
 “ Way. I am at present taking Means to procure a Body of Cavalry, in which, should I succeed,
 “ I shall esteem myself fortunate, notwithstanding the heavy additional Expence which it may subject
 “ the Company to. Favoured by the Season, I am now preparing to send off, under a strong
 “ Escort, a small Supply of Provisions for the Garrison of Chingleput.

“ Having stated to you pretty fully my own Situation, I shall now give you some Account
 “ of Hyder’s: He has taken up his Residence in Arcot, where he is now employed in completing
 “ his Artillery Park, and putting the Place in the best State of Defence possible. The Palygurs of
 “ the Countries he has possessed himself of, as well as the Officers of the Nabob, who were there for
 “ the Business of the Collections, are all attending at his Durbar; and he has uniformly confirmed
 “ them in their respective Employments. He has sent strong Detachments from his Army to occupy
 “ every Station of any Kind of Consequence betwixt us and him; and which he has also fortified.
 “ He has likewise sent considerable Bodies to cut off our Communication with, and to prevent
 “ Supplies from going into those Forts in which we have still Garrisons, and which, I am sorry to
 “ say, are very ill prepared for Resistance; for, exclusive of their having but a small Stock of Pro-
 “ visions, they are scandalously deficient in the Military Stores necessary for their Defence. In some,
 “ there are Guns, understood to be for that Purpose, but without Carriages to mount them. Whilst
 “ in making these Observations, I reflect Blame on this Government, I must, in Justice to the Person
 “ at the Head of the Military say, that upon reading his Reports and Representations, I find that
 “ he has not been wanting in Attention to what was his proper Sphere.

“ Intelligence has lately arrived from Pondicherry, which informs us of the People there having
 “ raised Two new Corps, which they call Hyders; and from which, at this present Time, Parties
 “ are stationed on the High Roads, who collect Duties on Grain, and all other Necessaries of Life
 “ going in to Cuddalore. Whilst they are thus employed by Land, they are not inactive also by
 “ Sea, on which they have got a Number of armed Boats, which take and plunder the small Craft
 “ which go along the Coasts, to and from this Place to the Southward, with Merchandise and Pro-
 “ visions; and so injurious have their Operations of late proved to the trading Part of the Com-
 “ munity, that at the earnest Solicitation of the Gentlemen of the Council, and being myself
 “ satisfied of its public Utility, I have taken upon me to detain the Farmer Schooner, Captain
 “ Sherman, which is to be properly armed, and to go up and down the Coast, and destroy all
 “ Boats which he may find either employed, or which he may suspect to be engaged as men-
 “ tioned above.

“ I have also, at the particular Request of the Council, agreed to detain the Intelligence
 “ Schooner, Captain Murray, who is gone to the Streights of Malacca, to give Information to our
 “ China Ships, of the French Cruizers that have appeared on the Coast, that they may be on their
 “ Guard, and to bring us back any Intelligence he may get relative to the French Ships. This Step,
 “ besides its being of Importance to the real Interests of the Company, was judged absolutely
 “ necessary, as some Accounts which have been received in the Settlement inform of more Frigates
 “ than those which have appeared on the Malabar Coast, being fitted out from the Mauritius, and
 “ which there is therefore Reason to suspect may be gone to the Streights.

“ Judging it also a Matter of the utmost Consequence, that our Bombay Administration, the
 “ Admiral, and Brigadier General Goddard, should be made particularly acquainted with the
 “ Situation of Affairs here, and considering the little Safety there now is in sending Letters by Land,
 “ and likewise the Impropriety there would be in trusting Matters of such Importance entirely to
 “ so precarious and dangerous a Channel of Conveyance, I have sent round the India Schooner,
 “ Captain Jones, with my several Dispatches to them, and desired she may be returned here as soon
 “ as possible. On the Subject of these Dispatches, it is only necessary I should inform you, that I
 “ have, in general Terms, recommended to them, to unite in distressing the Possessions of Hyder,
 “ in any Way that may be in their Power.

“ I hope all these Transactions will meet your Approbation. I cannot however help expressing
 “ my Regret at depriving you, even for a Time, of the Use of Vessels which are of such real
 “ Service, and so much wanted, as Pilots in the Bengal River. I trust however, as the present
 “ Season was unfavourable for their Return, and as they would not in all Probability have com-
 “ pleted their Voyage back in less than Six Weeks, perhaps Two Months, that in the End, as
 “ they will leave this Coast at a Time when they may go in a few Days, it will make no great
 “ Difference.

“ We are further informed of many new Buildings erecting at Pondicherry; of its encreasing
 “ daily in the Number of its Inhabitants; and of many People having resorted to it from under

“ our own Protection as a Place of Security ; in short that it bids fair to be soon a very flourishing City : very large Quantities of Grain, which Hyder collects from the Country around, are now laying up at Karringuley, which Place we very impolitically neither defended nor destroyed, and which, from its Vicinity to Pondicherry, and the little Probability that Hyder should think of it as a Granary for his own Use, I have a strong Suspicion, that it must be intended for the French on their Arrival, which Event he daily expects.

“ For your better Information on the State of the Provisions in the Garrison of Fort St. George, I enclose you Copy of an Estimate which I desired might be formed for the proper Complement of Men, &c. and for Six Months, which, every Thing considered, cannot be deemed too long a Time to be previously provided.

“ I likewise enclose you an abstract Estimate of the Military Expences of this Establishment for One Month, agreeable to which I must depend upon you for my future Supplies ; I have to this Estimate annexed a Memorandum of the Monthly Expence of the Civil Establishments, for your Information, in case you should see it convenient at any Time to assist the Wants of that Department.

“ I must now conclude this Letter with informing you, of my having had several Conferences with the Nabob Malla Jah, but which I am sorry to say have afforded me no Hopes of any Assistance from him ; on the contrary he pleads Inability in every Way, and looks entirely to the Company for the Support both of his Cause and his Credit : His Influence in the Country seems to be completely overturned, nor can I find that he has a single Adherent, or even Friend left in it ; I confess I am somewhat astonished at so very rapid a Revolution in his Affairs, and cannot help suspecting that his Second Son, the Aumeer, has contributed to hasten his present Distress ; but what surprises me most is, that I have not yet been able to procure, through his Means, any good Information regarding either the Strength or Movements of the Enemy.

“ I have the Honour, &c.

“ Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,

(Signed) “ Eyre Coote.”

§

“ the 19th of November 1780.

Estimate of the Military Disbursements of Fort St. George for One Month.

Sir Eyre Coote.

Military Paymaster General for Payment of the Troops, and all contingent Charges this Garrison in Camp at Poonaallee, Chingleput and Vellere,	—	—	1,10,200
Superintendent for the Disbursements of the Garrison of Trichinopoly, Palamoolah, Madura, Permacoil, and Angole,	—	—	17,500
Military Storekeeper	—	—	8,000
Garrison Storekeeper	—	—	10,000
Agent for providing Bullocks, &c.	—	—	5,000
The Chief Engineer's Estimate of the Expence of removing Hog Hill at * 50,000 Pagodas, and that to finish the Fortifications will require about † 20,000 Pagodas more, and that both may be done in the Space of Three Months, this Amounts to	—	—	24,000
Pagodas	—	—	1,74,700

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig

which, at the Average Rate Produce of the Calcutta Gold Mohurs at the Mint here, viz. P ² to Gold Mohurs, is 41,106 ; which at 16 S ^a R ^a P ^a Gold Mohur, is S ^a R ^a 6,57,696		
Bengal Detachment, including accidental Charges	—	60,000
Expences of making up Gun Carriages, not including * in the Head of Military Storekeepers because not yet ascertained, but estimated at	—	4,000
Sicca Rupees	—	7,21,696

* Sic in Orig

N. B. The Civil Charges of the Presidency at about 17,000 Pagodas per Month.

Fort St. George, 19th November 1780.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

I have just perused a Letter from Mr. William Maitland, the Second at Cuddalore, the Contents of which being of Importance, and confirmed, I understand, by Letters also come to the Council here, as well as corresponding in some Particulars with what was written in my Letter of Yesterday relative to Pondicherry, I shall here transcribe an Extract for your Information.

“ The Roads have been lately so infested by the Enemy that the Tappals have not been able to pass either to the Northward or Southward of this Place ; we have endeavoured to send them by Sea on Cattamarans, but the Northerly Winds and Currents have drove them back.—The Enemy's Juncaneers are collecting the Revenues at our Gates, and we have not Power sufficient

‘ to prevent them. You must have heard that the French at Pondicherry have rose in Arms, ‘ robbed our Resident there, and afterwards made him sign a Paper, the Contents of which he did ‘ not understand, but he was compelled with fixed Bayonets at his Breast to sign it ;—after which ‘ he burnt the British Flag, and wrote a particular Account of the Affair to the Board here. ‘ They have since raised 1,000 Sepoys and 100 Topazes; they are joined by some regular Com- ‘ panies of Seapoys from Hyder’s Camp, and a Body of Cavalry. It is said they are going against ‘ Chillumbrum, so it is highly probable we shall have a Party of his Troops this Way, who may ‘ take us in their Rout, which they may very easily do as our Force here is very inconsiderable.’

I am unable to express my Opinion of the impolitick Conduct and Want of Foresight in this Government, in leaving the French Inhabitants of Pondicherry so entirely to themselves at so critical a Conjuncture of our Affairs, and with the certain Knowledge, not only of Numbers of that Nation being in Hyder’s Service acting with him against us, and had proved the chief Instruments of the Defeat of Colonel Baillie’s Detachment, but also with undoubted Information from Home of an Armament having sailed from France against our Settlements in India.

This most atrocious and unpardonable Behaviour of the French at Pondicherry will, no Doubt, make you think it necessary to take some Steps with respect to such of that Nation as are residing at Chandernagore.

Head Quarters,
Cheriltry Plain,
the 20th November 1780.
1 o’Clock, P. M.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Ordered, That the Estimate of Garrison Stores and Provisions, inclosed in Sir Eyre Coote’s Letter of the 19th ultimo, be entered after the Consultation; and that the Agent of Supplies be directed to provide such Articles specified therein for the Use of the Presidency of Fort St. George as have not been already ordered.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Edw^d Wheler.

Enclosed in Sir Eyre Coote's Letter.

Provisions necessary to supply a Garrison of 2,000 Europeans, 6,000 Sepoys, and 2,000 Inhabitants, Lascars, &c.; in all, 10,000 Men, for Six Months.

Names of Stores and Provisions.	Quantity necessary.	Whereof now in store.	Wanted to be provided.	Explanation.	REMARKS.
Arrack for 2,000 Europeans	• 127½ Leagers	205 Leagers	—	at Two Drams each Man per Day.	
Beef and Pork for ditto	• 1,125 Calks	46 Calks	1,079 Calks	at 1 lb. each Man per Day.	Indented for to Bengal.
Biscuit for 2,000 Men	24 Garce Bengal Wheat	Garce 4 : 22½	19,178½ Bengal Wheat	at One Biscuit a Man per Day.	Ditto ditto, not procurable here.
Bread for Inhabitants	30 ditto of Surat ditto	—	30 Surat ditto	•	
Ditto for ditto	15 ditto of Bengal ditto	—	15 Bengal ditto	—	
Pease	15 Garce	2 Garce	13 Garce	—	Ditto ditto, not procurable here.
Candles	11½ Candy	10 Candy	1½ Candy	125 Cans. per Day.	
Rice for 10,000 Men	562½ Garce	585 Garce	—	at 1 Measure a Man per ditto.	215 Garce in a bad State, almost unserviceable.
Salt for ditto	28½ ditto	28½ Ditto.	—	at 1 Measure per 20 Men ditto.	
Red Gram and Doll for 8,000 Men	45 ditto	Garce 1 : 108½	Garce 43 : 291½	at 1 Measure per 10 ditto.	Indented for to Bengal, and the Northern Settlement.
Ghee for 10,000 Men	562½ Candy	C. M. lb. 14 : 8 : 7	C. M. lb. 548 : 1 : 24	at 1 ditto per 20 ditto.	Ditto ditto, no more to be procured here.
Pepper for ditto	97 : 6½	18 : 17 : 10	78 : 8 : 21½	at ¼ Pollom each Man ditto.	About 10 Candy more may be got here.
Chillies for 8,000 Men	168 : 15	1 : 15 : 22½	166 : 19 : 2½	at ¾ ditto ditto ditto.	{ Commissioned for from the Northward; a very small Quantity procurable here.
Tamerend ditto ditto	450 : 0	66 : 17 : 17	383 : 2 : 8	at 2 ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto expected soon.
Tamerich ditto ditto	28 : 10	5 : 2 : 16	23 : 7 : 9	at ½ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Common Seeds, &c. ditto ditto	56 : 5	10 : 0 : 0	46 : 5 : 0	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Onions for ditto	337 : 10	0 : 18 : 0	336 : 12 : 0	at 1½ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Garlick for ditto	56 : 5	1 : 6 : 18½	54 : 18 : 6½	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
Bettlenut for ditto	56 : 5	10 : 0 : 0	46 : 0 : 0	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto, a small Quantity procurable here.
Ditto Leaves for ditto	90,000 Bundles	—	90,000 Bundles.	—	Procurable from the Contractor when wanted.
Tobacco for ditto	56 : 5	56 Candy	—	at ¼ ditto ditto ditto.	
Salt Fish	2,25,000	1,50,000	2,10,000	—	Contracted for, and received daily.
Gengeley Oil	22,500 Measures	1,294	21,206 Measures	—	
Lamp ditto	18,000 Measures	3,106	14,894 ditto	—	{ Commissioned from the Northward, contracted for here.

Enclosed in Sir Eyre Coote's Letter.				
N. B. of Sorts and Provisions.	Quantity necessary.	When of use in future.	Wanted to be provided.	Explanation.
Cocoa Nut Oil	4,500 ditto	1,634 lb. C. M. 68 : 16 : 10	2,866 ditto	Commissioned from the Northward, contracted for here.
Sugar	60 Candy	9,800	17,200	Receiving daily.
Pots and Pans	18,000	3,652,000	5,348,000	No more procurable till January next.
Firewood	9,000,000 Billets	6,370		Not to be got at present.
Basket	30,000	7,050		Ordered to be provided.
Water Ropes	30,000			
Soops and Suns	30,000			
Buzar Medicines	500 Pag. worth			
Matts	30,000	6,400	23,600	A few procurable, and ordered.
Straw	45,000 Bundles	7,592 Bundles	37,408 Bundles	{ Some Grats is provided as a Substitute, and more is in- tended to be collected after the Monsoon.
Ginger	15 Candy	5 Candy	10 Candy	Indented for to Bengal.
Vinegar	45 Half Hogheads	56 Half Hogheads		Commissioned for from the Northward.
Corcander Seeds	30 Candy		30 Candy	Bespoke from the Contractor.
Chunam for Beetle	67½ ditto		67½ ditto	{ To be furnished by Mr. Jordan when called for, or col- lected from the Pollams by Means of a Party of Sepoys.
Bullock and Cows	900	300	600	
Sheep	12,000	2,500	9,500	Ordered to be provided.
Rice, Mortars, and Beeters	600		600	
Copper Pots of Sizes	150	15	135	Expected from Sadras.
Curry Stenes and Molers	75		65	Ordered to be made.
Tarpaulines	75	10		
Paddy		302 : 34½		
Horfe Gram				More procurable.
Hogs		200		

N. B. The Estimate of Garrison Stores, &c. delivered in to the Council Board in September last, being only calculated for Four Months, the Articles indented for to Bengal, com-
missioned for from the Northern Settlements on the Coast, were such as appeared different from that Calculate, and when provided must fall short of the Quantities now
required, in Proportion to the Difference of the Time for which the present Calculation is made.

(Signed) A. Brodie, Garrison Storekeeper.

Further Extract from the same Consultation of the 18th December 1780, beginning at Page 120.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the Commander in Chief:

Sir,

We have the Honour to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letters of the 19th and 20th ultimo; and at the same Time to send you in Duplicate a Letter which we wrote you on the 14th Instant.

It has given us great Concern to have received so unfavourable a Recital as appears in your several Letters of the State of the Army on the Coast, and of the Neglect that had been shewn in the Management of the Military Department. It is not our Province, nor do we desire to enquire to whom the Blame is to be ascribed. The Reproach as well as Punishment may hereafter fall on those who merit them. At the present Crisis we deem it expedient to look forward rather than employ or waste the Time in looking back.—We have the fullest Confidence in your Zeal for the publick Service;—we know that your best Endeavours will be exerted to apply Remedies where Remedies are attainable for existing Evils, and we have the truest Hope that your Experience in Military Affairs, and your wonted Activity in Cases of Emergency and Dangers to the Welfare of the Company will have an early and prosperous Effect, and we again promise every Assistance which this Government can afford in accomplishing this great Object.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 124.

The Statement which you have transmitted to us of the Military Expences on the Coast seems to us very high, and we know not how we shall be able to provide for them, but we promise to supply the Means as long as we are able; we have only to request, that on your Part you will be as strictly watchful as possible of the Expedition of the Supplies furnished by appointing proper Checks and Officers to controul it, and that you will at all Times communicate to us the Reports which they may make to you: With Respect to the Expence of the Civil Establishment we cannot undertake to contribute to its Support. The Collections drawn from the Circars must surely be amply sufficient to provide for it; or if any Deficiency has happened in them which we have no Reason to suppose, the Civil Servants may in our Opinion be content with the Company's Bonds in Payment of their Salaries and Dues.

We are much concerned to be informed of the great and urgent Occasion which you state to us for Supplies of Provisions; our last Letter will have informed you of the Measures which we had taken for providing them, and we trust that you will have received some Quantities from the Northward agreeable to the Prospect which was held out to you. In order to supply in some Measure your Want of Draft Bullocks for the Use of your Army, we have directed the Contractor to procure as many as he can to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Pearle's Detachment. We have no other Means of sending a serviceable Number, since there is no Craft here to transport more than a few of them by Sea.

We are well pleased that you have opened the Letter from Bombay to our Address, and desire you will always act in the same Manner with respect to all publick Letters to us when you think it necessary. In regard to the Interference of the Portuguese, as stated to us in the Letter from Bombay, we deem it unworthy of your serious Attention.

Fort William,
18th December 1780.

We have the Honour, &c.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXLII.

Book 567. Page 279.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th January 1781.

Fort William, 25th January 1781.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
and Edward Wheler, Esquire;

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Secret Dep.
Thursday.

Read, the following Letter from Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote.

Head Quarters, St. Thomas's Mount,
the 20th December 1780.

Gentlemen,

I have had the Honour of addressing you Four Letters since my Arrival, conveying full Information of the State of Affairs on this Coast, all of which I trust have reached you in Safety;
[13 Y] and

From Sir
Eyre Coote.

and that I shall soon have the Pleasure of your Answer to their Contents, and which I expect with Impatience.

In the Belief that the Monsoon was over, and that I might as soon as possible ascertain my real Condition for entering upon a Campaign, I moved the Army the 16th instant from the Cantonments on Choultry Plain to the great Mount where it now lays encamped.

The Morning I marched and every Day since a considerable Quantity of Rain has fallen, and lest the Europeans should have suffered from so immediate a Change from dry Quarters, to lay on the damp Ground, I have distributed them for the present in the covered Buildings at this Place, where they will continue until the Rains *take off.

• Sic in Orig.

§

“(a) My former Letters acquaint you of the Scarcity of Provisions;—our Distresses on that Score have increased daily. It is now Fifteen Days since the Europeans of my Army have had a fresh Meal Day, that is, since the Day I marched from Cantonments there has not been any one Day enough of Rice for the Sepoys; indeed, for the first Thirty Hours, there was not a Grain in the Bazar; I have therefore been under the Necessity of having Recourse to the Garrison Store. This, I confess, I do with Reluctance. As yet no Supplies have come from the North, nor any more from your Quarter since my Arrival. There is not at present a Maund of Grain to be purchased in the Settlement, so that our Cavalry Draught, and Carriage Bullocks are now fed on what little Paddy can be got; the Draft and Carriage Bullocks are still very deficient, and even in the short March from Chorilly Plain to the Mount, gave too striking a Proof of their Inability to go through a Campaign, by the Difficulty with which they drew our Artillery. Experiencing these Difficulties, I may say at our own Doors, I leave it to yourselves to judge what might be our Situation, were I immediately to proceed to a greater Distance. It would be an Act of rash Imprudence, which I could not, were the Army much more formidable than in Fact it is, reconcile to my Regard for the real Interests of the Company and the British Nation, on this Coast.

“The Enemy's Cavalry are in detached Parties all around us, and daily make their Appearance in one Quarter or another. No longer ago than Yesterday, they were so daring as to come within Reach of the Cannon on the Wall of the Black Town, plundered the Washermen of all the Linen they were washing, and cut off the small Supply of Fowls and Vegetables, which used to come a few Miles to the North, for the Use of the Inhabitants of Fort St. George. This Event suffices, that were I to move on, the Garrison would, on the Land Side, be as completely blockaded as if really regularly besieged, and, of Course, the Inhabitants would be subject to the same Distresses. Indeed it may be said, as nothing now comes in from the Country, they already suffer them, and that my remaining is of no Service: But until I am in a Condition to move the Army to act, it would be impolitic, by going a few Miles further on, to destroy the Influence which it now has in obviating the Idea of a Siege, which might produce Effects prejudicial to our Interests over all Indostan*.—In short, before I take a Step in a Matter of such great Importance, and on which so much depends, I wish to hear of the March of the Bengal Detachment, and of the probable Result of our Peace Negotiation with the Marattas.

• Sic in Orig.

“The Intelligence which I have been able to obtain here on the latter Subject, by no Means promises a speedy Accommodation. Nanna Furnesse is averse to leaving Hyder Ally in the Lurch. Hyder, on his Part, sensible of the Ruin that would fall upon him were a Peace to take place between us and the Mahrattas, is exerting himself by every possible Means to keep them firm to their Engagements; and, in order to attach them further to his Interest, he has lately determined on sending the Poona Government a considerable Sum of Money. I am told, he many Months ago presented the Minister, Nanna Furnese, with Four Lacks of Rupees, and to which is ascribed the Attention that Chief now shews to Hyder's Cause. I have yet received no Advice of General Goddard's Operations against Bassien, nor any Intelligence of the Arrival of Sir Edward Hughes on the other Coast, both of which Points I am extremely anxious to be informed of, as well as of the safe Arrival of the Letter I wrote them from here.

“Hyder Ally, continues at Arcot while his Affairs carry on their Operations in some Degree.

“Colonel Lang writes me from Vellore, that he has drawn off Two thousand of his best Troops, and all the Artillery that he had sent for the Siege of that Garrison, so that I have not now the least Apprehension for its Safety; indeed, in Justice to the good Conduct and military Abilities which Colonel Lang has evinced, by the Manner he has provided for the Security of that Garrison, I had originally little to fear; in that Quarter there were Two Sallies made from the Garrison, both of which were attended with Success, between forty and fifty Cavalry of the Enemy having been killed in the first, and between eighty and ninety in the last, on which Occasion we had sixteen Sepoys killed and wounded; a Mahratta Chief, one of Hyder's Commanders of Horse, is said to have been killed by a Cannon shot from the Fort. The Officer in command of the Garrison of Amboor, writes, that he will defend it against the whole of Hyder's Force, now that the Nabob's People have deserted him. Wanderswath is besieged, the Pettah has already been plundered, and I must own I am something alarmed for its Safety, as the Sepoys belonging to the Nabob, which were stationed there for its Defence, have mostly deserted, so that it is possible that at the Time I am now writing, there may not be more than the Officer and the two Companies of our own Sepoys to resist

(a) Vide supra, Page 1569.

“ the Enemy’s Attack. The Pettah of Chingleput has been assaulted, but the Enemy were repulsed
 “ with some Loss : Permacoil is besieged, and I fear will fall, as the Nabob’s Sepoy’s have deserted
 “ it to a Man, and there only remains in it an Officer, with a few of our own : I cannot describe
 “ to you the Concern which all these Circumstances give me, and which my own Situation serves
 “ greatly to aggravate : I endeavour to keep up my Spirits, and hope for the best.

“ Report says, Hyder’s Army comes this Way : I trust he will, as I wish for nothing more ar-
 “ dently than to engage him, as I think even small as our Number be, they will soon convince him
 “ of his Error, in attempting a Battle upon the Ground that I chose. I have the Pleasure to acquaint
 “ you that I have received Information, and which we deem authentic, that Dowet Row, the Nephew
 “ of the late Mura Row, in conjunction with one Purfaram, have regained Possession of the important
 “ Fort of Gooty, by a treacherous Negotiation with Hyder Ally’s Killardar, who was in charge of it ;
 “ the Nairs on the Coast of Malabar, near to Tellicherry, it is also said have rose in Arms, and have
 “ invaded his Dominions on that Side : I sincerely wish it may be the Case, as in all usurped Govern-
 “ ments rebellious Operations want a favourable Beginning to become general, and consequently
 “ formidable. I shall be heartily glad they prove true on another Account, as it will oblige Hyder
 “ either to seek for a Battle, or else send off so large a Part of his Army, for the Protection of
 “ his own Country, as will render it more easy and honorary for me to drive him from the
 “ Carnatic.

“ I had written thus far, when two Hircarrahs arrived with the disagreeable News of the impor-
 “ tant Fort of Gingee being in the Possession of the Enemy ; they say that it fell by the Treachery
 “ of two Soubadars belonging to the Nabob’s Sepoys, who opened the Gates and let the Enemy
 “ in ; the Officer who was there with one Company of our Sepoys, the Hircarrahs say, retired to
 “ one of the highest Rocks, where he remained for two or three Days, and at last surrendered at
 “ Discretion. I cannot avoid, on this Occasion, making public Mention of my having, on my
 “ first Interview with the Nabob, warned him of the Loss of Coringee, and to take Care that
 “ his People did not betray him there as they had in other Places ; that its natural Strength was
 “ such, if defended, that it was not in the Power of all Hyder’s Army to take it ; that if it had
 “ fell, I should consider him as no longer Nabob of the Carnatic. My Motive for this De-
 “ claration was obvious, it was to rouse in him some Spirit of Exertion for the Support of his
 “ own present and future Interest ; but I am sorry to say all my Exhortations have proved fruit-
 “ less, and so little does he seem to be concerned on the Occasion, or to consider the personal
 “ Presence of one of his Family necessary, notwithstanding I have requested it of him as a Thing
 “ for his Credit, that not one of them has been near me since I marched the Army hither.

“ This serves as a further Confirmation of what I have written in my former Letter, regarding
 “ his total Indifference to his own Interest ; at the same Time it must convince you, that every
 “ Thing rests upon our own Exertions, and in which the excessive Quantity I am obliged to take
 “ is far more considerable than ought to fall to the Lot of my Nation.

“ I must embrace this Opportunity of reminding you, that a Supply of Money will very soon
 “ be wanted, and that it is the Sheet Anchor of our Existence, and on which every Thing
 “ will depend. Should the French arrive, and whom, by the last Accounts we have from the
 “ Cape, we may expect daily, I trust you will not disappoint me.

“ I have the Honour to be,
 (Signed) “ Eyre Coote.” §

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

Sir,

We have the Honour to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letter of the 18th ultimo.

To Sir Eyre
Coote.

We must take this Occasion to observe, that our Supplies of Money for the Use of the Army
 under your Command have been less frequent than they would have been, had they not been
 impeded by the Danger of Conveyance, arising from the armed Ships belonging to the French,
 which for Two Months past have been exercising in the Bay ; the Evil still continuing, and not
 being able to remove it by our Means, we have written to the Admiral to detach a Ship of
 Force, on Service in the Bay, for its Protection and Defence against the Enemy’s Cruizers.
 We have Ships which might be so armed as to be sufficiently strong to take the Privateers, but
 we have not Europeans to man them. It appears to us, that at this Time Bills on Bengal might
 be easily obtained at Fort St. George, and that a large Sum might be supplied, by this Means :
 The Trouble in the Carnatic alarming the Men of Property, they surely must be inclined to
 lodge their Money in Bengal, as a Place of Security, rather than permit it to remain at Madras ;
 and if this Mode of Supply can be adopted, we must beg Leave strongly to recommend it to you ;
 we again promise however at all Events to use the best Means in our Power to remit Money
 to you.

Having lately given Orders, that the Detachment, commanded by Colonel Pearce, should com-
 mence its March ; and to * charge him with particular Instructions, we transmit to you a Copy of * Sic in Orig.
 them enclosed.

We are, &c.
 (Signed at the End of the Consultation)
 Edward Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXLIII.

Book 567. Page 29.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th January 1781.

Fort William, 9th January 1781.

Secret Dept.
Tuesday.At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

To Bombay.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In our Letter of the 9th October, which we have the Pleasure to forward you in Transcript, we acknowledged our Receipt of the Letter which you had written to us, under Date 17th August; we have since received those of the 11th and 23d September.

We have read with Attention your President's Minute, transmitted to us with your Letter of the 17th August, and highly approve of the Sentiments therein delivered for a Plan of Operations for the ensuing Campaign. It seems to us to be the best that could be adopted at the Time when it was written, but since that Period Events had taken Place which could not have been foreseen or provided for; the Interest of the Company requires that the Operations of their Troops should be directed against another Enemy, and that their System of Policy should of Course be changed. It has now become necessary that the whole Force which we are able to collect and to spare from the immediate Defence of our own Presidencies, should be employed in curbing and, if possible, oversetting the increased Power of our ambitious Enemy in the Carnatic; and we hope that the Orders which General Goddard has received from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, with whom it was left by us to send him such as he should deem expedient, will have been followed by the immediate Direction of his Arms towards the Territories of Hyder Ally Cawn.

We wish at present to leave in Suspence an ultimate Resolution on that Part of your Letter, wherein you communicate to us your Observations on the Desire we had expressed, that the Receipts for the Acquisition in Guzurat should be exclusively appropriated to the Payment of General Goddard's Army. Our Ability to continue Supplies to it and to your Presidency is not increased since we made the Requisition, but on the contrary considerably lessened. We have been obliged to augment our Military Strength to supply the Place of the Detachments made from the Force composing it; and the Prosecution of the War in the Carnatic depends on the Remittances from our Treasury.

§ (" (a) We have sent to your Presidency, * on the Ship Duke of Portland, the Sum of 5 Lacks
• Sic in Orig. " of Rupees, which we hope will prove to you a reasonable Supply; and we authorize you to
" draw on us for such further Sums as you may want, at a reasonable Rate of Exchange; but the
" Exchange of Bills procured here, payable at your Presidency, is so extravagantly high, and the
" Risque of Conveyance of Treasury to the other Side of India so great, that we cannot promise
" you Supplies in any other Manner.")

We have perused the Translations which you have sent us of the intercepted Papers from the
Dutch Chief at Surat, and the Maratta Vakeels, but we deem them as unimportant as defective
in Proof, and would recommend that the Complaint be transmitted to rest to a future Day. We
are not of Opinion, that the Information contained in Mr. Henshaw's Letter, enclosed in yours
to us of the 23d September, is of sufficient Importance to require our serious Attention. So far
• Sic in Orig. otherwise are we inclined to believe them * that the Portuguese are disposed to be hostile to the
Company, that we have lately determined to make Overtures to them for an Union with us in
distressing Hyder Ally, by sending a Body of Forces into his Country.

The Insults which have been offered to the Portuguese by this Common Enemy, the Friendship and Alliance which has long subsisted between their Nation and ours, and independantly of this last Consideration, the Interest which they have in Common with us in curbing an Increase of Power in that ambitious Chief, have prevailed with us in making them the Overtures above mentioned: And we have deputed on this Service Mr. James Peter Auriol, who has been instructed to advise you regularly of such Part of his Proceedings as may be necessary for your Information.

Fort William, 7th January 1781.

We have, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1571.

A P P E N D I X. N° CCXLIV.

Book 567. Page 540.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d February 1781.

Fort William, 23d February 1781.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
and

Edward Wheler Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

Head Quarters, Great Mount,
the 7th January 1781.

Gentlemen,

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing a List of Camp Equipage to be sent to Fort St. George by the Ship Duke of Portland.

I duly attend to what you say regarding your Endeavours to assist the Exigencies of this Presidency, by having taken an early Resolution to send by Land Six Battalions of Sepoys, &c. to reinforce the Army here, as being agreeable to what I recommended before I left Bengal, and which I did upon a thorough Conviction from even the imperfect Information we then had of the Sufferings of this Military Establishment, by the unfortunate Defeat and entire Loss of that respectable Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Baillie, would be much wanted. After being confirmed in his Conviction by my own local Observations, and after having fully communicated the Particulars in Proof thereof to you; it cannot be otherwise than a Matter of real Concern to me to observe, that the ultimate March of the Detachment which you resolved to send to the Aid of this Presidency, should still depend upon a Point yet in Doubt: For my own Part, confiding in the Sincerity of those Professions of Friendship held forth to our Government from the Court of Berar, I should not have imagined that the peaceable March of a few of our Troops through any Part of Rajah Moddajee Boosila's Dominions could have remained a Question yet to be decided. I shall not entirely relinquish the Hopes of their coming, although the Delay which has already happened places their Arrival here at so distant a Period that I shall be obliged to act as if they were not at all to be expected, and perhaps put more to Risk for the Chance of retrieving the Public Distresses, than I might otherwise have deemed it prudent to do.

Further Extract from the same Consultation and Letter, beginning at Page 547.

§ (“ (a) I am made happy by receiving your further Assurances of regular and full Supplies of
“ Treasure, as upon that entirely depends the Support of the little Army I have here, and of Course
“ the Safety of what yet remains to us on this Coast. An Estimate of the Monthly Expence was
“ transmitted to you in my Letter of the 19th November, which you have acknowledged the Re-
“ ceipt of, and agreeable to which I shall rely on receiving your timely Assistance, as after what I
“ have already expended on Military Services, and discharging the unavoidable Demands of that
“ Establishment of this Month, I shall have but a very small Part of the Treasure I brought with
“ me remaining.”)

§ In answer to your Query regarding the Loss arising on the Coinage of the Gold Mohurs, I can
only refer you to the accompanying Accounts of their Produce, &c. with Copy of a Letter from
the Assay Master of the Company's Mint in Fort St. George to the Paymaster to the Bengal De-
tachment, who wrote to him by my Order, which clearly shews the utter Impossibility there was
of circulating them among the Troops at the Value they bear in Bengal, as well as the Propriety
of recoinage being more advantageous to the Company than selling them as Merchandize
in the Bazar, where their Value daily fluctuates like any other Article of Traffick. By the In-
voices of the Treasure, it appears that the Gold Mohurs were all of the Coinage of the Moor-
shedabad and Calcutta Mints, the Quality and Weight of which were no Doubt ascertained before
they were packed; and I can safely vouch that they have not been any Way mutilated within
the Reach of my Power.

§ (“ (b) Your ready Attention in sending Provisions and Grain makes every Inhabitant living under
“ the Protection of this Presidency your Debtor, as without such seasonable Supplies they would
“ soon have been reduced to the utmost Distress, as the Assistance received from other Quarters is
“ but very scanty indeed.

“ (Signed at the End of the Letter)

Eyre Coote.”)

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Edward Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1572.

(b) Vide supra, Page ibid.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXLV.

Book 513. Page 1656.

Extract of a Consultation of the 14th of June 1781, beginning at Page 1656 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 14th June 1781.

At a Council; Present, •

The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
and

Edward Wheler, Esquire.

Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Read, the following Letter from the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

It was not until the 2d instant we received Duplicate of your Address of the 26th February,—
The Original has not come to Hand.

§ (“ (a) We cannot too warmly express our Thanks for the Relief you have so zealously afforded
“ to the Necessities of this Government, in supplying us with Money and Provisions; and we feel
“ the more indebted for your Attention to our Wants, when we reflect on the Distress which, with-
“ out these Aids, we must inevitably have experienced, and of which we give ample Proof in
“ assuring you, that we yet stand in great Need of your Assistance.

“ Enclosed we transmit to you a List of such Articles of Provision and Stores as our further
“ Necessities demand, and which we hope you will be able to send us in the Months of September
“ and January, as we are concerned to inform you, that the Situation of the Carnatic is such, as
“ makes us fear our whole Dependance for Supplies of Grain must be placed on Bengal and the
“ Northern Circars.”)

§ Surrounded as we have long been with Difficulties of the most serious Nature, and seeing no
Prospect of a Period to them, we receive infinite Satisfaction in finding your Opinion relative to
the Conduct of the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore, the Measure proper to be adopted towards
them so entirely consonant to our own. The striking View in which you have placed their relative
Situations and Connection with the Company, and the just Claim we have to all the Assistance their
Countries can furnish for the Support of a Cause in which they are more than equally interested
with the Company, so fully comprizes every Thing that can be said upon the Subject, that there
is nothing left for us to add but our entire Concurrence in, and Determination eventually to adopt,
the decisive Plan of Conduct which you have so strongly recommended. We say we will eventually
adopt it, because, previous to the Receipt of your Letter, we had taken Measures for obtaining
Money both from the Carnatic, and from the Rajah of Tanjore, but are as yet ignorant of the Suc-
cesses that may attend them.

Finding ourselves greatly disappointed in the Hopes which the Nabob had encouraged, that a
considerable Sum would be paid in from the Tinnivelly Country, and Eight Months having
elapsed since the Commencement of the War, without having received from him the smallest As-
sistance of any Kind, it became absolutely necessary to fall upon a more certain Mode of raising
Money than to trust any longer to his Promises, we therefore required him to assign over to the
Company, during the Continuance of the War, the Trichinopoly and Tinnivelly Countries, and
to allow us to send Company's Servants to those Countries to receive the Revenues. To this the
Nabob would only consent on such Conditions as made us apprehensive, at the time we agreed
to them, that they would be productive of Disputes between his and our Servants; and accord-
ingly he has already begun to prefer Complaints against Mr. Rani the Gentleman we sent to the
Trichinopoly Country, whose Conduct it is evident, from the Complaints themselves, has been
such as is best calculated to fulfil the Object of his Appointment, while it is equally evi-
dent, that there is a fixed Design in the Nabob's Servants to do every Thing in their Power to
frustrate it. The enclosed Copy of our Letter to the Nabob will give you a clear Idea of his
Conduct. We are determined to support the Servants we have sent to the assigned Countries,
and to wait a short Time to see what Effect the above Letter will produce; and should we find
that neither the Assignment, in its present Form, nor the serious Expostulation our President has
entered into with his Highness, are likely to operate to the Relief of our Necessities, we shall then
insist on his giving an unconditional Assignment of all the Countries he still possesses in the Car-
natic for the Support of the War, intimating to him the Sentiments you have expressed on the
Subject as to the Propriety and Necessity of the Measure; and should he refuse to acquiesce, your
Sanction will enable us to proceed with the greater Confidence in taking Steps, without his Consent,
for applying his Revenue to the Expenses of the War.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1580.

With respect to the Rajah of Tanjore: About the same Time that we demanded of the Nabob the Assignment of the Trichinopoly and Tinnivelly Countries, we sent a Deputation to Tanjore, with the same View of raising Money for maintaining the War. The Communication between us and the Southern Districts being in a great Measure cut off, we are as yet ignorant of the Re-

^{• should} sult, but should it prove unfavourable, we shall be disposed to adopt Measures equally decisive with the Rajah, though it will be prudent to proceed with greater Caution, and conceal our Intentions while the Enemy continues in the Neighbourhood of Tanjore, where he has been, for some Time, overspreading with his Cavalry the Whole of the Country to within a few Miles of the Capital. It is also but Justice to the Rajah to discriminate, in some Degree, his Conduct from that of the Nabob, who, from the Commencement of the War in July to this Hour, has not paid One Pagoda, whereas the Rajah, though certainly very backward and remiss, has from Time to Time paid in Sums for the Expences of the Garrison.

* Sic in Orig.

Further Extract from the same Consultation and Letter, beginning at Page 1667.

We are happy to hear of the Success of our Arms under Lieutenant Colonel Camac, and ardently wish that the Places he has conquered may be of such Consequence as to incline the Marattas to purchase the Restoration of them by coming to honourable Terms of Accommodation. And here we cannot avoid expressing our Concern at the latter Part of your Letter, which affords so little Hope of this desirable Event; doublets the unhappy Situation of the Affairs of the Carnatic must have been a principal Cause of their Disinclination to Peace until lately. We have entertained the most sanguine Hopes that the Army on the Malabar Coast would have made such an Impression upon the Marattas as might terminate in a Peace with them, and in their joining us against Hyder Ally; but the Operations on that Side being now changed into a mere System of Defence, they look to our Exertions for the Effects which we expected from theirs; and we, on this Side, are beset with Difficulties that are daily increasing, and from which, supposing the War to continue, nothing can extricate us but a general and decisive Action with Hyder Ally, on our own Terms, or the Assistance of a Body of Cavalry from the Soubah. The first is an Event, of which the Abilities of our Enemy, and his Knowledge of our Situation, preclude the most distant Hope; concerning the Second, we have already stated our Opinion. Were Hyder alone our Enemy, we should not entertain a Doubt of the Soubah's assisting us, on such Terms as those we have suggested. The Obstacle to it, which at present arises from his Connection with the Poonah Ministry, you are best acquainted with; and this leads us to the Point to which we wish to draw your most serious Attention. If there should be any Thing in the Sentiments we are about to deliver, seemingly incompatible with the Ideas which your Letter would inculcate, we hope you will impute it to our having a nearer View of the Situation of Affairs on this Coast, and of the melancholy Prospect which it presents; to our seeing on the Spot what you but contemplate at a Distance, and not our being wanting in a Sense of what is due to the national Honour and Reputation. The Terms which you acquaint us were offered to the Marattas, we doubt not were such as they might reasonably have accepted; but in a political View we think, and indeed the Event has proved, that they were warranted in rejecting them. It has never been held dishonourable for a Nation, reduced by the Events of War to imminent Danger and Distress, to submit to Terms of Peace adapted to its Situation. We conceive the Question which the Company would wish to have considered is, Whether such a Peace as can now be obtained, will be more destructive to their Interests than the Consequences that may be expected from a Continuance of the War? Taking the Matter upon this Ground, and looking forward to what must be our Situation in Two or Three Months, without supposing any sinister Circumstance to † intervenee, we do not hesitate to declare, that we can scarcely conceive it possible for the Marattas to propose Terms of Accommodation that ought not to be accepted; and if such is our Opinion, without anticipating any Misfortune, you will readily conceive how much it is strengthened by the Probability of the Enemy being joined by a Body of French Troops, besides our being, as we have Reason to fear, on the Eve of Rupture with the States. Upon the Whole, we think it our Duty to make use of this Occasion, while Peace may be within your Reach, to declare to you, that we think there is an absolute Necessity for making Peace, with at least one of the Powers united against us, and that without it we apprehend the most fatal Consequences. The Power of making Peace or War, is in your Hands, and we should be inexcusable were we to conceal from you any Circumstances that could assist your Judgment in determining which is the most eligible. The greater Part of the Carnatic is laid waste; Arcot, with many of its Forts, in the Hands of the Enemy; the Polygars dependent upon the Nabob have deserted his Cause; the Tanjore Country, and the Company's Districts there, from which we expected Revenue and Provisions, have been materially injured; without therefore the most constant and effectual Supplies from you we should be unable to subsist or pay the Army in the Field; and should the Resources fail from which those Supplies are drawn (which you have intimated to us may be the Case) the Contest must be given up, and Hyder Ally remain Master of the Carnatic. Impressed with

† Sic in Orig.

with the sincerest Conviction of these Truths, we trust you will approve the serious and explicit Terms in which we have enforced them.

Fort St George,
13th May 1781.

(At the End)
We have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) Cha^s Smith, &c. Council.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 1685.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

We have the Honour to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letters bearing Date the 1st and 19th April, 13th and 22d ultimo, with their several Enclosures.

We should certainly have complied with your earnest Solicitation in sending round to your Presidency with Supplies, as well the Two Ships Rochford and Earl of Dartmouth, as the Neptune and Bellmont, which had been for some Time in this River, had not the Two latter Ships been almost completely loaded with their Europe Cargoes before your Letter was received, in consequence of the early Resolution which we took on their Arrival, to dispatch them to Europe during the Month of April: Although thus prevented from employing the Ships Neptune and Bellmont on the Service which you proposed for them, we gave immediate Orders, on the Arrival of the Rochford and Earl of Dartmouth, that all possible Expedition should be used in unloading them of their Europe Cargoes, and embarking on them Cargoes of Grain for your Presidency. The Neptune has been since unfortunately prevented from proceeding to Europe by a Leak, and it is yet uncertain what can be done with her. The Dartmouth having been reported to us to be now in a proper Condition for receiving her Cargo, we have directed that it be immediately put on Board, and that she sail as soon as the Whole shall be embarked. The Rochford is not in such Forwardness, but will be ready to receive the Supplies which she is to carry you, about the Middle of next Month; she will then be immediately loaded, and as soon as her lading is completed Orders will be given for her sailing.

The Distress of your Presidency has been represented to us, in your Letter of the 1st of April, to be so urgent, that we feel the greatest Concern in the Impossibility of our supplying your Wants at this Season so amply as we wish, or as they require. You must well know that no Tonnage is to be procured here for the Conveyance of such Supplies, on any Consideration, before the End of the next, or the Beginning of the ensuing Month; and the Southwesterly Monsoon has, for some Time prevailed so strongly, that Ships venturing to face it must inevitably make very long Passages to your Coast, and are not likely to arrive there sooner than if they were to sail from this River Two Months later.

We have given immediate Orders for a Provision of the Stores desired in the Indent which accompanied your Letter of the 13th ultimo, and that they be sent as soon as Tonnage can be procured for them.

On the 14th of last Month we dispatched the Nancy Ketch with Treasure to your Presidency, amounting to above Five Lacks of Current Rupees in Gold, and consigned as usual to the Commander in Chief, for the Service of the Army: We shall continue these Supplies as well as we are able; but as the Transportation of Specie is always hazardous, at this Season especially, and exceedingly prejudicial to this Country, which has suffered greatly by the Drains that have been already made from it by the Exportation of its Coin, we must repeat our Wish that you may be able to draw upon us for a Part of your future Supplies, observing with Pleasure, within these few Days, that you have been able to obtain Bills on us to a considerable Amount, and we shall hope to make up the Remainder in Grain, which will be the profitable Mode of Remittance.

(At the End)

Fort William,
14th June 1781.

We have the Honour, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 1696.

§ (“ (a) Read, the following Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I was some Time since honoured with your Letter, enclosing a Bill of Exchange for 5,000
“ Pagodas, and a List of the Gentlemen belonging to the Volunteer Company, whom you had been
“ pleased to promote to the Rank of Ensigns, and requesting, as you were greatly in want of Sub-
“ altern Officers on your Establishment, that they should be sent round if they could be spared.

“ The Bill for 5,000 Pagodas was duly accepted, and will no Doubt be discharged when it comes in course of Payment.

“ Previous to my taking the Field, there being a Want of Officers also on this Establishment, I recommended such of the Gentlemen of the Volunteer Company as had shewn themselves most deserving for Promotion, and they were in Consequence made Officers; those who remained as Volunteers, and I find by the List you sent me had been promoted, I ordered round some Time ago to Bengal, although I cannot help observing to you that I was under the Necessity of passing some of them over in the Recommendations I gave in here for Promotion.

“ I enclose you a Copy of a Letter I have received from Brigadier General Goddard, by which you will be informed of the little Prospect there is now of Peace with the Mahrattas; seeing, as I have long done, the Necessity of an Accommodation in that Quarter to afford us even a Chance of extricating our Affairs from the Ruin which impends them, and the heavy Distresses under which they now labour; it is a Matter of the most sincere Concern to me not * to be furnished * Sic in Orig. with such good Proof of the little Hope there now is of our Terms of Treaty being accepted; whilst I cannot help being filled with Surprise at a Declaration contained in the Poonah Minister's Answer to General Goddard's Letter, wherein he writes, that Moodjee Bolla had informed the Circar of his having sent back our Proposals of Treaty to Calcutta, as inadmissible for him to forward to the Poonah Government; I can scarcely credit that such a Thing can have happened, because I am persuaded that you would not have withheld from my Knowledge an Occurrence of such infinite Consequence, and which indicated the Failure of a Measure, upon the Success of which I built my chief Hope of retrieving the Misfortunes which had fallen upon our Affairs of this Coast; and although I should have felt the Information then, as I do now, as a very heavy Disappointment, still to have had an early Knowledge of it would have been satisfactory, and shewn me the Extent of our Expectations from that Quarter.

“ By all that I can learn of the Situation of our Affairs on the Malabar Coast, from Gentlemen who have lately arrived from Bombay, and have had Opportunities to observe the Effects and Progress of all our Military Operations on that Side of India, I do not find that they are in a much better State than here; the Troops being considerably in Arrears, no Hopes of Money to discharge them, and very little to be expected from our late Conquests, as, although we have taken the strong Places, the Inhabitants of the Country have not yet weaned themselves from their Obedience and Attachment to their original Masters. In short, the Information I have obtained of Things in general, makes me entertain no very favourable Opinion of the Issue. I trust in God, however, that Time will evince my Conjectures to be erroneous.

“ As being a Piece of Intelligence which corroborates what we have been made acquainted with by General Goddard's Letter, concerning the Failure of our Peace Negotiations with Mahrattas Mahrattas, I shall here transcribe what, by Accounts brought from Hyder's Camp, I am told is the Substance of a Letter which he has lately received from Nurling Row, his Vakeel at Poonah. † Sic in Orig.

“ I have acquainted you of Hulkers having come hither because of Sickness; he is now recovered, and returned to Camp. The English Army is now encamped near the Village of Peconna Willy; there has been no fighting of late, and there is no Appearance of Peace. Nana Furness sent for me, and spoke to me as follows: I see no Hopes of Peace taking place between us and the English. They told me that every Thing should be settled agreeable to our

Wishes, but they was ‡ not upon the Strength of that Assurance. I was for some Time disposed to coincide with them, but the Whole has been an empty Promise. For these Reasons I shall write a Letter to your Master, and do you also write a Letter to the following Effect: That in the Space of Two Months the rainy Season in this Country will commence, and we shall both (alluding to the English and themselves) go into Cantonments; whatever is to happen will be after the Rains; conformably to my Engagements I shall then send to him 5,000 Horse under Mullanjee Kofty; that it is incumbent upon him to send the Money agreeable to his Engagements; and do you write in such Manner as that it shall be sent. These are the Terms in which Nannah desired me to write. Nannah's Wishes are that Ragonaunt Row should be delivered up to them, and to have restored to them all the Countries the English have conquered; but the English do not, and I am certain never will, agree to it. I have gained to your Side Hulker; it will be proper, therefore, you shew him Regard. † Sic in Orig.

“ Hyder, upon perusing this Letter, is said to be much rejoiced, and sent for the Gemaflat of Buckinjee, the Banker, and ordered him to provide Bills for Eight Lacks of Rupees; he also sent for One of his Moonshes, and instructed him to write a friendly Letter to Hulker, along with which he would send Jewels and Cloaths.

“ I need hardly remark on the very different System which Hyder Ally seems to follow, in order to cement his Interests with the Mahrattah Government to that which we have adopted, and so strenuously persist in. Every conciliatory Idea seems to be totally lost in our Actions, as if in no Respect compatible with the Principles of Policy. It may be agreeable to the Rules usually observed in political Pursuits to be thus severe; but I confess neither my Reason nor my Judgement will allow me to subscribe to the Expediency of its being put to the Test in the present distressed State of our Affairs, and which are daily verging to that certain Ruin which

“ must ensue, if some speedy Means are not taken to avert it, by putting an End to our Quartels
 “ in some Quarter or another.

“ The Admiral, in Letters I received from him, dated the 23d of February from Bombay, ex-
 “ pressed Sentiments similar to my own, on our Affairs in general, and speaks forcibly of the ur-
 “ gent Necessity there was for an Accommodation with the Maharattas, as the only Thing which
 “ could save the Interests of the Company, and of the British Nation in India, from Destruction.
 “ I have often declared, Gentlemen, our total Inability to prosecute the Wars in which we are
 “ engaged, unassisted as we have been, and continue to be, by any powerful Native Ally. It we
 “ are equal to the Undertaking, your Government must possess Resources, both of Men and Mo-
 “ ney, with which I am totally unacquainted. It was in the Belief that nothing of the Kind did
 “ exist, that I wrote my Sentiments to Mr. Holland, your Resident at the Court of the Nizam,
 “ concerning our forming a close Connection and Alliance with that Prince, and which having
 “ given Mr. Holland my Permission, I conclude he may have communicated to you; I shall only
 “ observe, therefore, that if the Sentiments I have expressed, are not exactly conformable to the
 “ Opinions which you may yourself entertain of that Policy, and it appears to you defective,
 “ you will but do me Justice in imputing it to a Want of more familiar Intercourse in Matters
 “ of that Nature, and to an anxious Solicitude for the public Welfare, assisted by the Conviction
 “ that we stand much in Need of a Friend capable of lending us such Aid as he could afford
 “ us. The Argument for such a Connection, I should conceive, is now greatly strengthened by
 “ the Failure of our Negotiations with the Maharrattas, and by the Probability which our latest
 “ Advices from Europe intimate of a Rupture between the United States and our Nation, and
 “ which is of that serious Importance, to require that some speedy and decisive Resolutions be
 “ come to, in order to counteract and defeat the injurious Effects, which cannot fail to be pro-
 “ duced by their uniting with our Enemies against us. The French talk with the greatest Confi-
 “ dence, that a Fleet will arrive in all next Month from the Islands with Land Forces; and it is
 “ generally believed that they do not speak without good Grounds: Indeed it seems a Step so
 “ consistent with their Interests to undertake, that I cannot help considering it as an Event which
 “ will certainly happen. I have had a very intelligent and accurate Account sent me of the State
 “ of their Forces at the Isles, by Captain Buncle; but of which I do not transmit you a Copy, as
 “ I have Reason to conclude, from what he says in his Letter to me, that he has furnished you
 “ with a similar Account.

“ Encompassed by so many Enemies, it is some Consolation to know that we are likely soon to
 “ receive a Reinforcement of Troops from England, and which, although destined for another
 “ Service, will prove a very fortunate and seasonable Aid to us here.

“ Trusting that the Select Committee at Fort St. George will, agreeable to my Request, fur-
 “ nish you occasionally with such Information, from my Correspondence with them, as may be
 “ necessary and material for you to know, I have not troubled you with a Letter since that of the
 “ 1st of March, and which, as it conveyed a general Account of the Campaign to that Time, and
 “ stated to you, in the most particular Manner, the real Situation of the Army under my Command,
 “ as to its Inability to move on any important Military Operation, for Want of Carriage for Pro-
 “ visions, and other Causes, it is unnecessary that I should again trouble you with a Recital thereof,
 “ but content myself with telling you, that the Obstacles which then existed are in no Shape either
 “ remedied or removed, and that I find all my Endeavours to provoke the Enemy to come to Battle,
 “ by repeatedly attacking their Horse Camps in the Night, and always killing or taking some of
 “ them, unavailing; in short, it is impossible for me, even allowing I had it in my Power to march
 “ after Hyder, to bring them to an Action unless he himself chuses it: In this Opinion the General
 “ Officers serving under me coincide, and are satisfied that without a Body of Cavalry all my At-
 “ tempts to drive him from the Carnatic must prove fruitless. I need say nothing more to convince
 “ you of the absolute Necessity there is (if to recover the Carnatic is an Object deserving of your
 “ Attention) of exerting every Endeavour to obtain a Body of Cavalry: I consider this as one of
 “ the chief Advantages to be derived from an Alliance with the Nizam, and hope, for that Reason,
 “ that you will at least deem the Subject worthy of your Consideration.

“ I am informed from Fort St. George, by the Select Committee, that they have written to
 “ you several Letters, acquainting you with our immediate Want of Money, and of the great
 “ Distress we are likely soon to be in for Provisions. The Carnatic as yet has afforded us no Assist-
 “ ance on that Score, nor does any come from the Southern Countries. So completely has Hyder,
 “ by his Immensity of Cavalry, possessed himself of the Country, that it is with Difficulty the Gar-
 “ risons, still in our Possession, although the Numbers they contain are very small, find Subsistence;
 “ and wherever the Army goes, the Enemy's Horse precede its March, plunder the Inhabitants of
 “ the little which may have been left them, burn their Villages, and lay waste the Country all
 “ round, so as hardly to leave a Straw to feed our Cattle with: This is a Mode of making War
 “ which must in the End reduce us to the most imminent Distress, unless some speedy and powerful
 “ Exertions are made to extricate us.

“ I need hardly remind you of the Encrease of Expences in both Money and Provisions, which
 “ will ensue on the Arrival of the Detachment under Colonel Pearce, the Sufferings of which
 “ have

“ have been most calamitous; I shall not dwell upon them, as he has, no Doubt, made you
 “ himself fully acquainted with them.

“ The Bombay Government have, as I observe by their Letter to the Select Committee at
 “ Madras, written to you of their having reduced the War on that Side to the System of Defence,
 “ and resolved, in Consequence, to send me round the Detachment of Troops from this Coast, which
 “ were serving with General Goddard; and I expect them accordingly on Board the Squadron, which
 “ I hope will arrive in a few Days. It was high Time that the Company should be relieved from the
 “ burthenome Charge of our Military Operations on that Side; which, if I am rightly informed,
 “ have cost them from first to last Two Millions of Money. Whether the Countries they have
 “ thereby obtained will compensate for so large a ready Money Disbursement, and prove a Cure
 “ for the other Disadvantages to which it has subjected their Affairs, is a Question which must be
 “ left to Time to determine.

“ Lest it may not have come to your Knowledge, and as I think it is a Circumstance from
 “ which, in your future Intercourse with the Maharatta State, some Advantages may be derived, I
 “ beg Leave to acquaint you, that Mahdea Sindea and Hyder Ally have a rooted Aversion to each
 “ other; and that the former was by no Means cordial in giving his Assent to the Treaty which
 “ subsists between the latter and the Poonah Government, and upon the Faith of which I under-
 “ stand, that the Minister Nanna Furnels, who is devoted to Hyder from selfish Motives, objected
 “ to that Article in our Terms of Treaty which was to bind them to unite their Forces with ours
 “ against Hyder Ally. If this is the only Obstacle to an Accommodation taking place between us
 “ and the Marharattah State, I submit it to your Judgment, whether, situated as we now are, it
 “ might not be good Policy to leave that Article out, and so make Peace. I will not conceal from
 “ you my Reason for this Suggestion; and which is, that I fear when once the Season for another
 “ Campaign returns, we shall not be able to preserve entire what Reputation and Advantage we
 “ may have gained by our late Conquest on the Malabar Side. Hence follows the Argument, that
 “ it will be more creditable for us to relinquish, on Terms of Accommodation, what we may other-
 “ wise be obliged to do by Force.

“ Camp, Newtown,
 27th April 1781.

“ I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “ Eyre Coote.”

§

Sir,

My last Letter to you was dated the 24th ultimo, and Yesterday I was favoured with yours of
 the 13th January, by which I have the extreme Disappointment* that none of my numerous Letters * Sic in Orig.
 written since the March of the Troops from Surat had then reached. I have written you under the
 following Dates, viz. September 24th, October 15th, November 17th, two of December 28th,
 January 7th, January 20th, February 11th, and February 24th, all which Letters have been dis-
 patched in Triplicate.

Receiving no further Message from the Minister in consequence of the Circumstance commu-
 nicated to you in my Letter of the 24th ultimo, I resolved in concert with the Select Committee
 of Bombay, as a Measure that would undeniably prove our sincere Desire for Peace, and at the
 same Time ultimately obtain a true Knowledge of the Minister's Intentions, to transmit him a Copy
 of the Proposals originally sent from Bengal through Modajee Bolla, which I accompanied with a
 Letter from myself, informing him of my Readiness to accede to the Terms proposed, and ratify
 them on the Part of the Company, provided they were accepted of in the Manner and within the
 Time limited by the Honble. Governor General and Council of Bengal, that is before or on the 9th
 of March, on which Day the Five Months would expire: I further added, that if the Treaty I now
 send him was not agreed to within the Time mentioned, all Powers to treat upon Terms therein
 expressed, would from that Period be at an End. This Morning I received his Answer, which I
 lost no Time in communicating, that you may see the real hostile Disposition of the Minister to-
 wards the English and his confirmed Connection with Hyder: Both in the Plan and Execution of
 the present War, have jointly concurred to defeat the Success of our pacific Intentions, and deprived
 me of the Power of being in any Respect assisting towards your Operations against Hyder, further
 than by employing the Maharatta Forces on this Side, and preventing any Part of them being de-
 tached to assist Hyder on the other. This Circumstance, as Matters have turned out, has been the
 Preservation of the Guzarat and Coaquin, and even the Safety of the Possessions formerly belonging
 to this Settlement, which would have been endangered by relinquishing the Defence and Protection
 of the former so long as the Maharattas might remain hostile, and has been the utmost Point to
 which the Object of my Operations has been able to reach.

But to return to the Minister's Answer, he writes me that the Governor General and Council of
 Bengal, did send Proposals of a Treaty to the Peshwa through Modajee Bolla, but that the latter
 had informed the Circar of his having sent them back to Calcutta, as inadmissible for him to for-
 ward to the Poonah Government. He adds, that the Copy of that same Treaty has now been sent
 him by me, and that it is certain the Proposals therein made are not consistent or fit to be approved
 of by the Maharattah State, and that if I am fervent and sincere in my Desire for Peace and Amity,
 to make a Treaty which shall include the Proposals of such Persons who maybe called to and con-
 nected with the Councils of the Circar.

This

This Letter he accompanied with no further Explanations in Writing, nor did he intimate any Intention of sending a Vakeel, verbally to communicate either the Points in the proposed Treaty which he would not accede to, and in particular of the Proposals which he wished to stipulate in Favour of the Allies of the Circar. Indeed, the Letter itself, besides conveying a positive Refusal of the Terms already offered, does not seem to give the smallest Encouragement or Hope of Success to any Attempt upon new Conditions, but on the contrary exclude all Possibility at present of a future Overture on my Part; upon the Whole, the Minister's last Action confirmed me in an Idea which I have long entertain'd, that he is too closely leagu'd with Hyder in the present War, to be induced to separate from him by any Bait we could hold out to his Acceptance; and that the late Success of Hyder on the Coast has fill'd the Enemies of the English, particularly the Maharattah Minister, who must expect to benefit materially by it, with such presumptuous Hopes and Encouragement, that nothing but a Check put to his Career can effect a Change of Sentiment or humble their Expectations.

I shall continue to give you Information of the minutest Circumstance that may occur of any Importance to the general Success, and have the Honour to be with the sincerest Regard and Esteem, &c. &c.

Head Quarters
Camp at Condolah.

(Signed) Tho^d Goddard.

Above the Gauts, 5th March 1781.

A true Copy.

G. Tyler.

Agreed that the following Letter be written to Sir Eyre Coote :

Sir,

We have the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter dated the 27th April, and to reply to those Parts of it which require our Answer to them.

The Declaration made by the Ministers of Poona to General Goddard, that Moodajee Boosla had informed the Circar of his having ' sent back our Proposals of Treaty to Calcutta, as inadmissible ' for him to forward to the Poona Government' is not true in Fact, and is utterly false in the Conclusion which it obviously presents, and which was undoubtedly intended to be drawn from it. The Proposals were not returned, but still remain in the Hands of Moodajee Boosla; on Receipt of them Moodajee wrote a Letter in Reply, in which he informed us, that knowing as he did the Sentiments of the Administration of Poona, that the Treaty in its actual Form would not be accepted, he had therefore withheld it until he had stated to us the Objections and the Means of removing them, hoping to receive our Correction of it in Time for its Effect, as the Period stipulated for its Acceptance was Five Months from the Date, which of Course left a sufficient Interval for our Answer to arrive; and that in the mean Time to prevent this Delay from operating to the Prejudice of the Object which we had in View, he had forwarded a Copy of it to Poona. The principal Objections were to the Reservation of Gwallior and Achmebad, and the Qualification of our Engagements to separate ourselves from the Cause and Interest of Ragonaut Row. It would be insisted, he said, that those Fortresses, with all the other Stipulations made in Favour of Raja Futty Sing Guicowar, in the Treaty concluded with him by General Goddard should be given up, and that we should not only abandon the Cause of Ragonaut Row, but surrender his Person to the Pushwa. These were such Requisitions, as no State of our Affairs would warrant us to admit, and we are morally certain that if we had yielded to them, it would have implied such a Consciousness of the desperate Condition of our Affairs, as would have produced an Effect the very Reverse from that for which it was intended, by raising the Presumption of the Enemy to exact yet more ignominious Concessions, or perhaps to accept of any, nor would it have failed to excite in others the same Belief, and the consequent Decision of all Parties against us as the natural Consequence of our Decline; such is the Influence of public Opinion, which we have invariably experienced, and we believe that it was from an equal Conviction of the prevailing Operation of its Principle, that you yourself joined with us in framing the Terms which were offered to the Mharatta State, and in giving them such a Form as prescribed what we were willing to grant, rather than solicited a Forbearance of Hostilities. Of the Truth of this Maxim we had one remarkable Proof afforded us in a Letter written from the Government of Berar soon after the former, containing the Intelligence of the Capture of Basseen, and the subsequent Advantages gained by General Goddard on his Approach to Poona, and cautioning us not to misconstrue their former Advice, if impelled by such a Reverse of Fortune, the Minister should incline to accept the Terms which we had offered to him. Since that Time, we have waited to know the Plan which should be further pursued by General Goddard, and the Issue of it, and have placed our principal Dependence on those and on the Success of our Arms in other Parts of India for the Attainment of a Peace, and we are persuaded that more is yet to be expected from such Causes than any Modes of Reconciliation.

It gives us much Concern to observe a Spirit of Dissatisfaction and Reproach prevail in your Letters to us, while we are conscious not only that we have not given any Cause for it, but that in every

material

material Act of our Government we have either immediately or eventually consulted the Success of your Operations, as that on which the Safety of the Company's Interest and the Restoration of the Tranquillity of India must ultimately depend; we desire to make you acquainted with every Circumstance, the Knowledge of which might be necessary or useful to your Plan, or even gratify the Desire you must naturally feel, to be informed of the general State of Affairs, although unconnected with your own actual Pursuits, and for that Purpose we have ordered our Secretary to draw up a Summary of all the political Occurrences which have happened since your Departure, and we shall regret that we did not notify to you the Accounts which we have received from the Government of Berar to our Proposals of Peace, if in that Instance we have disappointed your Expectations.

But we do not acknowledge the Justice of your Reprehensions, nor even discover any due to the Application where you 'remark on the very different System which Hyder Ally seems to follow, in order to cement his Interest with the Mharatta Government, to that which we have adopted and so strenuously persist in; and that every conciliatory Idea seems to be totally lost in our Actions, as if in no Respect compatible with the Principles of Policy.' We have steadily adhered to the Plan which was formed when you assisted with your Presence, and with an efficient Voice in our Councils; and when our Affairs wore an Aspect of much greater Distress than that which we now view of them: We have used every Exertion that might retrieve them, and the Success has been if not equal to our Hopes, at least superior to what we had any Right to expect. We feel all the distressful Consequences of War, nor are our Enemies without their Disadvantages: Their Expenses are beyond all Comparison greater than ours, their Interests separated while ours grow into a closer Union, the Confederacy totally dissolved, and their Revenues lost or dissipated or withheld from them; however we may have been disappointed by the actual Receipts of those which we have taken from them, even the Instance which you quote of a Supply of Eight Lacks of Rupees sent by Hyder to Nanna Furnafe, is an incontestible Proof of the Distress of the Maratta Government, and at the same Time of his Dependence on the Personal Situation of the Minister, not of his political Management of the Government of which his Partner is the actual Chief.

We approve of the Advice which you have offered us respecting that Article of our Treaty which you represent, and we believe justly, as incompatible with the different Interests and Relations of the Minister and Madajec Sindia, and shall keep it in View on every Occasion that may offer for its Application.

We are no less desirous than you express yourself to be of an Accommodation with the Mharattas with whom we ourselves have no original Grounds of Enmity, and can have scarce an Object in the most successful Prosecution of the War in which we are unhappily involved with them, neither your Advice nor the Admiral's Recommendation can add to our Sense of the Expediencies of an Accommodation, nor can our Adoption of your Opinions either accelerate or promote it, since it depends on the Will of others not on ours, and on the concurrent Agreement of many independent Parties whose mutual Competitions in this Instance are as opposite to our Wishes as in other Things they are likely to prove of Service to our Cause.

In consequence of a Letter lately received from the Rajah of Berar, informing us that it was his Intention to depute his Dewan Dewargur Pundit to Poona, for the Purpose of effecting an Accommodation, and desiring for this Effect full Powers and Instructions should be sent to General Goddard, we have renewed his Credentials, and given him Instructions to negotiate and conclude a Peace with the Government of Poona, on the Grounds of the rejected Treaty, with an Exception of the 4th Article, and a Relaxation from the Conditions before stipulated for Ragonaut Row. We had before proposed an Interview between the Governor General and the Dewan at Benares, it being the Governor General's Intention to visit Lucknow, and of Course to take that Place in his Way during the present Season, and as the Dewan and his Master have repeatedly declared their Wish and Intention that the latter should proceed to Calcutta for the same Purpose; and a Letter since received from the Dewan seems to imply, that the first Design of his Journey to Poona is not likely to take Effect; we think it most probable that they will prefer the latter, especially as the Distance to Benares is short, and the Opportunity of a Meeting there at the prescribed Time, if suffered to be lost, cannot be recovered at any other.

The Letter to which we have last alluded, appears to have been written on the recent Intelligence of the Retreat of the Army under General Goddard from Boor Ghaut, which had been communicated to Moodagee by the Ministers of Poona, with every Circumstance of Exaggeration, and his Exultation on the supposed Decision of the Contest in his Favour, appears to have excited him to a Denunciation of Vengeance against Moodagee, for having failed in the Co-operation which had been prescribed to him, and for his imputed Attachment to the English.

We have sent Credentials to Mr. Holland, and empowered him to negotiate and conclude a new Treaty of permanent Alliance with the Nabob Nizam ul Moluk on the Basis of that already existing, and of an offensive one against Hyder Ally, if he shall be inclined to accede to it. To our Instructions already sent we shall add our Concurrence with those of the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George.

Fort William,
14th June 1781.

We have the Honour, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation,)

Edw^d Wheler.

[14 B]

A P P E N D I X N° CCXLVI.

Book 518, Page 213.

Extract of a Consultation of the 24th September 1781, beginning at Page 213 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 24th September 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler, Esquire.The Honble. the Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Gentlemen,

The State of our Military Establishment making it highly improper and unsafe to part with the Madras Europeans; and the Funds for the Army, as well as our Resources, being wholly unequal to the Charge of maintaining them as a separate Detachment upon foreign Service, we have been under the Necessity of sending home the Officers, and incorporating the Men with the Companies on this Establishment. The Grounds and Necessity of this Measure are particularly explained in our Advices of this Date to the Select Committee, and, we doubt not, will be readily admitted by you on Perusal of the enclosed Extract. The Battalion of Sepoys is now also returned, according to our former Intentions.

§ (a) (" We know not in what Words to describe our Distress for Money; nor can any Conception you can form of it, exceed the Reality. The Permission you have given us to pass Drafts upon you, has not yet proved of any Avail; and though we have directed the Chief of Surat to endeavour to negotiate Bills in that City, we do not find he has met with any Success, the Shroffs having advanced all the Money they could procure for General Goddard's Drafts; and we had given particular Orders to avoid a Competition to prevent the Exchange being raised. We must therefore entreat, that you will fall upon some more effectual Method to supply us, or our Distress must increase to still more alarming Extremity. For many Months our usual Resources will not be productive.

" We are, &c.

" Bombay Castle,
3d July 1781.

(Signed)

" President, &c. Committee.") §

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 217.

Enclosure in
the Letter
from Bombay,
dated 3d July.

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee of Bombay, to the Select Committee of Fort St. George, dated 3d July 1781.

We enclose Duplicate of our last Letter, dated the 8th ultimo, transmitted by the Ranger Snow, with Copies of the Dispatches from the Honble. Company, dated the 8th January, which we request may be transmitted to Bengal, in case of Accident, to Mr. Irwin.

* Sic in Orig. We are much concerned to inform you, that we find ourselves only able to execute in Part our Intention of returning the Madras Troops serving on this Coast. Upon Inspection into the State of our Forces after the last severe Campaign, we found we had not above 400 private Europeans remaining, which, with a small * Numbers at Tillichery, constituted the whole Strength of our European Infantry on this Establishment; in short, the Total of Rank and File, upon the general Return, amounted only to 532, Sick included; nor was even our inadequate Establishment of Artillery complete, and we have no Prospect of receiving a Recruit from Europe.

Whilst we are in a State of actual War with a formidable Country Power, and the National Enemies we have to guard against are nearly augmented by a Rupture with Holland, we think it would be highly impolitic, dangerous, and unjustifiable, to leave this Settlement, of so much Consequence in the general System, with so slender a Force in Europeans; we therefore judged the Detention of the Madras Infantry and Artillery to be indispensable; and we doubt not, the evident Necessity of the Measure will, under the Facts and Circumstances above stated, be at once admitted by you.

We did not on this Occasion confine our Attention to the immediate Interests of the Company under this Presidency; we considered that General Coote had a most respectable Body of Europeans under his Command, that a large Force might probable soon arrive at Madras from Europe, and that a Junction must by this Time have taken place with Colonel Pearle's Detachment, by which we trust the Army under General Coote will be rendered superior to every Opposition, and the Assistance of the Men under Colonel Brown in no wise necessary or material, whilst without their Aid this Presidency could hardly keep up, even the Appearance of a Body of Europeans.

Our extreme Distress for Money, and the Insufficiency of the Army Funds, have rendered it an utter Impossibility to sustain any longer the Expence of keeping up your Troops on the Footing of

(a) Vide supra, Page 1583.

a separate

a separate Detachment on foreign Service, with expensive Establishments; and as we have demonstrated the Impossibility of parting with them altogether, we had no other Alternative left, than to dissolve the Detachment and send home the Officers, incorporating the Non-commissioned and Privates with the Troops of this Establishment, until we may be in a Condition to return them, or an equal Number; we shall thus obtain a most material Addition to our small Force, and the Company be relieved from an Expence which could not be supported; and we doubt not you will do us the Justice to believe we have not entered upon this Measure without the most absolute Conviction of its Necessity.

We were not surprized at receiving a Remonstrance on the Subject from Colonel Brown, a Copy of which, with our Answer, we beg Leave to transmit for your Notice. We shall do all in our Power to obviate the Objections he has offered, to which indeed we cannot allow the Weight he gives them; and for this Purpose, we request you will continue the Allowances hitherto made to the Families of the Men of this Detachment, debiting this Presidency for the Amount, whilst we shall allow the Men their full Pay without Deduction, until their Families can be sent round; in which we must likewise request you will give your Assistance to those who may be desirous of removing.

Colonel Brown, with the other Officers of Infantry and * Artillery and Artillery, now return to Madras in the Duke of Portland, Ponsborne, and Contractor; and General Goddard having recommended the Return of the Carnatic Battalion of Sepoys, we have, according to our former Intention, embarked them † on these Three Ships, and enclosed is a Detail of the whole Embarkation. * Sic in Orig. † Sic in Orig.

The heavy Arrears due to the Madras Troops, which General Goddard acquaints us amounted to upwards of Six Lacks of Rupees, evinces the Impossibility of our maintaining them as a separate Detachment. The General has been put to the utmost Difficulty to answer in any Degree the pressing and indispensable Demands of the Officers and Men, though we have given him every possible Assistance; nor in this Emergency was there any other Expedient left, than what we recommended on his asking our Advice, to refer them to your Government, or the Commander in Chief, for the Balance that might remain due, after he had paid as much as he could; for this Purpose, we gave him a Credit on your Treasury for Two Lacs of Rupees.

True Extract.

Ja^s Hatley, Dep. Secy.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 225.

Gentlemen,

On the 29th ultimo, General Goddard laid before us a Minute and Proposal, which is the Occasion of the present Dispatch. We entirely concurred in Opinion with the General, that the Plan he has offered appears calculated with every Probability of Success to answer those great Ends of bringing the Maratta War to a Conclusion, and promoting the Success of the War in the Carnatic. Any inferior Attempt cannot produce decisive Effects; and unless we shall be in Circumstances to take the Field in such Force as to be able to carry our Arms into the Heart of the Maratta Empire with a certainty of Success, it will be much better not to depart from our defensive System. Bombay, dated 7th August.

It is however altogether impracticable for the Government to enter upon a Plan of such Extent and Magnitude, without an Assurance of Funds to support it. Our own Resources are totally inadequate even to our present Demands, of which the Distress we have so long experienced is sufficient Evidence. Nor will our Expectations from the Resources pointed out by the General, permit us to hope for Aids in any Degree equal to the Occasion: For though the General will most probably succeed in obliging Fatty Sing to perform his Engagements, neither the Circumstances nor the Disposition of the Nabobs of Cumbay and Surat offered any Prospect of material Relief from them. It is true, you have, in your Two last Letters, strongly recommended vigorous Measures, and given your Opinion, that nothing but a vigorous and successful Prosecution of the War, can produce an honourable Termination of it; but you have given us no Reason to expect Supplies from you, and especially such as could warrant our engaging in the extensive Plan now offered to us.

General Goddard is the most competent Judge of the Force necessary for the Execution of the Measures he has proposed; but however much we may approve his Plan, it is absolutely impossible for us to engage in it, or to take any Steps for augmenting our Troops without a Certainty of adequate Supplies from you. We therefore take the Opportunity of His Majesty's Ship Seahorse to forward a Copy of the General's Plan, with an Estimate he has framed of the Expence that will attend the Execution of it, and request you will take the most expeditious Method of conveying to us your Sentiments and Resolution thereon.

(At the End of the Letter)

Bombay Castle,
7 August 1781.

We have the Honour, &c.

(Signed)

President, &c. Committee.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 240.

General Goddard's Minute and Proposal.

Inclosed in the
Letter from
Bombay, dat-
ed 7th August.

In Consequence of the Proposal I made at our last Meeting, to proceed to Surat by the First favourable Opportunity, which was approved and agreed to by the Committee, I think it necessary at this important Crisis, to impart fully to you my Sentiments, and receive particular Communication of yours previous to my Departure, in order to prevent the Inconveniences of Delay incident to an epistolary Correspondence, and to enable me to act with the more Confidence and Decision in every Situation, and take immediate Advantage of such Circumstances as may occur during my Absence from the Presidency.

I need not take up your Time in describing to you the present alarming Posture of the Company's Affairs, considered in a political Point of View, engaged as we now are in a Contest of the most interesting Nature with the Two most formidable Powers of India, and at War with the only European States whose Power and Influence in this Country can be at all dangerous to our Interests, because these Matters are fully known to you already, and the Cause, Progress, and present Situation of the War have been long the Objects of our mutual Observation and Concern.

It will not however be improper generally to premise on this Head, that from the Strength of the Powers confederated against us, and the determined Disposition they have so recently and strikingly manifested of persisting in Hostilities, it appears to me that we have no Resource but in our own vigorous Perseverance, and that it is therefore incumbent upon us to strain every Faculty and Nerve at this Time, and by one great Effort extort from the Enemy's Fears what we can never expect to obtain from their Love of Moderation or Regard to Justice.

In our Deliberations regarding the Mharattas, the first Thought that naturally occurs is, to regret the ill-timed Interposition of Hyder in their Favour, which has been the Means of procrastinating the War to this Period, and even now is so intimately blended with its future Prosecution, as to form the principal Object of our Attention, in fixing upon the Plan of Operations to be hereafter pursued. Thus circumstanced, how sincerely must we lament, that no authentic Accounts have been received from Madras of a later Date than early in March last, and that we are at present entirely ignorant of the real State of the War in that Quarter. This, however, furnishes no Argument in Opposition to any Opinion of the Expediency of our prosecuting with Vigour the War against the Marattas, but rather tends to confirm it; since, in case of our Arms not having proved decisively successful on the Coast, the Necessity of our Exertions here is most apparent; and even if they should have been attended with that good Fortune which is rather to be hoped for than expected, the more respectable our Force ready to take the Field in this Quarter, the greater Weight and Energy must it give our Counsels in any future Attempts to negotiate a Peace, and the additional Expence that may be incurred, will be more than counterbalanced by the superior Advantages which must be thereby ultimately secured to us.

From what I have just mentioned, it is, I think, evident, that the Two following Principles ought to be laid down and established as a general Guide to our Deliberations on the Measure proper to be adopted by this Government—First, the Necessity of making the War in the Carnatic the Object of our particular Attention, and ultimately directing the Operations of our Force towards promoting its Success: Secondly, the vigorous Prosecution of the War against the Marattas, as the only possible Means by which that important Object can be effectually obtained.

It is unnecessary to say any Thing to support the former Opinion, which has been long admitted as the Basis of our Councils, and corresponds exactly with the Sense of the Honble. Governor General and Council, declared in their Letter of the 7th January, and the Measures entered into by them at that Time for terminating the Maratta War, in order to be at Liberty to act against Hyder. I shall therefore proceed to give my Reasons for the latter Opinion, viz. 'That it is by a vigorous Prosecution of the War against the Marattas only we can effectually assist the Operations of our Arms in the Carnatic.'

It is, in the first Place, evident that no sufficiently powerful Diversion could have been made by us in their Favour, without at least a Cessation of Hostilities being previously agreed to by the Marattas; and all our Attempts to this Purpose having failed of Success, the same Obstacle which prevented us during the late Campaign, exists now in as full Force as ever. It is also certain, that to detach any small Body from the Troops of this Presidency, in order to attack and make a Diversion into Hyder's Territories from the Coast of Malabar, would be imprudently weakening our own Strength, without the Possibility of any beneficial or adequate End being thereby attained; and to employ any considerable Force on such Service at present, would be to devote not only the Company's new Possessions to unavoidable Destruction, but to expose their nearest and dearest Interests at this Presidency to certain Ruin and Disgrace; for I have it from very good Authority, that the Minister is employed in making Preparations for acting with Vigour the next Campaign, and in particular is entertaining a numerous Body of Infantry; so that if we are not prepared to act offensively against him, we must expect to be called upon to defend ourselves; another powerful

Argument in favour of the extraordinary Exertion I have proposed, as necessary to the Company's Interests at this Time.

It is not necessary in this Place to make any Comparison betwixt the Importance to the Company of their Interests on the Coast or at this Presidency, because Circumstances are not yet so desperate as that the one must be sacrificed to the other, and it is an undeniable political Truth, that though many Objects may deserve a preferable Consideration to others, yet when we betray our Weakness by relinquishing a Part of our Possessions, we so far destroy the established Belief of our Superiority, and give such animating Hopes and Encouragement to our Enemies, as to risque the Loss of the Whole; such an Idea therefore ought not to be admitted, without the last and most indispensable Necessity. Besides, granting even the good Policy and Possibility (both which I deny), of our employing an adequate Force against Hyder on this Coast, it does not follow that he would, on that Account, be necessitated to leave the Carnatic, since so great and recent Proofs have we of the intimate Connection of the Poonah Ministry with him, and so materially would it be for their Interest to support him on the present Occasion, that I am persuaded a Maratta Army would immediately march to oppose us, and protect the Dominions of their Ally, by which Means Hyder would be enabled to continue himself, and maintain the Force at present with him in the Carnatic, equally as if no Diversion had been made whatever. It is surely necessary to remark, that the Apprehensions and Danger of an Attack from this Quarter has been till now, and must hereafter be made the only Means of preventing the Minister from detaching any Part of the Forces of the Empire to the Assistance of Hyder, and taking an active Part with him in the War upon the Coast.

The Inference which I would draw from the above Remarks, and the Opinion I wish to establish is this, that as we ought in all our present Resolves to have the Success of our Arms in the Carnatic ultimately in View, and it is impossible our Military Operations can be immediately directed to that Object until a Period is put to the Maratta War, we ought therefore strenuously to exert ourselves to act with Vigour and Decision the next Campaign against the Minister, and compel him to come to such Terms as may leave us at Liberty to pursue our March towards Hyder's Dominions, either with or without the Assistance of a Maratta Force, an Event of which I do not doubt to see the full Accomplishment, provided the Plan I mean to propose can be carried into Execution; I am myself of Opinion that it may, and that the present Exigency of our Circumstances, while it adds to this Difficulty proportionably encreases the Necessity of our making some extraordinary and vigorous Effort, which shall, by one great and fortunate Stroke, effectually retrieve our Affairs, free us from all further burthensome Expence, and place the general Dominion of the Company in India above the Reach of future Danger.

Having proved the Expediency of arming ourselves for an offensive Campaign, I shall proceed to explain the Plan by which it appears to me we must effect this Purpose.

As the Whole of the Force which could at present be collected, is only equal to a Plan of mere Defence, I propose, that an Encrease of Eight Battalions of Sepoys should be immediately made to this Establishment; these are to be considered as raised for the temporary Exigency of the Service, not as fixed Corps, and when the Purpose for which they were formed shall have been effected, they may be reduced accordingly. The Levies for compleating them must be made in Guzerat; and it is intended that a Part of them should be employed in garrisoning Surat, Broach, and the other Forts belonging to the Company in that Province, by which Means the Six old Battalions now there will be able to take the Field. As in the short Period that now remains before the Season of Action commences, it may be found impossible to complete the Number of Eight regular Battalions, I propose that the Chiefs of Surat and Broach be further directed to entertain, with all possible Expedition, as many local or irregular Troops (including Arabs and Scintys) as they can; in doing which they will be particularly careful whom they admit, so as to guard against the Consequences of Treachery. As my Presence to the Northward will, amongst other Objects, answer that of attending to the Business of these new Levies, I propose, if the Committee should be pleased to empower me to do so, to give the necessary Directions for effecting it, in such Manner as I shall find, upon full and particular Enquiry after my Arrival, to be best calculated for the Purpose of raising the whole Force proposed, or such Part of it as can be procured, in the shortest Time, and at the least Expence possible; and it will in such Case be requisite to give the necessary Instructions to the Chiefs of your Northern Settlements, to afford me every Assistance in their Power, and comply with such Requisitions as I may find it necessary to make to them for promoting the Success of this Business, as well as the other Objects of the public Service particularly entrusted to my Care at this Time, and generally connected with the Station I hold as a Member of this Government.

The Provision of a Fund for this proposed Encrease of Expence, is a Point which next requires to be considered, but here I must profess my insufficient Knowledge of the Resources possessed by this Government to suggest any adequate Plan for that Purpose. To you Gentlemen whose long Experience in the Affairs of this Presidency has laid open to your Inspection the secret * Sources and Advances from which publick Wealth may be made to flow, I cheerfully and confidently leave the Task of adopting such Expedients as you may judge most effectual, and as the urgent Necessity of the Case may warrant. If from any temporary Inconvenience and even Distress we may reasonably expect to derive a real and lasting Benefit, how short sighted would that Policy be justly deemed

* Sic in Orig.

which could hesitate at this important Crisis, to sacrifice lesser Objects in order to secure others of the first Magnitude, and essential to our very Existence. Independant of our domestic Resources, and of which I repeat my own Inability to form any competent Judgement, the only Quarter from which any Idea occurs to me of drawing Support, seems to be the three Country Powers to the Northward in Alliance with us, viz. Fatty Sing and the Naivâbs of Surat and Cambait.

The Poverty and Weakness of the last of these is too well known to warrant any Expectation of effectual Assistance from him; he maintains only a few Horse, which are absolutely necessary to protect his own confined Territories from the Freebooters who infest its Borders, and to call upon him for a Support would be an Acknowledgement of Inability in ourselves, that could not fail to be prejudicial to our Interests. As his Situation however gives him an Influence, and an Opportunity of Experience to the Northward, where the best and most serviceable Horsemen are to be found; I think he may hereafter prove useful, should Circumstances render it necessary for the Company to take a Body into their Service.

With respect to the Naivâb of Surat, although reported to be in Possession of considerable Treasure, I cannot myself form any certain Idea on that Subject. His long Dependence upon, and close Connection with your Government will best enable you to judge how far he can be made to contribute his Assistance to the general Operations of the War, and if through his Means a Body of 1000 or even 500 Horse could be raised for the Service of the next Campaign, it could not surely be considered by him as the smallest Hardship, and would be of infinite Benefit to our Operations: It might perhaps militate against the Engagements at present existing betwixt the Company and the Naivâb, if he was obliged to support a Body of Troops for their Service in the Field at his own Expence, but to remove any just Grounds of Complaint on his Part it might be stipulated, that whatever Encrease of Charge he may make on the Occasion should be hereafter reimbursed him by the Company.

I come now to speak of the Use which may be made of Fatty Sing in the approaching Campaign, and the superior Ability of this Chief, as well as the particular Engagements which bind him

* Sic in Orig. to exert that Ability for the Purpose^{Support} of our mutual Interests, renders the Discussion of this Point of Consequence in our Deliberations.

In the Treaty concluded betwixt the Honble. Company and him, besides agreeing to a Plan of mutual Defence, it is expressly stipulated that he shall furnish 3000 Horse, and as many more as he may be able to bring into the Field, to act with the Company's Forces against the Maratta Ministers whenever called upon by them to do so. The Necessity of providing for the Defence of the Guzerat, and the Apprehension of its being invaded by either Scindra or Holkar in Penon, in which Case Fatty Sing's Forces would have been absolutely necessary to unite with Major Forbes' Detachment in repelling them, was the Cause of my not requiring him to furnish the necessary Quota to accompany my March to Bassien last Campaign, but as in the Prosecution of the Plan now recommended it will be requisite to adopt a different Conduct, I propose immediately upon my Arrival in Guzerat, to call upon him to fulfil his Engagements in their fullest Extent, and to settle with him the Time when and Manner how they are to be carried into Execution, either by attending himself in Person, or entrusting the Command of the Troops he may furnish to his Brother, one of which I conceive from political Considerations, ought to be insisted upon; I trust I shall find no Difficulty in adjusting this Point to your Satisfaction, and for the Benefit of the publick Service. I am, however, of Opinion, we ought not to relax in any Degree, since however improper it would be at this Time to give Fatty Sing any just Cause of Jealousy or Complaint, by establishing Claims not authorized by Treaty, it would be equally impolitic to desist from urging our legal Pretensions, since he would naturally ascribe such Forbearance to a Consciousness of our Inability to assert them, and be remiss in the Performance, even of the Part he had once admitted. With respect to the Ahmedabad Detachment, the Intention of leaving it was to answer political Purposes of our own, and not to serve Fatty Sing, who was himself very much averse to the Measure, from the Degree of Influence it would necessarily take from the Authority of his Government; I shall however in Obedience to the Commands of the Honble. Governor General and Council, represent to him the Justice and Necessity of his defraying the Expence of a Garrison furnished by us, to assist in the Protection of his Town, and I hope he will be prevailed upon to acquiesce in the Propriety of my Representation, and agree to the Payment of a Sum proportioned to its Amount.

It remains now to say something of Rajonaut Row, respecting whose Intentions the Committee have enjoined me to make strict Enquiry, and to report to them my Opinion.

I have since our last Meeting fully reconsidered the Subject, and my Opinion now is, from the Characters of the Chiefs arrived at Surat, and their Connection with Manajee, the known Partizan of Rajoba's Cause, that their Design in coming is actually to enlist under his Banner and join our Arms, provided we agree to find them Subsistence. As Rajoba will, therefore, I am convinced be exceedingly solicitous and urgent with me for a satisfactory Answer on this Point, I wish to know how far you chuse to authorize me to declare your Intention of subsisting and giving them Encouragement. Rajoba himself after our having expressly declared and made ourselves the Principal in the War, (to change which System no sufficient Cause yet exists,) can only be a secondary Consideration, but if through his Means a good Body of Maratta Horse can be convened, the Point is certainly of such Consequence to our future Success as to merit the most particular Attention. But
here

here an almost unfurmountable Difficulty presents itself, from what Fund are they to be subfisted? Or if Money can be provided for their Support, under the positive Restrictions of the Honble. Governor General and Council to advance no more to Ragoba than Ten thousand Rupees monthly, upon what Principle can we defray the Charge of these Men, who call themselves his Followers? Why, because we find it necessary for the general Interests of the War to entertertain a Body of Horse, and though Adherents of Rajoba, we derive every Advantage from their Service against the common Enemy, without entering into Engagements with Rajoba himself, which might be a Restraint upon our future Conduct. The Degree of Encouragement, therefore, to be given to these Men, need bear no Relation to our Designs respecting Rajoba himself, but must depend upon the Plan we fix for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, and the Means of which we find ourselves possessed to carry it into Execution.

Besides the Force which I shall be able to collect by the Plan above laid down for your Consideration, I propose previous to the entering upon Hostilities, that the Detachment under Colonel Muir, in the Northern Parts of Malva, should form a Junction with me, for which Purpose I have repeatedly addressed and solicited the Honble. Governor General and Council, and I hope ere this Time, Orders will have been dispatched to him to march and join me by the nearest and quickest Route he possibly can, without attending to any other Object on his March, but what might be necessary for his own Safety and Defence.

I have before, and shall now again write to and concert with him the most eligible and convenient Route to be followed, whenever the Orders from Bengal shall reach him for that Purpose, in order that I may be ready to march and favour his Approach from this Quarter, should Circumstances require.

As a considerable Period must intervene, and many Occurrences may happen to affect the Service of the Troops during the next Campaign, I shall not at present venture to point out any particular Plan of Operations to be pursued, which must in a great Measure be regulated by Circumstances at the Time, but shall explain in general Terms my Idea of the certain advantageous Consequences that will in all human Probability result from the Measure I have recommended.

With an Army composed and completed as I have above described, I propose entering the Decan, and acting offensively against the Marattas in the very Heart of their Empire, the Event of which with so large and formidable an Army, after the Experience we have had of Success with an inferior Force hitherto employed against them, will I make no doubt, answer our most sanguine Expectation.

As the ultimate Object, however, will be to favour the Success of Sir Eyre Coote's Operations, and cause a real and effectual Division in Hyder's Country, I perceive in the Plan I have projected this Point secured in the most full and certain Manner, since the Presence of a Force so irresistible as I have described, will bring the Ministers to any Terms we may wish to prescribe, and enable me to prosecute my March into Hyder's Country, not merely by fixing the Marattas in a convenient Neutrality as I have before suggested, but by making them Parties and Confederates with ourselves against him.

I have been induced, Gentlemen, to recommend this Plan, though comprehensive and involving great Exertions and Expence, from a full Conviction that all partial and inferior Attempts will be found inadequate to any good and useful End, and subject to Disappointment and Loss.

Should it meet with your Approbation and Concurrence, I am of Opinion that no Time ought to be lost in communicating it to the Honble. Governor General and Council, and laying our Sentiments on the Subject at large before them and Sir Eyre Coote, in order that speedy Means may be taken by the former, to continue that essential Assistance and Support which they have so invariably and successfully afforded, and without which it will be impossible for us to carry the proposed Plan into Execution.

It will be also necessary to receive the fullest Powers and most particular Instructions for our future Guidance from the Bengal Government, founded on a Knowledge of the Measures we propose to adopt, in order to enable me to act with Promptitude and Vigour, and (as the apparent End of my March will be to subdue the Maratta State,) to avail myself of Circumstances and Opportunities as they offer immediately, and without the Necessity of further Reference, for I cannot help entertaining the most sanguine Hope, that the Approach of an Army so formidable as I shall be able to conduct with me into the Field, will itself prove sufficient to incline the Minister to an Accommodation, without waiting the Effects of military Operations.

A true Copy.

E^d Ravenscroft, Sec^y.

General Estimate of Expence incident to the Execution of the Plan delivered in to the Committee by Brig^d Gen^l Goddard, exclusive of the Pay of the Troops at present belonging to the Bombay Establishment.

Bengal Detachment under the Command of Brig ^d Gen ^l Goddard, including		
contingent Charges both of a general and particular Return	—	300,000 — —
Bengal ditto under the Command of Co ^l Muir	—	150,000 — —
Eight new raised Batt ^{ns} for the Service of the Campaign	—	100,000 — —
Carry over	—	550,000 — —

	Brought over	550,000 — —
Monthly Expence of Horse proposed to be raised through the Means of Rajonaut Row, and the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay, exclusive of Futty Sings Quota		150,000 — —
		—————
	For One Month	7,00,000 — —
From the 1st October to the End of May inclusive, being Eight Months		56,00,000 — —
		—————

This Calculation is made upon the largest and most extensive Scale, and upon a Supposition of the proposed Plan being adopted and executed in all Parts, as well to secure a full and successful Accomplishment of our vigorous Exertions before the Close of the Campaign, as to avoid the Reflection of having betrayed the Company into a heavy and enormous Expence without previously considering and representing the Consequences of the Measures recommended to be pursued. It should, however, at the same Time be observed, that the Sum abovementioned will not exceed the established current Charges for the same Period by more than 20 Lacks of Rupees.

Tho' Goddard.

A true Copy.

E^d Ravenscroft, Secretary.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 274.

To Bombay.

Agreed that the following Letter be written to Bombay.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

We have received in this Department your Letters of the 26th April, 8th June, and 3d July, with their several Enclosures, and on the 23d Instant your Letters of the 7th and 16th August, with the Papers mentioned therein, came to Hand per Betley. We have also received General Goddard's Letter of the 5th July.

In reply to the first Part of your Letter of the 7th August, we beg to be understood that when we say Bassin we confine ourselves to the Fort and Island, and that when we mean the whole District we shall particularly express it.

Considering the critical Situation of the Company's Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel, and the indispensable Necessity of strengthening Sir Eyre Coote's Army, as far as Circumstances admit, we are concerned you have been under the Necessity of detaining from him the Europeans belonging to Fort St. George.

We have read over with great Attention General Goddard's Minute and Proposal for the Plan of the ensuing Campaign, dated 30th July last.

Whatever Benefits may be hoped for or expected from the Prosecution of the War according to the General's Plan, in which you say you entirely concur, it is absolutely out of our Power to adopt it on the Footing proposed by him; neither the present State of our Finances, nor the expected and indispensable Demands of the Madras Government, the Maintenance of the Establishment for our Protection and Defence, will admit of such encreased and accumulated Expences. We may add to this, that if our Finances were equal to it, we could not find the Means of conveying such large and constant Supplies of Treasure to you, but at the most imminent Hazard of its falling into the Hands of our Enemies, and affording them the Means of annoying us.

To answer the Draughts we have given you Permission to make on our Treasury for defraying your military Charges, according to your former Establishment, will probably be the most we shall be able to do, and this by a Sacrifice of the Company's Commercial Interest in these Provinces.

Thus situated, we must desire you will consider the State of our Resources, the Produce of your own Revenues, and the Means which Circumstances may suggest to you for raising Supplies; you must calculate your Efforts, and proportion your Disbursements, and if it is not in your Power to adopt offensive Measures, we recommend you to revert to your own Plan, pointed out no later than 24th March by General Goddard, and approved by yourselves in your Letter of the 30th of the same Month for adopting an offensive Plan, by using your best Endeavours to cover and protect the Territories you have acquired, and occasionally to annoy the Enemy if they expose themselves by impracticable Attempts on you.

Further Extract from the same Consultation and Letter, beginning at Page 278.

You say in your Letter of the 30th July, 'we know not in what Words to describe our Distresses for Money, nor can any Conception you can form of it * exceed the Reality.'

* Sic in Orig.

This is a Description truly alarming, and of itself sufficient to preclude the Idea of encreasing your Disbursements. In Addition to what we have already said upon this Subject, we can only urge the greatest Exertion on your Part, to supply by Economy your Deficiency of Means to which every Person under your Authority must and ought, in Circumstances of such great Danger and Difficulty, to contribute with Cheerfulness.

In this Idea and understanding that the Bengal Detachment is from the Nature and Length of Service on which it hath been employed greatly reduced in Numbers, we shall desire General Goddard to strike off all unnecessary and extraordinary Charges incident to that Corps while serving as a Detachment, which will enable your Drafts on our Government to go much further in defraying the Expences of your several Establishments.

We cannot conclude this Letter without earnestly recommending to you in general and to Brigadier Gen^l Goddard in particular, to lose no Opportunity of promoting an Accommodation with the Marattas, as the only Means of enabling the Company's Forces to contend successfully with their other numerous Enemies, and to extricate us from our present Difficulties.

Fort William,
the 24th Sept. 1781.

We have the Honour, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 337.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Gen^l Goddard.

Sir,

When we consider the critical Situation of the Company's Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel, and the indispensable Necessity of strengthening as much as possible the Army acting against Hyder Ally, we cannot but be concerned at your having deemed it expedient to detain at Bombay the Europeans belonging to the Madras Establishment.

We have read with Attention your Minute of the 30th July, and the Plan which you propose for the ensuing Campaign: Whatever Benefits may be hoped for or expected from the Prosecution of the War according to this Plan, in which the select Committee of Bombay say they concur, it is absolutely out of our Power to adopt it on the proposed Footing.

The present low State of our Treasury, the expected and indispensable Demands of the Madras Government, the Maintenance of the Establishment necessary for the Protection and Defence of these Provinces, and above all our expected Resources, which we do not deem more than equivalent to the above important Purposes, will not admit of such increased and accumulated Expences. We may add to this, that were our Finances equal to it, the Means of conveying such large and constant Supplies of Treasure to the other Side of India, are not in our Power, but at the most imminent Hazard of its falling into the Hands of our Enemies, and affording them the Means of annoying us.

To answer the Drafts we have permitted the Government of Bombay to make on us for defraying their Military Charges according to the former Establishment, will be probably the most we shall be able to do; and this by a Sacrifice of the Company's commercial Interest in these Provinces.

Thus situated, we have desired the Select Committee of Bombay to consider the State of our Resources, the Produce of their Revenues, and the Means which Circumstances may suggest to them for raising Supplies; they must calculate their Efforts and proportion their Disbursements; and if it be not in their Power to adopt offensive Measures, we have recommended them to revert to your Plan delivered in, no later than the 24th March, and approved by them in their Letter to us of the 30th of the same Month, for adopting defensive Measures, by using your best Endeavours to cover and protect the Territories newly acquired, and occasionally to annoy the Enemy, if they expose themselves by impracticable Attempts.

Further Extract from the same Consultation and Letter, beginning at Page 340.

They * Select Committee of Bombay, in their Letter of the 30th July, say, "We know not in * Sic in Orig.
" what Words to describe our Distresses for Money, nor can any Conception you can form of it
" exceed the Reality." This is a Description truly alarming, and of itself, in our Opinion, sufficient to preclude the Idea of encreasing the Disbursements of the Bombay Government. In Addition to what we have already said on this Subject, we can only urge the strictest Economy on your Part.

The Bengal Detachment under your Command, we understand, from the Nature and Length of Service on which it hath been employed, is greatly reduced in Numbers; we must therefore desire that you will strike off all unnecessary and extraordinary Charges incident to that Corps while serving as a Detachment.

We cannot conclude this Letter without earnestly recommending you in the strongest Terms to lose no Opportunity of promoting an Accommodation with the Marattas, as the only Means of enabling the Company's Forces to contend successfully with their other numerous Enemies, and to extricate us from our present Difficulties.

Fort William,
24th Sept. 1781.

We are, Sir, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Appendix to this Consultation,)

Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXLVII.

Book 560. Page 254.

Letter from Warren Hastings Esquire, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated the 2d December 1780.

§ (“ (a) To the Secret Committee of the Honble. Court of Directors of the Honourable United
“ East India Company.

“ Honble. Sirs,

“ In the present alarming Situation of your Affairs, which their Distance, the long and momentous Interval which will have passed before you can receive the Knowledge of them, and the Diffusions, which are ever attendant on public Calamities, will be so apt to exaggerate, you will probably expect that I should inform you of my particular Sentiments concerning them; and I am the more desirous of conforming to this Supposition from a Belief, too strongly founded, that the Measures necessary for the Preservation of your Possessions and Interests in India, will be inevitably productive of one Consequence, of which you ought to be early apprized, that you may be enabled to obviate it in the Provisions which, I understand, will fall regularly under your Consideration, soon after the probable Receipt of these Dispatches.—I bear too high a Respect for the Characters to which I address myself, to treat them with the Managements of a preparatory and gradual Introduction of an unpleasing Report; and, as it is the only Point of substantial Information which I shall have to convey to you in this Letter, I shall, therefore make it the first Subject of it.

“ The Consequence, to which I allude, is the Necessity to which I foresee that we shall be compelled of making a large Reduction, and, possibly a total Suspension of your Investment for the ensuing Year.—I cannot pronounce what our Ability may be beyond that Period; this will depend on Contingencies too variable and remote for present Conjectures. In Justification of the Measure itself, which I have predicted, I must remark, that it will be less an Act of the Board, than, as I have before intimated, the Result of an unavoidable Necessity, in which no Option will be left us, but either to sacrifice the temporary Profits of the Company, or to hazard, for ever, the Existence of all that they possess for the Sake of retaining them. It will be impossible, at the same Time, to provide for the vast Expence which will be required for the Subsistence and Defence of both your other Presidencies, and for an Investment, in Addition to the encreasing Exigencies of this Government, and all from its own unassisted Resources.

“ We have been already reduced to the mortifying Extremity of borrowing Money at Interest, by which we have raised the Sum of 64,44,601 : 1 : 6. This Resource cannot last—it must cease at a certain Period, and that perhaps not distant; but the Exigency which called it forth, will still remain the same, and must be answered.

“ We have no other Fund from which we can defray it, with the present Appropriation of our Means; for, exclusively of the foreign Calls, our own internal Expences have accumulated, and will yet increase, notwithstanding all the Care and Economy that we may use to check them, as we must replace all the Native Troops which we have detached to the Relief of the Carnatic; and as it is to be apprehended that our Revenue may suffer by the large Drafts which we shall be obliged to make of our Current Specie.”)

I will confess that I am more alarmed at the Novelty of the Measure, than convinced of any real Detriment of which it will prove to your Interests, when I consider that your Ships are detained in their Outset for Months by the want of Hands to navigate them, and liable, without any Exemption or Distinction, to the same Hardship as the Necessity of the public Service imposes on common Vessels of Trade, that they arrive too late to be dispatched in the same Season; that equal Delays attend them in their Return, which is accomplished with Hazards so great, that at least a Part of their Cargoes cannot fail, without great Negligence of our national Enemies, to fall into their Hands; and, in that Sense, so much of your Investment may be affirmed to be provided for their Benefit, equally with your Loss.

I can venture to assure you, that every Precaution will be taken by this Administration with the Advice of the Board of Trade, to prevent the Inconveniences to which the Business of your Investment may be liable in its Renewal, from its having been discontinued: Respecting the Expedients which may be recommended for supplying the Deficiency of your Investment, in the Case of

its Stoppage beyond the next Year, upon these I do not presume to offer my Opinion; they will not elcape your Penetration, and I know that they will be suggested by a Judgement and Experience, in these Points, superior to my own.

I do not know whether your Supercargoes at Canton will stand in any Need of our Assistance: I should think not; but it is unnecessary to add, after what I have herein premised, that it will be equally out of our Power to afford it.

I wait in anxious Expectation of an Answer from the Government of Berar to my Dispatches, which conveyed the Treaty proposed for its Guarantee, and the Ratification of the Administration of Poonah; this may arrive in the Course of another Week. I have every Reason to believe it will be entirely consonant to my own Wishes. With the Aid, or even Neutrality of this Power, I have no Doubt of being able to make the Resources of this Government equal to every Service which may be exacted from them, both for Maintenance of the actual Peace of these Provinces, and the Restoration of your Affairs in the Carnatic, however desperate they may now appear, if they continue under the Conduct of your present Commander in Chief.

I cannot venture to pronounce what may be the Determination of the Administration of Poona. Considered as a State, it has certainly every Cause to dread the Aggrandizement of Hyder Ally Cawn, its natural Enemy: As a Faction, though not wholly uninterested in the Event of his Success, it may be influenced by other Causes; by the Ties of Confederacy, by its own Weakness, by the Jealousy of Ragonaut Row, by the Ascendant of Mahdagee Sindia, and his separate Views, which are incompatible with Peace, and perhaps by national Resentment. Yet, I think it probable, that the Example of the Government of Berar may contribute to turn the Scale in our Favour; but I have no Grounds for such an Expectation in any recent Act or Appearance.

Permit me to offer a brief Reflection on the present State of your present political Affairs. I have been told, that the Maratta War has been, I know not on what Ground or Suggestion, attributed to me.—Your Honourable Court is possessed of the fullest Evidence of the contrary. The Occasion of the War was planned and executed without the Knowledge or previous Concurrence of this Government, which has had no other Participation in it, than in providing, by an extraordinary Exertion, for the Support of the Measures undertaken by the Presidency of Bombay, if these succeeded, and for its Preservation if they failed. Our Detachment arrived seasonably for the last of these Objects, and for the Redemption of the National Honour, which had been, without it, irretrievably lost. I had, indeed, flattered myself, that the War would have soon terminated in such Advantages as would have amply atoned for the past Calamities which had attended it. Whatever Conviction I may entertain of such a Conclusion, it is now reduced to an Argument of unavailing Speculation, in which every Person is at Liberty to form his own Opinion.

Another and more interesting Occasion has now called for the Exertion of this Government, in the Preservation of that of Fort St. George. This, at least, will not be imputed to the Government of Bengal. If the extorted and palliated Confession of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn may be credited, and we have the Evidence of the most publick Notoriety to confirm it, it was the sole Effect of a Confederacy formed at his Instigation, and dictated by his Resentment of the Infractions made by the Select Committee of Fort St. George on his Rights obtained by the Treaty subsisting between him and the Company, and his natural Apprehension of Hostilities intended by that Government against him. Whatever be the Cause, such have been the Effects, and it is our Duty to do all that may be in our Power to avert them. This we have already done, to a Degree as great as the Time, and our Means, would admit; we have abandoned our own Measures in the Crisis of their Success; we have formed a powerful Detachment, which will be in a Condition to march in a few Days from this Date; and have used Means which, though new and untried, were the most likely to prove of speedy and of certain Effect to win Allies to their Cause, even of our present Enemies. I hope it will not appear the Assumption of an undue Merit to observe, that extensive as the Aids are, which we have already afforded them, and at a Season in which the Rules of your Service have hitherto interdicted the Navigation of these Seas, in Consideration of the Danger attending it, they arrived in Safety at Fort St. George, in less Time than Two Months from the Date of the Calamity which furnished the Occasion for them, computed from the Return of the Army, under Sir Hector Munro, to the Mount, on the 14th September, to the Arrival of the last Ship of the Fleet, the Duke of Kingston, at Fort St. George, on the 5th November.

We shall continue to employ the same vigilant Attention to your Interests; and I have no Fears for the Event, while I have the Happiness to possess my present Means with the same able and willing Assistance which Fortune has given me in my present Associate of this Government.

I most humbly beg Leave to conclude this Letter with a Recommendation of Major Popham to your Favour. The Services which he has rendered in the Expulsion of the Marattas from the Dominions of your Ally, the Râna of Gohed; and especially in the Capture of the important Fortres of Gwalier, have given him a Claim to my Solicitation in his Behalf; and you will permit me to observe, that in whatever Mode you may be pleased to stamp your Approbation of his Services, you cannot have a more deserving Subject for it, nor a Season in which the Zeal of your Servants will better entitle them, on every Principle of Policy as well as Justice, to such Rewards and Encouragements.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

Honble. Sirs,

Your most obedient, and faithful Servant,
Warren Hastings;

Fort William,

2d December 1780.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXLVIII.

Book 33. No Page.

Extract of a Consultation of the 14th December 1780.

Fort William, 14th December 1780.

Pub. Dept.
Thursday.At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President; .
Edward Wheeler Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Read, the following Letter from Captain Eaton, commanding at Buxar.

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council.

§ (" (a) Gentlemen,

" As I have ever considered it as an essential Duty incumbent on me, as commanding at this Station, to give every Information in my Power, respecting the proper and regular Manner of distributing Justice, and preventing oppressive Acts and Irregularities, to the Honble. Board; I have embraced this Opportunity of communicating a Piece of Intelligence, which, from the flagrant Circumstances and daring Spirit of the Natives in this Part of the World, requires the most serious Attention of the Honourable Board.

" So very lately as the 14th of the current Month, Three Gentlemen, viz. Ensigns Irvine, Horne, and Bassett, being on their Way to join the Army, were stopped by these Freebooters at Beerpoor, a Village distant from Buxar only Three Cos. The Zemcedar, at the Head of a numerous Gang, endeavoured and was very assiduous in picking a Quarrel with the Gentlemen's Servants, Two or Three of whom they cut down with Tulwars, and afterwards robbed a Baggage Boat. Not yet satisfied with such cruel and barbarous Treatment, the Zemcedar (as Two of the Gentlemen informed me) made a Stroke at Mr. Bassett with a Tulwar, and cut him so desperately across the Forehead and other Parts of the Body, that he was brought back to Buxar, and immediately sent away to Patna to have the Assistance of the Medical Gentlemen at the Station, though with very little Hopes of Recovery. The other Gentlemen are at present with me waiting the Issue. Immediately on receiving the above shocking Account, I dispatched a Sergeant and Thirty Sepoys in Quest of the Offenders; and Yesterday the Detachment returned, and brought a Number of People Prisoners along with them, which I will lose no Time in examining, and taking every other Step necessary to get to the Bottom of so daring an Insult. So soon as I am able to investigate the Matter thoroughly, I will take the earliest Opportunity of addressing the Honourable Board with the Result of my Enquiry.

" As this is not the only Instance of the daring and insolent, I may almost say, rebellious Spirit of the Natives in almost every District of Cheit Sing's Country, I have officially made repeated Applications to Mr. Fowke, the Resident at Benaris, to represent those Grievances to the Rajah, but hitherto without Effect.

" General Coote likewise addressed Mr. Fowke, in Consequence of my Complaint, a Copy of which I send inclosed; also Mr. Fowke's Answer to the General. Some short Time afterwards, I had a Second Occasion to address Mr. Fowke on a Second Insult; a Copy of which I likewise inclose you, with his Reply.

" Since writing the above, I have just had a Third Complaint preferred to me against these People, by a Serang that was stopped by Myup Sing, the Paranpara Zemcedar, who threatened to murder him, if he did not immediately pay 100 Rupees Duty on a Boat belonging to Major Duff, which he at that Time had charge of, and was conducting to the Presidency. The Account, as wrote by the Serang himself, and delivered by him to me, I have inclosed for your Perusal.

" All these Circumstances, properly considered, will evidently shew the great Necessity there is of speedily falling upon some Means to put a Stop to such outrageous Conduct, as at present there is no Safety for the Traveller either by Land or Water.

" Buxar,
" 16th November 1780.

" I have the Honour to remain, &c.

" Isaac Eaton") - §

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Pages 231, and 1600.

Ordered, that the Inclosures in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

§ (“ (a) The Governor General lays before the Board the Draft of a Letter which he proposes to write to the Rajah of Benaras, in consequence of Captain Eaton’s Representation.

“ To Rajah Cheit Sing.

“ I have lately received Information from Captain Eaton, the English Officer commanding at Buxar, of such Outrage and Disturbance committed near that Station by the People subject to your Authority, as surprize me greatly.

“ It is reported to me, that on the 14th of the last Month Three English Officers, who were on their Way to join the Army, were stopped at the Village of Burpoore, and insulted by a Gang of Robbers at that Place, that at the truly Instigation * of the Jem ut Dar * at their Head, * Sic in Orig. there was a Quarrel with the Gentlemen’s Servants, Two or Three of whom they cut down with Tulwalls, and that afterwards a Baggage Boat was robbed; that not satisfied with this and † savage Treatment, the Zemendar made a Stroke at One of the English Officers with a Tulwall, and wounded him so desperately, that when he was sent to Patna to receive the Benefit of Medical Assistance, there were little Hopes of his Recovery. Shameless and daring as these Instances of Barbarity appear, and shewing as they do, the Weakness of your Controul over the Persons subject to your Punishment, they are nevertheless not only the Proofs of the insolent and rebellious Spirit of the Natives of your Zemindary. The Conduct of Meer Jaffier Ally, the Fouzdar of Bellia, is another Proof of the same Spirit; and I am surprized to understand that although you were desired to do no more on the Occasion, than to send your Perwannah to the Fouzdar to reprimand him for his Behaviour, and to forbid him from permitting any Violence or Resistance to be offered to the Company’s Sepoys; afterwards a strong Application ‡ made to you by our Resident, at the Inclosure of Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, had no Effect. † Sic in Orig.

“ The Insolence of the Jemadar of Naracapa towards Captain Eaton, on the Request made to him by the latter to send some Dokaundaurs with Grain, &c. for the Use of a Detachment of English Troops commanded * by Captain Crawford, is another Instance of the same Temper in the People of your Country. * Sic in Orig.

“ I do positively require and insist, that on the Receipt of their Letter you do exert your Authority in seizing Meer Jaffier Ally, the Fouzdar of Bellia, and the Jemadar of Narrainpore before mentioned, that you cause their Conduct to be strictly enquired into in the Presence of Mr. Fowke, who is ordered to have a Munshi employed in taking down the Proceedings of the Inquiry, for the Purpose of transmitting them to me; and I do hereby declare that if the Fouzdar or Jemadar should escape Confinement, or you should not obtain Possession of their Persons, so that the Offenders may be brought to Justice, you shall answer the Event at your Peril.”) §

(No Signature at the End of the Letter.)

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the Resident at Benares.

Mr. Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

We have lately received from Captain Eaton, the Officer commanding at Buxar, such strong Representations of the insolent and daring Spirit which has actuated many Persons under the Authority of the Rajah of Buanut near that Station, that we have thought it necessary to request the Governor General to notice them in a Letter to the Raja, which is enclosed for your Delivery of it to him; we at the same Time send you a Translation of it for our Observance and Information, as well as of the Facts to which it alludes, as of the Resolution which we have passed to have the Offenders brought to Justice.

We direct that you be present at the Inquiry made into the Conduct of the Fouzedar of Belliah, and of the Jemadar of Narrainpore; that you have a Moonshiee also present to take down the Proceedings of the Inquiry and transmit the same to us; and that you inform the Rajah of our Pleasure that he do not release the Men until he receives our Orders for that Purpose.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler.

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation.

Appendix to Consultation, 14th December 1780.

* Francis Fowke, Esquire.

* Sic in Orig.

Sir,
On the 27th Instant I did myself the Pleasure of addressing you on a Subject, which I conceived of great Moment to the Company, or at least to me, as it struck at their Authority as well as Consultation.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1601.

[14 E]

mine;

mine; but it not being taken Notice of by you, I should suppose it had not come to Hand, and therefore I enclose a Copy, and beg you will on Receipt hereof interest yourself with the Rajah, to give me ample Satisfaction for such Behaviour, otherwise, in Support of my own Consequence, I shall be obliged to apply to the Board for Redress, or for Leave to do myself Justice; for at present the Inhabitants of this Country are in such a rebellious State, that within a Mile of me they refuse to sell the smallest Article wanting either for myself or for the Troops under my Command, notwithstanding I address them in the most polite Manner, by Letter, for the most trifling Thing. It is but Yesterday the Zemeedar of Narainpoor treated me with the greatest Contempt, by throwing a Letter I sent him on the Ground, and treading on it. The Contents were to request he would send Two or Three Dookaundars with Grain, &c. &c. for the Use of Captain Crawford's Detachment. The Zemeedar at the same Time made use of the grossest Abuse against me and the People I sent, telling them *he could raise Four hundred Men; that if the Pingees wanted any Thing, they should fight for it.* This Kind of Conduct, if not soon put an End to, will be productive of Bloodshed; for it is impossible in my Situation, let what will be the Consequence, to suffer it, or the People under my Command will be spit at as they pass through the Country, and myself insulted at my Fort Gates. Your speedy Reply will much oblige,

Buxar,
3d November 1780.

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) Isaac Eaton, Captain commanding.

Sir, Benares, the 8th November 1780.
I have but this Moment received your Favour of the 3d Instant. I am ashamed to say, that the Original of the Copy which you enclosed, came to Hand in due Time. All I can say in Excuse for my Inattention, is a bilious Fever, from which I am now only recovering, and which, during its Continuance, totally incapacitated me for any Kind of Business.

I will immediately apply to the Rajah in the Manner you desire, and represent to him the Propriety of punishing and repressing the Insolence of his Servants, and the Necessity of their assisting the Commander in obtaining Supplies for his Garrison: However, I think I can venture to predict, that a Recrimination is all the Redress I shall be able to procure; and I am convinced that the Interference of the Supreme Council is become absolutely necessary to put a Stop to these Enormities. The Moment I receive the Rajah's Answer, I will give you the Substance of it.

The enclosed will inform you of what has already passed upon this Subject.

As I have heard nothing from the Board upon this Subject, I conclude that my Letter has been passed over amidst the Multiplicity of Business in which the General must have found himself involved on his Arrival at the Presidency. I remain,

To Captain Eaton,
commanding the Fort of Buxar.

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. Fowke, Resident.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire.

Sir,
Finding myself under the Necessity of complaining against Meer Jaffier Ally the Fouzdar of Bellia, in the Zemindary of Rajah Cheit Sing, I request the Favour of your Interposition, both to redress the Grievance, and to prevent such Conduct in future.

Captain Eaton, the commanding Officer of Buxar, detached Three Sepoys to the above-mentioned Village, which is situated near Buxar, on the Frontier of the Rajah's Zemindary, for the Purpose of receiving some Grain, for which he had advanced Money; but the Fouzdar, without Provocation, abused them and afterwards instigated his People to attack them with their Swords, in consequence of which all the Sepoys were wounded, and one so badly that his Life is in Danger.

The Merit or Demerit of the Sepoys is a Matter which is not now in Point. Admitting that they misbehaved, the Conduct of the Fouzdar merits the severest Punishment: for it was not only disrespectful to our Government to disgrace and wound them, but unnecessary and irregular, as the Fouzdar should have complained to Captain Eaton, who would have afforded him ample Redress; but if Individuals are permitted to resist our Sepoys, every little Dispute must be productive of Bloodshed, when the End may be more effectually answered by a Complaint to the commanding Officer, without the Risk of the Lives of the injured, and without the Diminution of the Consequence of the Sepoys, which it is the Interest of our Government to support. I therefore request the Favour of you immediately to procure and transmit to Captain Eaton a Perwannah from the Rajah to the before mentioned Fouzdar, reprimanding him for his Conduct, and forbidding him in the most positive Manner to suffer any Violence or Resistance to be offered to the Company's Sepoys, as he may always obtain Redress by complaining to the commanding Officer.

Patna,
3d August 1780.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

To Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

Sir,
I have received the Honour of your Letter from Patna, of 3d Instant, upon the Subject of a Violence committed by Meer Shurriff Ally the Fouzdar of Bulleah, upon Three Sepoys of Captain Eaton's Garrisons; you justly observe that the Merit or Demerit of the Sepoys is not now the Point in Question; and I have applied to the Rajah for the Purwannah you require, merely upon the Irregularity and Indecency of the Fouzdar's Conduct; I am sorry to say that my Application though strongly urged has had no Effect; the Rajah insisted upon the Sepoys having been the Aggressors, and absolutely refuses to issue the Perwannah. I have not represented this Affair to the Board because I would not interfere with the Measures you might think proper to take on the Occasion.

Benares,
11th August 1780.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,
Yours, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) F. Fowke.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXLIX. (a)

Book 503. Page 45.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th April 1772, beginning at Page 45 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 28th April 1772.

At a Consultation; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, President;

Secret Dept.

William Aldersey,	} <i>Esquires</i> {	James Harris,
Philip M. Dacres,		James Lawrell,
Thomas Lane,		Henry Goodwyn,
Richard Barwell,		John Graham.

§ (" (b) Read and approved, the Proceedings of the 16th ultimo.
" The President informs the Board, that in Consequence of Orders received from the Secret President's
" Committee by the Lapwing, and referred to in Paragraph the - - - * of the General Letter M note, in-
" from the Court of Directors which accompanied it, he has sent Instructions to Mr. Middleton to forming the
" arrest the Persons of Mahomed Rezza Cawn, and Rajah Aumatt Sing his Dewan, and to send them Board of the
" under a Guard to Calcutta; that he has received Advices from Mr. Middleton, that the same was Seizure of
" accordingly been put in Execution.—This Letter to Mr. Middleton, and Mr. Middleton's in Mahommed
" Reply, he desires may stand on the Proceedings. Rezza Cawn
and his Dewan.

* Sic in Orig.

" To Samuel Middleton, Esquire.

" Sir,

" By the Lapwing's * Packet, which arrived last Night; I received a Letter from the Secret * Sic in Orig.
" Committee of the Honble. Court of Directors, in which they direct and enjoin me immediately on
" the Receipt of the said Letter, to issue my private Orders for securing the Person of Mahomed
" Rezza Cawn, and to bring him down to Calcutta.

" Their Commands are peremptory, and require immediate Execution, neither will the Ur-
" gency of the Occasion admit of Delay. Many Considerations induce me to delegate this Trust to
" you. Your Station and Authority point you out as the fittest Person for it, as the particular
" Confidence which I repose in your Integrity and Fidelity to our common Masters, is a Pledge to
" me for your punctual and instant Discharge of it.

" This, therefore, is to require of you, that upon the Receipt hereof, you do immediately arrest
" the Person of Mahomed Rezza Cawn, and send him under a sufficient Guard to Calcutta, allowing
" him only the Time necessary for furnishing himself with such Conveniencies as he may want on the
" Way. Your own Disposition will make it needless to recommend that every Mark of Tendernefs
" and Respect may be shewn him, consistent with the literal Performance of this Service; but it will
" be best to avoid a personal Meeting with him: I advise, but do not insist on this, leaving it to your
" Discretion.—You will be pleased to keep a Guard on the House of Mahomed Rezza Cawn, and
" suffer nothing to be removed from it, until you receive further Instructions on this Subject,
" either from myself, or the Select Committee.

" I must desire also, that you will cause Rajah Aumers Sing, the Dewan of Mahomed Rezza
" Cawn to be seized and sent down to Calcutta.

" It is unnecessary to recommend to you the greatest Caution and Secrecy in the Conduct of
" this Business, that it may be the Cause of no Alarms or Disturbance.

" Fort William,
24th April 1772.

" I am, with much Esteem, &c.
(Signed) " Warren Hastings.

(a) Vide supra, Appendix, N° XCIII.

(b) Vide supra, Minutes, Pages 972 and 1616.

" To

“ To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire.

“ Sir,

“ In Obedience to your Commands, signified to me in your Letter of the 24th Instant, I have
 “ the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that I have this Morning seized the Persons of Mahomed Reza
 “ Cawn, and his Dewan Armut Sing, and placed proper Guards upon their Houses and Effects :
 “ As you were pleased to intimate your Wish that I should avoid a personal Interview with the Na-
 “ bob, I deputed Mr. Anderson, one of my Assistants, to wait upon him with a Letter from me,
 “ and to communicate the disagreeable Orders I had received regarding him. At the same Time, an
 “ Officer with Eight Companies of Sepoys was dispatched from the Brigade, to expedite the Execution
 “ of these Orders, and to guard against any evil Consequences which might have ensued in the City.
 “ Apprehending that this Alarm would occasion some Disturbance, I went myself, with a Part of
 “ this Force joined to some Companys of Purgunna Sepoys, to the Kellah, with a View to explain the
 “ Matter to the young Nabob, and to obviate any Contention or Surprize which might have
 “ seized him from an Event thus sudden and unexpected; and at the same Time to prevent any
 “ Irregularities which at this critical Juncture the Nizamut Sepoys, or the Nabob's own Servants
 “ might have been tempted to commit. But I had the Satisfaction to find, that however prudent,
 “ Circumstances might have made these Measures appear, there was, in Fact, no absolute Necessity
 “ for their Adoption; for I did not discover the least Tendency to Tumult or Disorder throughout
 “ his Excellency's Dependants; and so little Inclination did Mahomed Reza Cawn shew to oppose or
 “ impede the immediate Execution of your Orders, that he was no sooner acquainted with the
 “ Purport of them, than he made a voluntary Resignation of himself and Effects to the Officer who
 “ was deputed to take him into Custody; and here I should not do Justice to the calm Submission
 “ with which he met his unhappy Fate, was I not to notice the Readiness he manifested to comply
 “ with your Orders in their fullest Extent; and so far from wishing to protract the Period of his
 “ Departure from hence, I can venture to assure you, you cannot be more impatient for his Arrival
 “ in Calcutta than he appears to be; and he accordingly proceeds in his Journey To-night, under
 “ an Escort of Two Companies of Sepoys commanded by Lieutenant Lucas.

“ He proposes embarking at Mizzapore, and will require Three Budgerows, and Fifteen Baggage
 “ Boats, for himself and his Dewan; these, with a small Addition to the Number of Boats, for
 “ the Service of the Sepoys, I am to request, may be dispatched from the Presidency with all
 “ possible Expedition.

“ Moortejet,
 27th April 1772.

“ I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) “ Sam. Middleton.”

§

The President
 lays before the
 Board Extract
 of the Orders
 received from
 the Secret
 Committee.

As the Purpose of the Secret Committee in their private Commands has been fulfilled, and as the Conduct of Mahomed Reza Cawn hath been referred by the Court of Directors to the Examination of the Board at large. The President thinks it necessary, as well for their Satisfaction as to enable them more clearly to understand the Meaning of the Court of Directors in the Restraint which they have thought proper to order on the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, to lay before them an Extract of such Part of the Orders of the Secret Committee as respect this particular Subject, which he desires may be recorded.

Extract of a Letter from the Secret Committee to the President, dated the 28th August 1771.

In order therefore to make him amenable to a due Course of Justice, and to prevent the ill Consequences that might result from the Resentment and Revenge which he may conceive on the Knowledge of our Intentions, we hereby direct and enjoin you immediately on the Receipt of this Letter to issue your private Orders for securing the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, together with his whole Family and his known Partizans and Adherents, and to make use of such Measures as your Prudence shall suggest for bringing them down to Calcutta; and it is our Pleasure and Command that they be by no Means suffered to quit the Place until Mahomed Reza Cawn shall have exculpated himself from the Crimes of which he now stands charged or suspected; or shall have duly accounted for the Revenues collected by him in the Chukla of Dacca; and have made Restitution of all Sums which he may have appropriated to his own Use, either from the Dewanny Revenues or the Nabob's Stipends; and until, also, he shall have satisfied the Claims of all such Persons as may have suffered by any Act of Injustice or Oppression committed by him in the Service of Naib Dewan.

The Board's
 Resolution in
 consequence.

The Board taking into Consideration the Company's Orders as expressed in their Letter to the President, the Object it has in View, and the Measures that have consequently been pursued, and having received Information of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn's near Approach to the Presidency, judge it necessary to come to an immediate Determination in what Manner he shall be received; and having viewed the Subject in all its different Lights, are agreed in the following Resolution:

Resolved, That they cannot consistently with the Orders of the Company and his present Situation receive him with the Honours which were usually paid him on the Occasion of his former Visits to Calcutta. The Majority of the Board, however, considering the Rank of his Excellency Mahomed Reza Cawn, the Station he has filled, and the Character and Consequence he has held

held in the Empire of Hindostan, by the Honours and Dignities conferred on him by the King at the particular Instigation of Lord Clive and his Council on the Part of the Honble. Company, judge it proper that One of its Members be sent to intimate to him the Cause of his Seizure, and to inform his Excellency of the Points on which the Honble. Company express their Displeasure, and that they look to us to obtain Satisfaction from him for the Injuries which they conceive their Affairs to have sustained by his Mismanagement and corrupt Administration.

Resolved, In Consequence that Mr. Graham be appointed to wait upon his Excellency on his Arrival at Chitpore, and upon that Gentleman's Motion for particular Instructions to regulate his Conduct in the Discharge of so irksome a Duty;

The Board is of Opinion he should be furnished with a Letter from the Governor to the following Purport :

Copy of a Letter from the Governor to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn.

I have already, in a former Letter, acquainted you in Part with the Orders which I have received from the Company: The particular Causes which have induced the Company to require your Presence in Calcutta you will be informed of verbally by Mr. Graham, whom I have deputed for that Purpose to meet, and to give you such Assurances of the equitable Intentions of the Company as the Occasion may require.

And that he further inform the Nabob in general Terms of the Heads of the Accusations laid to his Charge, which will afterwards be properly digested and delivered to him in Writing: He is also to acquaint his Excellency, that it is left at his Option either to remain at Chitpore or proceed to his House in Calcutta; and should he find the Nabob under any Apprehensions or Alarm for the Safety of his Person, he is to remove such wrong Impressions, by giving him full Assurance of his personal Safety: And further, to dissipate all groundless Fears, it becomes necessary he should give his Excellency a competent Idea of the Honble. Company's Intentions in his Seizure, which is merely to render him amenable to a due Course of Justice.

The President, Mr. Aldersey, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Goodwin, beg Leave to enter their Dissents to the last Resolution.

I think that deputing a Member of the Council to meet Mahomed Reza Cawn at Chitpore, though not meant as a Mark of Respect by the Board, must have that Appearance in the Eyes of People in general, and I apprehend the Company will also deem it as such, which I take to be expressly contrary to their Intentions as well as inconsistent with the Circumstances and Situation M. R. Cawn at present is in. Whereas I take it to be the Meaning of the Company, by their having been pleased to divest M. R. Cawn of his Office, and ordering his Person with his Relations, Dependants, and Adherents, to be seized and brought down to Calcutta, and that Measures be taken to prevent the making their Escape, that no Honours whatever, or even the Appearance of them, can or ought to be shewn him; besides, it may have such an Effect with the Natives that it may discourage those who otherwise might have Complaints to prefer against him from doing it; instead of which, I think that all People should rather be invited to bring their Complaints against him, and the Causes of his Disgrace proclaimed; in the Meantime that both Mahomed Reza Cawn and his Dewan should remain at their Houses, with Guards over them to prevent their escaping; and that he should not be visited, or Visits received from him. It may happen that M. R. Cawn will prove himself innocent of the Crimes the Company suspect him guilty of;—I wish he may—but from the strong Manner the Company have wrote regarding him, they must have been furnished with substantial Grounds for their present Proceeding, otherwise they would surely not have put themselves to the Expence of sending out a Packet on Purpose.

For these Reasons I must beg Leave to enter my Dissent to the Resolution of the Majority of the Board, for deputing One of its Members with the Letter from the Governor to M. R. Cawn, which I think would have a better Appearance if conveyed to him through the Secretary as proposed by the President, or through the Persian Translator.

(Signed) H. Goodwin.

The President having informed us that he had, in Part, put in Execution the Orders of the Honble. Company, addressed to him direct by their Select Committee in a separate Letter, ^{Mr. Harris's Minute.} enjoining him to seize and secure the Persons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, his Relations, Dependants, and Adherents; and that the said Mahomed Reza Cawn with his Dewan are on their Way to this Presidency as Prisoners under Charge of an Officers Party, it appears to me that he thereby suffers the most apparent Marks of Disgrace and their Displeasure; that the deputing therefore a Member of the Board to receive him on his Arrival, is but an ill Compliment to him in his present Situation; and as, whilst labouring under the serious and heavy Charges preferred against him by the Honble. Company, he must be considered as a Culprit till he has vindicated his Conduct, he cannot with Propriety receive the Honours heretofore due to his Station; consequently as a Member of that Tribunal before which he is to prove his Innocence, or stand condemned, I should object to visiting him in my public Capacity. The Intention of the Majority

of the Board to console him thereby under his Misfortune, I am convinced, proceeds from the most humane Sentiments, but I should suppose the Assurances from the President of a candid and fair Trial, with the most just and equitable Decision, ought to be deemed sufficient Consolation to a Mind supported by conscious Innocence; whereas if he is guilty, all that can be said by a Member of the Board will and indeed ought to be ineffectual; but such a Mark of Favour and Distinction may, in some Measure, byass the weak Minds of the Natives in general, and of those in particular whose Evidence may be necessary to his Conviction, for which Reason I beg Leave to enter my Dissent to the Opinion of the Majority.

(Signed) J. H.

Mr. Aldersey's
Minute.

In my Opinion there will be a manifest Impropriety in deputing a Member of the Administration to Mahomed Reza Cawn on his Arrival at Chitpore or at the Presidency, as I cannot help thinking that it may be regarded in the Light of a Compliment at least, and that every Appearance of that Kind should be avoided as totally inconsistent with the Intentions of our Employers, both as to the Mode they have prescribed for making a Scrutiny into the Conduct of that Minister as Naib Dewan and Naib Subah, and the Tendency that any Mark of Respect paid to him under his present Circumstances may have to disappoint those Intentions, or render it the more difficult to execute the express Commands we have received from the Court of Directors by the Lapwing's Packet, and that whatever it may be thought necessary to communicate from the Board to Mahomed Reza Cawn on his Arrival at the Presidency, should be done by the Hands of their Secretary or Persian Interpreter.

(Signed) W^m Aldersey.

The President's
Minute.

The President thinks it his Duty to minute that the Second Resolution has passed without his Assent. He wishes to shew Mahomed Reza Cawn every Mark of Attention and even of Respect due to the Station which he has so lately filled in the Administration of the Provinces, and still proper while his Conduct is only a Subject of Enquiry. He also thinks it becomes the Dignity and Justice of the Government to give him such Assurances as a Man in his Situation may stand in need of, whose Ideas of the Consequences of ministerial Disgrace have been originally formed on the Despotism and Violence of Asiatic Manners; that however rigidly we may prosecute the Enquiries which the Company have ordered to be made into his Conduct, no personal ill Will shall be allowed to take Place against him; and that equal and strict Justice shall be shewn him: To this Effect the President has already written a Letter to Mahomed Reza Cawn.

* Sic in Orig.

But however he may approve of such private Intimations, he is of Opinion that any public Shew of Respect to Mahomed Reza Cawn in his present Circumstances be inconsistent * with the Orders * Restraint which has been imposed upon him, and may counteract the End intended by it, in creating an Opinion in the Minds of the Public that his Power is but superseded, and thereby discourage those who may have Complaints to prefer against him by the Fear of their falling hereafter under the Effects of his Resentment.

He also thinks it very unbecoming the Character and Dignity of a Member of this Administration to be employed on a public Deputation to a Man who stands accused by the Court of Directors themselves of the most criminal Conduct; since, however, the Majority of the Board have resolved otherwise, he thinks it very proper that Mahomed Reza Cawn should, on this Occasion, be apprized verbally and in general Terms of the Articles which have been laid to his Charge.

The following is a Copy of the Letter to M. R. Cⁿ. alluded to in the preceding Minute of the President's.

To Mahomed Reza Cawn.

From the Knowledge which I had of your Character before my Arrival in this Country, and from the friendly Intercourse which had commenced between us, it was my very earnest Wish to cultivate the same good Understanding with you which has subsisted between you and my Predecessors, this Government: It was therefore with exceeding Grief and Mortification that I found myself disappointed in these Hopes, by the peremptory Commands which I have received within these few Days past from the Company, with which you have been since informed by the Proceedings of Mr. Middleton in consequence of the Directions which I was under the Necessity of giving him. I am a Servant of the Company, and whatever they order it is my Duty to obey; nor can I deviate one Tittle from it. I shall be happy in my private Character if I can afford you any Testimony of my good Will or Attachment to you, of which you will rest assured, as Mahomed Reza Cawn is now deprived of his Office of Naib Dewan, and the Honble. Court of Directors have resolved to stand forth themselves in the Character of Dewan.

Council of Re-
venue to act
for the present
Dewan.

The Board are of Opinion, that the Moorshedabad Council should be directed immediately to undertake the Conduct of that Office until a proper Plan can be formed for the Management of so important a Trust: It is therefore agreed to send the following Directions to that Board.

To

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief, &c. Council of Revenues at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

The Honble. Court of Directors having thought proper to divest Mahomed Reza Cawn of his Station of Naib Dewan, and having determined to stand forth publickly themselves in the Character of Dewan, we direct that for the present you take * tat Charge of that Office, and perform the Duties of it until we shall have settled and digested a proper Plan for the Conduct and Management of so important a Trust, and you will immediately make this Alteration public at the City, as well as in all the Districts appertaining to the Province of Bengal.

Fort William, 28th of April 1772.

We are, &c.

The Board considering that the Seizure of Ammet Sing, who at present farms the Western Division of Rad Shai, may probably induce the Persons employed under him in that District to attempt an Embezzlement or Secrecion of the Revenues, judge it proper to enjoin the Moorshedabad Council to pursue immediate Measures for securing the Rents, and obviating any ill Consequence that might otherwise arise from the Privation of his Authority. And the following Letter is accordingly written.

To Samuel Middleton Esquire, Chief, &c. Council of Revenues at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

As, in consequence of our President's Orders to your Chief, the Person of Rajah Aumeret Sing, the private Dewan of the Nabob M. R. Cawn, is in Confinement, it may be necessary to recommend to you the taking such immediate Measures as shall prevent the Officers and the People employed under him, as the Farmer of the Western Division of Rad Shai, from taking Advantage of this Circumstance, by withholding or embezzling any Part of the Revenues or Collections of that District: And we request that you will use your best Endeavours for securing the Payment of his Rents, and obviating any other ill Consequences which might otherwise ensue from the Privation of Aumeret Sing's Authority.

Fort William, 20th April 1772.

We are, &c.

As the Charge of Neglect or Embezzlement of the Revenues is equally applied by the Court of Directors to Sitabroy, the Naib Dewan of the Bahar Province, as to Mahomed Reza Cawn; as they have directed a minute Enquiry to be made into both; and as the leaving of Sitabroy in Possession of his Office, after the Measure which have been taken respecting M. R. Cawn, and the Conclusions which he must necessarily form with regard to himself, may put it in his Power to elude any Enquiry into his Conduct, whether by private Collusions with his Agent, or by Flight;

The Board are of Opinion, that it will be equally necessary to lay an immediate Restraint upon his Person, and that of his Dewan also.

Agreed therefore, That the President be requested to write to the Chief of Patna for the above Purpose in the like Manner as he has written to the Chief of the Durbar.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

R^t Barker,
Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
Rich^d Barwell,
H. Goodwin.

Letter to
Moorshedabad
in conse-
quence.

* Sic in Orig.

Letter to
Moorsheda-
bad, enjoining
them to pursue
Measures for
securing the
Revenues of
Rad Shai Au-
meret Sing's
Farms.

President to
write to the
Chief of Patna
to apprehend
Sitabroy.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCL.

Book 503, Page 79.

Consultation of the 16th of May 1772.

Fort William, the 16th May 1772.

Secret Dep.

At a Consultation; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
 William Alderley, } Esquires. { James Harris,
 Philip M. Dacres, } { James Lawrell,
 Thomas Lane, } { Henry Goodwin,
 Richard Barwell, } { John Graham.

Read and approved the Proceedings of 7th instant.

Read the following Letter from the Chief of the Moorshedabad Council.

Letter from
Mr. Middle-
ton.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, President, &c. Council of Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 7th instant, together with Extract of a general Letter from the Honble. the Court of Directors, under Date 28th August 1771.

* Sic in Orig. In Obedience to your Commands I immediately waited up * the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, and after opening the Business of my Mission to his Excellency, I delivered the Honble. the President's Letter, enlarging, at the same Time, upon the several Arguments which were therein urged against continuing Mahomed Reza Cawn in an Office of such Importance, under him, when the Company, with whose Interest his own was inseparably connected, had deemed him unworthy of any further Trusts under them. His Excellency appeared fully sensible of the Force of these Arguments, and hesitated not to assure me, he was entirely of Opinion with the Honourable the President and Council on this Matter; and, to testify his Readiness to conform to your Pleasure, and to promote that Union and Confidence which ought ever to subsist between him and the Company, he immediately dismissed Mahomed Reza Cawn from the Office of Naib Soubah, which he has hitherto held under him; and having a firm Reliance upon the Company's Protection, and your friendly Disposition to support the Honour and Credit of his Government, he has no Reason to doubt but the Person whom you may recommend to fill this Office will be entirely agreeable to him.

His Excellency has replied to the President's Address, and enclosed him the Letter of Dismission to Mahomed Reza Cawn, to be delivered to him when it may be deemed most proper.

Chimapore,
 13 May 1772.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) Samuel Middleton.

Received the Two following Letters from the Moorshedabad Council.

Letter from
Moorsheda-
bad,

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Members of the Council in their Secret Department at Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In pursuance of your Order of the 28th ultimo, we have this Day received Charge of the Office of Dewan, and have proclaimed at the Kellah and the Khalafah, the Dismission of Mahomet Reza Cawn from the Station of Naib Dewan; we have also made this Alteration public, by affixing Copies of our Proclamation at the several Gates of the City Mortajul, and the Cossimbazar Factory. We have issued Orders to the Supervisors under our Department for making it public in their respective Districts, and we shall circulate Purwannahs under the Dewanny Seal to that Effect in the Huzzour Zelahs.

As we understand Mahomed Reza Cawn carried with him to Calcutta the Seal annexed to the Office of Naib Dewan, we submit to your Consideration the Propriety of demanding it of him.

Moorshedabad,
 May 11th 1772.

We are, &c.
 (Signed) Samuel Middleton,
 George Hurst.

To

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council in the
Secret Department at Fort William.

Letter from
Moorshedabad.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

We have received your Commands of the 28th ultimo, and you may rely on our best Endeavours to prevent any Ballances arising in the Western Division of Rajes Hahy from the Seizure of Raja Aummet Sing.

Moorshedabad,

May the 7th 1772.

We are, &c.

(Signed) Samuel Middleton,
George Hurst.

The Articles of Impeachment against Mahomed Reza Cawn, extracted from the Company's general Letter per Lapwing, having been maturely considered and corrected, are now agreed on as follows :

Article 1st. That he hath withheld the Payment of a large Balance due from him on Account of the Revenues of the Chuckla of Dacca, which were collected by him during the Time he was the Renter of the said Chuckla.

Article the 2d. That of his own Authority, and knowing the same to be contrary to the express Orders of the Company, and the Regulations of the Select Committee, he did grant Purnannahs to certain Merchants for a Monopoly of the Trade in Salt for Three Years, and thereby occasioned a Loss of the Company's Duties on that Article.

Article the 3d. That in the Exercise of the Authority committed to his Charge he has been guilty of many Acts of Violence and Injustice towards the Natives and Subjects of the Province of Bengal; and in particular, that during the Height of the Famine in the Year 1769, he did issue Orders for stopping the Boats laden with Rice and other Provisions intended for the Supply of the City of Moorshedabad, and forcibly compelled the Owners to sell their Rice to him at the Price of 25 to 30 Saers per Rupee, and other Articles of Provisions in the like Proportion, to the Destruction of many Thousands of the People.

Article the 4th. That he hath abused the Trust reposed in him as Naib Dewan, in causing or suffering, through his Misconduct or Malversation in the Superintendancy of the Collections, a Diminution of the Dewannee Revenues, and in collecting, by violent and oppressive Means, large Sums on Account of the said Revenues, and appropriating the same to his own Use.

Article the 5th. That in the Discharge of the Trust which he held under the Nabob he has withheld, and applied to his own Benefit, nor hath given a due Account of the large Sums which have passed through his Hands on Account of the annual Stipends of the deceased Nabob Nizim ul Dowlah and Syfeutree Dowlah, which were allotted to them for the Maintenance of their Family and the Sepoys, for the Support of their Dignity.

Resolved, A Translation of the above, in Persian, be sent to Mahomed Reza Cawn by the President, who is desired to inform him, that as soon as he has delivered in his Answer a Day shall be fixed for proceeding in the Enquiry.

As it is probable the intended Circuit will take Place by or near the Time his Answer may be received, when the President, and many of the * Numbers of the Board will be absent, it next becomes a Point of Consideration, whether the Enquiry shall be suspended until the Whole Board shall be assembled, or whether it shall be conducted by the remaining † Numbers. The Board are † Sic in Orig. unanimously of Opinion, that no Consideration, of whatever Importance, should at this Time impede or retard the Business of the Settlement, on which the Company's Existence in this Province depends.

They are equally of Opinion, that the Mode ‡ adapted for the Settlement cannot be carried ‡ Sic in Orig. into effectual Execution by any other Means than the immediate Inspection and Direction of a Part of the Administration itself; therefore the Enquiry must either be conducted by the remaining * Numbers, or be postponed until the Return of the Committee. * Sic in Orig.

Resolved to suspend our final Resolutions on this Point until we receive Mahomed Reza Cawn's Answer, when we will resume the Subject, and determine on the Mode of our further Proceedings.

(" (a) The President lays before the Board, the following Letter received from the Chief of Patna.

" A Copy of a Letter from Mr. George Vansittart, Chief at Patna, to the Honourable the President.

" Honble Sir,

" Patna, 7th May 1772.

" I have received your Letter of the 28th of April, and have in consequence caused Rajah Letter from the Chief of Patna.
" Sitabroy to be arrested, and I shall dispatch him to Calcutta To-morrow Morning, under the
" Escort of a Subadar and Fifty Sepoys, together with the Dewan Bussunt Roy and his Paishear

“ Sudar Sing. Both to obviate the Alarms of the Natives, and to secure as much as possible the Collections from being prejudiced, I have been particularly attentive that he should be exposed to as little Indignity and Dishonour as Circumstances would admit. I am under no Apprehension of Disturbances in the City, but the Collections perhaps may in some Degree suffer, both by the Uneasiness which such an Act of Violence may occasion among the Men of Credit in the Country, and by the Absence of Raja Sitabroy at this Time of the Year, whose Experience and Abilities might be particularly useful for the Adjustment of those Purgannas in which the Produce has been deficient.

“ I am, &c.

(Signed) “ Geo. Vansittart.”)

The Board observing, that the Chief of Patna, in his Letter, makes no Mention of any Steps taken for the Security of Rajah Sitabroy's Effects, either from an Embezzlement of his Servants, or a Removal out of the Provinces;

Agreed, the following Directions be immediately sent to him.

Letter to the
Chief of Patna.

To Mr. George Vansittart, Chief of the Council at Patna.

Sir,

The Honble. the President has laid before us your Letter to him of the 7th instant, containing Information of the Seizure of Rajah Sitabroy, his Dewan and Paisheer, in consequence of the Resolution of the Board signified to you in his Letter of the 28th ultimo, and of your Intention of sending them down to Calcutta under a Guard; but as you do not mention having secured the Rajah's Effects, it is necessary to direct that you immediately place a Guard over his House, to prevent their being embezzled by his Dependants, or secretly conveyed out of the Provinces.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
16th May 1772.

Warren Hastings.
W^m Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
Rich^d Barwell,
H. Goodwin.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLI.

Book 500. Page 144.

Extract of a Consultation of the 1st October 1788.

Fort William, 1st October 1788.

Revenue Dep.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;
The Honourable Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore, Esquire.

§ (“ (a) Mr. Shore acquaints the Board, that Orders were issued to the Rajah of Burdwan, on the 23d of October 1787, to transmit the Account of the Bazee Zemeen Lands of that District. That in consequence of his delaying to furnish the Papers required of him, the Orders were repeated, but without Effect. He accordingly transmitted a further Requisition to the Rajah; to which he received the following Reply, which he now submits for the Consideration of the Board :

“ From the Rajah of Burdwan, addressed to the Board of Revenue.

“ Received the 27th September 1788.

“ I have been honoured with your Perwannah, stating, that several Orders have been issued to me, regarding preparing and transmitting the Papers of the Bazer Zemun of Chucia Burdwan. That these Accounts had not yet been drawn out agreeable to the Form laid down by you, and sent to the Presence; and desiring, that in the Course of 15 Days, I prepare these Papers, and transmit them to you; that in case of any Delay, it will be very bad for me. Enclosure. “ Gentlemen, What Power have I to deviate a Hair's Breadth from your Orders? And I am even ready and earnest to obey them to the utmost of my Life. But the Misfortunes which befel this District last Year, are well known to you. From Bysaac to the 15th Sawun, I attended the Presence concerning the Balances of last Year. Having settled this, I returned to

(a) Vide supra, Page 1618.

“ Burdwan.

“ Burdwan, and have since been engaged in arranging the Settlement, and therefore could not
 “ entirely devote my Time to making out these Accounts. Now, in pursuance to your Orders, I
 “ have Day and Night exerted myself in preparing these Accounts. But the Collections, the
 • “ most important Matter, will be injured, if the Gomastahs of the Villages are called in at once.
 “ On this Account, I have sent for the Gomastahs, one by one, with the Moful Papers, and
 “ am making out the Accounts wanted by the Presence. By God’s Help, in a short Time, the
 “ Papers of each Village will be made out, and sent to the Presence.

(A true Translate)

“ G. F. Cherry, D. P. Tr.”) §

The Board deeming the Reasons assigned by the Rajah in the foregoing Letter, for not having transmitted the Accounts required of him, evasive and ill founded,

Agreed, That a Fine of Five thousand Rupees be imposed upon him as a Punishment for his Disobedience of public Orders; and that the Board of Revenue be directed to require the acting Collector of Burdwan to demand Payment of the above Sum, within Five Days from the Date of his notifying the Order to the Rajah, and to put him in Confinement in case of his failing to discharge it within the Period prescribed.

Agreed, The following Letter be written to the Board of Revenue.

To John Shore, Esquire, President, &c. Members, &c.

§ (“ (a) Gentlemen,
 “ Your President having acquainted us, that Orders have been repeatedly issued to the Rajah
 “ of Burdwan, to transmit the Accounts of the Bazeer Zeman Lands of that District, which he was To Board of
 “ directed to prepare so long ago as the 23d October 1787, and deeming the Reasons assigned by Revenue.
 “ the Rajah for the Delay, in the enclosed Reply, to a further Requisition lately transmitted him,
 • “ evasive and ill founded, we have resolved to impose on him a Fine of Five thousand Rupees, as
 “ a Punishment for his Disobedience to Public Orders, and desire you will direct the Acting Col-
 “ lector of Burdwan to require Payment of the Amount within Five Days from the Date of his
 “ notifying the Order to the Rajah, and to put him in Confinement in the Event of his failing to
 “ discharge it within the Period prescribed.—You will order the Acting Collector to communicate
 “ the above Resolutions to the Rajah, and likewise to acquaint him, that should he persist with-
 “ holding the Accounts, he will subject himself to further Marks of our Displeasure, and to the
 “ Infliction of heavier Penalties.”) §
 October 1st 1788.

We are, &c.

(Signed at End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,
 Ch^r Stuart,
 J. Shore.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLII.

Book 518. Page 176.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th September 1781.

Fort William, the 7th September 1781:

At a Council; Present,
 Edward Wheler, Esquire.

The Honble. the Governor General, absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
 Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

§ (“ (b) Read the following Letter from the Acting Chief at Patna:

“ To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire. Governor General &c. Council.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ The apparent Aspect of Things in these Provinces has induced me to communicate to the Ho-
 “ nourable Board a Chain of Events which requires their most serious Attention.

“ Since the Revolt of the Rajah Cheyt Sing the 16th Instant, every Communication by Dawk
 “ has been cut off from hence to Benares; and so well has he concerted Measures, that we can ob-
 “ tain no Intelligence whatever from that Quarter.

Acting Chief
 at Patna, dated
 28th August.

“ It was the 24th, before Major Eaton commanded^{ing} * at Buxar, had the least Intimation of the
 “ Insurrection, with Orders to detain the Dawks, which was accordingly done, and Major Crau- * Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1619.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1621.

“ford ordered immediately to march with his Regiment from Dinapore, and proceed accordingly the 22d, and would reach Buxar the 25th, where he was to carry on the Dawks which had been detained.

“Six or Eight Days have now elapsed without any accurate Intelligence having been received from the Governor General or any of the Party, but that of his being safe at Mulwauty, a Garden House in the Neighbourhood of Benares, and some dubious Intelligence of his having retired to the Garrison of Chunar Gurh.

“I have hit upon every Expedient for acquiring the most authentic State of Affairs in those Parts; and learn daily from the Boatmen and other Natives in passing this Place, that the whole Banks of the River through the Rajah's Country are lined with armed Men, who board and fire upon all Boats indiscriminately; that several Europeans have had very narrow Escapes, and have got to Buxar; and Mr. Huggins, a Merchant of this Place, on his Way up the Country, had some Difficulty in returning hither.

“I have dispatched private Hircarrahs by different Routs, to the following Gentlemen, at their respective Stations.—Mr. Middleton, at Lucknow; Colonel Hannay, in the Gorruck-poor Country; Colonel James Morgan, commanding the Brigade at Cawnpore, and Captain Williams, bordering upon the Rajah and Circar Saurun Districts, to apprise them of those Events. In short, I have taken every Precaution that human Wisdom can devise to get the best Intelligence.

“I have issued necessary Orders to Major Alexander Hardy, commanding the Militia Sepoys, to collect his People, as many as can be spared from the Collections, wherever dispersed, in order to protect the City, secure the Treasure, the Investment of Piece Goods, Opium, &c. manufacturing at present in the Dutch Factory, and to suppress all Tumults, or any apparent Disturbances that may happen by the distressed in the City.

“These Measures being taken as absolutely necessary, have been put into Execution with the greatest Secrecy and seeming Indifference, to prevent any Alarms or Distrust from the Natives of Patna. I shall, from Time to Time, communicate to the Honble. Board the Intelligence I may hereafter obtain.

“Patna,
28th Aug. 1781.

“I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) “J. Ross,
Acting Chief of the Revenue.

“P. S. Since writing the above, I have received the following Intelligence.

“Extract of a Letter from Captain Noke, commanding a Battalion in Major Moses Crawford's Regiment, at Buxar, on its Way to Benares, dated 25th August 1781, to Captain Hawkesley Hall at Dinapore.

“It is from Fellows disguised in strange Habits, that arrived to Day from Chunar. They came in here while we were at Dinner with Major Eaton, with Intelligence, and gave us to understand, that the Country all the Way from the Carumnassa to Benares was lined with Troops; and it was not possible for a Detachment of less than Four Battalions, and as many Guns, being * arrived at such a Pitch of Distraction, as to think of moving that Way, much more to attempt it. They also say, that a † few remaining Four Companies of Popham's Regiment, that was left at Mirzapore, had attempted to join the Six that had retired to Chunar with Mr. Hastings, had suffered an astonishing Loss: They were unhappily intercepted in a narrow Passage in some of the Streets of the Town, and were butchered in a most inhuman Manner. Poor Captain Mayaffree, of Artillery, who had Six Field Pieces and Two Howitzers under his Command, was furiously assaulted, and his Head struck off, which was carried about the Town as a Trophy. This unfortunate Gentleman had also the Company of Frenchmen that Sir Eyre Coote brought from Madras, consisting of 100 strong, who were also miserably hacked to Pieces, and only Fourteen of them escaped into Chunar; about Fifty or Sixty Men of Popham's Four Companies are also escaped to that Place. Poor Jonathan Scott I find is of the slain, at the Rescue of the Rajah, and Five poor Fellows of the Artillery Officers, I mean killed and wounded with Captain Mayaffree. To complete our Misfortunes, our Intelligence says, that Captain Maxwell and his Battalion are in great Danger, as Parties of Men are laying in wait to intercept his Passage at the Gaults of the Gograh. In short, I very much fear there can no Assistance arrive at Chunar Gur from any Place but Futtah Gur and Cawnpore. Major Eaton has recommended to Major Crawford not to stir from hence till more favourable Accounts arrive. Lieutenant Adams and Mr. Perreau fortunately made their Escape from Gauzepore in the Night, and arrived here without Molestation.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

“A Number

“ A Number of Dandees of the Governor's Fleet arrived here to Day, who gave an Account
 “ of several of their Brethren being tied together in a Bundle of Five or Six, and were chucked
 “ into the River and drowned, also others cut to Pieces.”

“ A true Extract.

(Signed)

“ Ja^s Rofs, Acting Chief of the Revenue.”) §

The Board remark, that such Orders as would of Course follow this Letter, were issued on the
 2d instant.

Read, the following Letters, and Enclosures, from the Collector of Sircar Sarun.

(“ (a) To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General and Council.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I deem it necessary to inform you, that I have received certain Intelligence of the Rebel Futtu
 “ Saw's being in Arms, with a Body of about Fifteen hundred Men, which he has been collecting
 “ for some Time in Rajah Cheyt Sing's Country, from whom he has received Supplies of Money
 “ for that Purpose. Mr. Græme,
dated 27th
August.

“ The Battalion that was stationed at Burragong having, in Consequence of Orders from the
 “ Honourable the Governor General, marched from that Place on the 23d instant, and no Force
 “ being left for the Defence of Houffepore, I was induced to make Application to the Command-
 “ ing Officer at Dinapore for a Battalion of Sepoys to be sent me without Delay ; and I have now
 “ the Honour to enclose his Answer to my Requisition, from which you will perceive, that I can
 “ have no Assistance from that Quarter.

“ It is not a little surprising, that Colonel Ahmuty should even suggest the Probability of my
 “ being furnished with a Force equal to the Service required, from Major Hardy's Corps, which,
 “ it is well known, is so dispersed at different Stations throughout the Soubah Behar, that there
 “ are seldom more than a few Companies left in the City of Patna. That, however, nothing on
 “ my Part may be omitted, which carries the Possibility of saving Houffepore, I shall imme-
 “ diately apply to Major Hardy, though scarcely any Hopes present themselves of his being able
 “ to afford me any Assistance. I am also collecting together, with all Expedition, a Body of Bur-
 “ gundosses, both in the Cincar Sarun District, and in Houffepore, which may in some Degree,
 “ tend to quiet the Fears that Futtu Saw's Preparations have occasioned, and induce the Riots to
 “ continue to cultivate their Lands. But should Futtu Saw, as it is probable he will, enter the
 “ Country, I hardly flatter myself, that any Force I can assemble, will prove adequate to drive
 “ him out again. A few Sepoys of the Militia Corps, who are at this Station, will accompany
 “ the Burgundosses.

“ Chuprah,
 27th August 1781,

“ I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs, &c. &c.

(Signed) “ Charles Græme,
 Collector of S. Sarun, &c.”

“ To Charles Græme, Esquire,
 Collector of Cincar Sarun.

“ Sir,

“ I am favoured by yours of the 24th, and am extremely sorry it is not in my Power to com-
 “ ply with your Requisition. The following puts it out of my Power to give the least Assistance
 “ to any one. The Force here is Nine Companies of a new raised Battalion, which have not
 “ been incorporated Three Months ; the Arms they have are unserviceable ; those Fire Locks
 “ which do fire, go off at Half Cock : the Cartridge Boxes are good for nothing ; but allowing
 “ they were an old Battalion, and well armed, under our present Predicament, I could not detach
 “ a Man. The Communication between this and Benares is entirely stopped by Land and by
 “ Water. I hope Major Crawford's Regiment will open the Communication. No Dawks have
 “ come in from the Westward since the 18th. I hope the above Statement will make it appear
 “ clear to you the Impossibility of detaching any People.

Enclosed in
 Mr. Græme's
 Letter.

“ I make no Doubt but you could get the Force you require from Major Hardy's Corps, as
 “ his Troops are of a long Standing, and more in Number than we have.

“ Dinapore,
 26th Aug. 1781.

A true Copy.
 (Signed) J. K.

“ I have the Pleasure to remain,
 Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) “ Ar. Ahmuty.”

(a) Vide supra, Page 1623.

[14 H]

“ To

“ To Edward Wheler, Esquire.

Mr. Grange,
dated 28th
August.

“ Sir,

“ All regular Communication between the Company's Territories and Benares, having been shut for these last Ten Days, I deem it incumbent on me to acquaint you with such Particulars as have come to my Knowledge, through a different Channel.

“ A Detail of the Commencement of the Disturbances at Benares, and the first fatal Consequences produced by them, you have no Doubt received from the Governor General; the Account reached this on the 21st Instant, and on the 24th a Report of an Engagement between some of the Troops belonging to Chunar and Raja Cheyt's People, was current, but seemed to want Confirmation till last Night, when an Hircarrah belonging to a Gentleman who went up with the Governor General arrived here in Five Days from Benares; this Man tells me, that being on Board one of the Budgerows, he heard distinctly a constant firing during the whole Day near Ramnagar; that, in the Course of it, Two Officers, who appeared much wounded, were carried across the River to Benares; that our Troops were defeated after having expended all their Ammunition, and the greatest Part of them cut to Pieces. The Hircarrah says, the Governor General, and a Number of other Gentlemen, were in the City of Benares the whole Time, and did not leave it till some Time after Sunset, when they all set out for Chunar; he likewise adds, that in consequence of an Attempt made soon after the above Affair happened, to seize the Boats, in which several Hundreds of them were inhumanly massacred, he, with Twenty-one others, found Means to escape, and were proceeding towards Buxar, but they had not gone many Coss, before they found themselves surrounded, and the greatest Part of them soon fell a Sacrifice to their Pursuers.

“ The following is an Extract of a Letter, I received this Morning, from an Officer of Captain Maxwell's Battalion, which marched from Burragong, to join Major Crawford, at Buxar.

“ ‘ The chief Cause of my writing this is, a Piece of Intelligence which Captain Maxwell received when crossing the River, from Three Officers who left Buxar this Morning, who had been on their Way to join Major Popham's Regiment. (They give the Particulars of the last Affair, which your Accounts mention to be a Battalion from Chunar.) It was a Detachment of Four Companies, with the Guns, under the Command of Captain Mayaffre. They were attacked on their March through a Village, and cut off to a Man. Of the Body of Chasseurs (who were either with him on the March, or attempted to relieve him,) but 20 made their Escape to Chunar. They were a fine Corps, and had Two Guns attached to them, with a remarkable good Gunner. From these unfortunate Disasters, Popham's Detachment, which consisted of his own Regiment, and the Detachment of Artillery under Captain Mayaffre, is now reduced to Four Companies. His Regiment was first encamped at Murwader, a Place distant about Two Miles from Benares. But where the Remainder is, I cannot find. Possibly * made their Retreat good to Chunar. Eight Officers are said to have fallen; amongst these was Captain Mayaffre, whose Head was cut off, and carried in Procession on a Spear, through Benares. The Governor is positively at Chunar. These Officers mention their having seen Major Crawford at Buxar, who is very anxious for our Arrival, but undetermined what to do. In the present Posture of Affairs, I do not see what possibly can be done. A considerable Force is not only on the Banks of the Caramnassa, but the whole Way from thence to Ramnagar. Our crossing the River under such Circumstances, would most likely be attended with bad Consequences; for if we compared Matters, I think that Detachment of Mayaffre's, Four Companies of Sepoys, 99 Europeans, (the Number of the Chasseurs), with at least Four, if not more Guns, and those remarkable well served, is equal, if not superior, to any Regiment of Sepoys. These Circumstances leave not a Doubt, that your Intelligence is better than any received.’

* See in Orig.

“ As you will naturally be led to imagine, from the Intelligence of Major Crawford's Regiment being on its March to the Westward, that the present Disturbances in Rajah Cheyt Sing's Country, will soon be terminated, I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the Difficulties which, from certain Information I have received, they will have to encounter, before a Junction can be formed with any of our Troops in the Neighbourhood of Benares.

“ On the Banks of the Caramnassa, Buchut Roy, at the Head of 2,000 Horsemen, 4,000 Peons, and Six Companies of Sepoys, with Four Guns, are ready to oppose his crossing that River. At Gauzipore, Bullub Ram is ready to assist Buchut Roy, with 2,000 Horsemen, 4 or 5,000 Peons, and Two Guns. And as Bulleah Meer Sheriff Ally, the Aumel of that District, with 400 Horsemen, Two Companies of Sepoys, and 2,500 Peons, will march on the First Notice they get of the Advance of this Regiment beyond the Caramnassa, the above Force, who will find no Difficulty in forming a Junction, if necessary, may be the Means of harassing and impeding (if nothing worse happens) the March of Major Crawford's Regiment. At Dinapore, as you will observe by the Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, the Commanding Officer there, enclosed in mine of the 27th Instant, there are not more than Nine Companies of new-raised Sepoys, and that they have no Arms but what are unserviceable; it will therefore be in vain to expect Assistance from that Quarter, should any Misfortune befall Major Crawford's Regiment, not to mention the inevitable Destruction which these Districts will be exposed to in

“ the

“ the Case of such an Event, with other bad Consequences too dreadful to think of. I shall continue to communicate such Intelligence as I may receive.

“ Chuprah,
28th August 1781.

“ I have the Honour to be,
Sir, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) “ Charles Græme.”) §

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

After having received Intelligence from Patna, that all regular Communication with Benares was shut, I wrote to the Postmaster at that Place, to acquaint him that Opportunities had offered of my receiving News from the Westward through a private Channel, and requested, that he would issue Orders to the Hircarrahs at the Dawk Chokey at Munneer, to receive and forward all Letters tendered to them by my People. The first he consented to; but declined the latter under Pretence of its being prejudicial to the Service, that any of the Persons appointed for conveying the Public Dawks should leave their Stations, except for that Purpose, without express Orders from the Postmaster. To obviate this Objection, which was of itself of little Force, as it was well known, from the Situation of Affairs, that no Dawks could pass from the Westward, I recommended to him to place an additional Number of Hircarrahs at the Chokies that are on the Road between this Place and Patna, which he positively refused, affirming that there was not the least Necessity for increasing the Establishment at present.

In consequence of this Refusal, and the certain Delay which must have arisen, and really did happen in the Receipt of my Letters at Patna, I immediately established a Dawk from Chuprah to that Station, which will secure the speedy Conveyance of any Intelligence I may receive; but I deem it incumbent on me to represent to you the Conduct of the Postmaster on this Occasion, which, in many Cases that are likely to occur, might be productive of the worst of Consequences during the present Disturbances; it is by no means improbable, that Persons in Disguise, charged with Letters from the Governor General, may arrive at one of the Dawk Chokies, and there deliver their Dispatches, where, agreeable to the Postmaster's Orders, which he informs me he has repeated, they must remain to an indefinite Time.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,
Chuprah, Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
the 28th Aug. 1781. &c. &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Cha^r Græme,
Coll^r of S. Sarun, &c.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to the Collector of Sircar Sarun.

To Mr. Charles Græme, Collector of Sircar Sarun.

Sir,

To Mr.
Græme,

We have received your Letters of the 27th and 28th ult. and desire you will continue to afford us such Intelligence as may come to your Knowledge relative to the State of Affairs in Gauzepore.

Fort William,
the 7th Sept. 1781.

We are, &c. &c. &c.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLIII.

Book 518. Page 450.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th October 1781, beginning at Page 450.

Fort William, the 8th of October 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler,
and
John M^rPherson, } Esquires.

The Honourable the Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

§ . (“ (a) The Board taking into Consideration the Circumstances of the rebellious Conduct of Rajah
• “ Cheyt Sing, and being desirous to prevent any ill Effects from his Endeavour to cause a Dis-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1635.

“ affection

Proclamation
relative to
Rajah Cheit
Sing.

“ affection in the other Zemindars of the Country, and at the same Time to manifest their Determination to support the Authority of the Governor General, as well as to promote the Peace and Security of the Inhabitants of these Provinces,

“ Resolved, That the following Proclamation be published and circulated throughout the Provinces.

“ The daring and unexampled Treachery of Rajah Cheyt Sing to our Governor General at Benares on the 16th August last, and the outrageous Cruelty of the said Rajah to those Officers and Sepoys of the Company, over whom Chance gave him an Advantage, are too notorious to be particularly related in this Proclamation.

“ But it is the Duty of this Government to declare to all those who are dependant upon or connected with their Administration, that they are unanimously and most firmly resolved to punish in the most exemplary Manner Acts of such Rebellion towards the Company, and of such Insult to the Honour of the whole English Nation.

“ From the Time that the English were obliged to send Forces to this Country under Colonel Clive, to punish those Nabobs who had unjustly attacked and murdered the peaceable Servants of the Company, or in other Words, from the Time the English took upon them, in their own Defence, the Administration of these Provinces, the Company and the whole English Nation had but one Wish, and their Orders to the Representatives were continually, ‘ that they should act with Justice to every Rank of People in this Country.’

“ It is well known how the Laws of England protect even the lowest against those who are highest in Power, and it is further well known, that the Company, and at Length the Parliament and King of England have endeavoured to bestow, upon every Native of this Country under their Protection, the same Security that an Englishman possesses in England.

“ It was in the true Spirit of these noble Intentions of the Company, and the whole English Nation, that the present Governor General was selected to be at the Head of their Affairs in these Provinces, for it was well known that he was beloved by the Natives, that he respected their Laws and their Customs, and spoke their Language, that he was an Enemy to all Oppression.

“ One strong Proof of his possessing such proper Disposition was testified to the present Rajah Cheyt Sing, who derived his whole Power as Rajah, from the Generosity and Intercession of the Governor General at Benares in 1773.

“ In that Year it is well known, that when Mr. Hastings settled the Treaty of Benares with the late Vizier, the Nabob Sujah ul Dowla, it was with the utmost Difficulty, and as a great Favour, that he obtained from the said Vizier Nabob the Sonud that constituted Cheit Sing Rajah of Benares; this Act of Goodness he did from his Respect for the Memory of the former Raja Bulwant Sing, and in Hopes that Cheit Sing would ever shew himself grateful to the Company.

“ Upon the same Principles of Justice, when the late Vizier in 1776 ceded the Zemindary of Benares to the Company, the Rights held under the Nabob, his former Sovereign, by the Raja, were not only continued to him by the Governor General under the Government of the Company; but new Rights were confirmed upon him, Rights which gave him extraordinary Power: These were the Possession of the Fort of Tuan Pone, the Coinage of the Mint, and the Duties of the Corwalli.

“ The whole of these Grants were settled upon the Raja Cheit Sing, with every Testimony of the Confidence of this Government; but how deep has been his Ingratitude to his Benefactor! how unwarrantable his Rebellion against the Company!

“ And what must be the Repentment of the Company, and of the whole English Nation, when they hear that a Raja, so favoured by them, attempted the Life, and cut off the Followers of that very Governor General, who had been to him the Channel of their Favours, and who hearing of his foolish Attempts at Independance, had trusted himself with a slender Guard in Benares, hoping, by his personal Influence, to recal the Rajah to his Duty, and to get him to assist the Company in the present War—a War, very expensive to the Company, but which, in its Operation, kept the Dominions of the Rajah in Peace and Prosperity; but when the Company and the Nation are given to understand further, that the said Raja had attempted, by Presents and Promises, to foment Distrust and Disaffection among other Zemindars dependant upon the Company, their wonted Mercy can have no Excuse; their Orders must be strong and unalterable to punish, in the severest Manner, such Examples of Ingratitude and Disaffection; and, at the same Time, to reward, with the fullest Favour, those Zemindars, and others dependant upon our Government, who shew their Steadiness and Attachment upon the present Occasion.”)

It will be observed at the same Time by our Superiors, that if the Governor General had been even harsh and unjust in his Conduct to Cheit Sing, that Raja ought to have submitted peaceably, and to have awaited the Justice of the Company, who have, to the Knowledge of all Hindostan, done more than Justice to other Rajas, whom they supposed to have been too severely punished by their Servants, as in the Case of the present Raja of Tanjore.

It is in this Manner that the Company, and the English Nation, will judge of the Conduct of Cheit Sing, and issue their Orders accordingly.

In the same Spirit of Justice, we their Representatives issue this Proclamation, and declare in the most solemn Manner to all the Rajas, Zemindars, Land-holders, and others dependant upon

our Authority, that we shall never sheath the Sword till Justice is done to the Honour of the Company, and that of all England, attached in the Person of their Governor General.

And further, we take this Opportunity to declare, with equal Truth and Solemnity, to all the Rājahs, Zemindars, Land-holders, and others dependant upon our Authority, that we never shall, while we manage the Affairs of this Country, permit the Faith of the Company to be broken to any Person; nor permit any of our Servants or Agents to commit Oppression, or make unjust Exactions of Revenue.

The English, renowned over the Earth for their good Faith, have, upon that Principle towards their Friends, as well as from their Bravery against their Enemies, become the most powerful Nations in the Universe; and we, as their Representatives in these Provinces, should be unworthy of our Situation, if we were less ready to support and reward the Fidelity of those attached to our Government, than to punish those who attempt to insult it.

Fort William,
3d October 1781.

The following Circular Letter is accordingly written with the Proclamation:

Circular.
To the Chiefs,
Collectors,
and Military
Stations.

Sir,

We herewith transmit you Copy of a Proclamation, which we desire you will cause to be made public at the Station where you command.

We are, &c. &c. &c.

Fort William,
3d October 1781.

Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLIV.

Book 518. Page 508.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th October 1781.

Fort William, 29th October 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherson, } Esquires.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

The Honble. the Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Sir,

I beg Leave to introduce, thro' you, to the Notice of the Board, an Instance of Zeal and Attachment to our Government, which, from the peculiar Circumstances under which it was exhibited, merits both a Place on our Records, and a public and warm Acknowledgement.

From Gov.
General.

It will be remembered, that a principal Object of my Journey to these Provinces, was to obtain and facilitate an Interview at Benares with Dewargur Pundit, the Minister of Raja Moodajee Bhoosla, for the Purpose of effecting a final Adjustment of the political Concerns of our Government and that of Berar. The Death of Dewargur Pundit, the News of which reached me Two Days before my Arrival at Benares, and which I repeat with the most sensible Concern, disappointed all the Hopes which I had conceived of forming, by his Means, a solid and permanent Alliance with the Court of Berar.

I was attended in my Journey from Calcutta by Beneram Pundit, the Vakeel of Moodajee Boosla, and his Brother Bissumber Pundit. The Vakeel, during his long Residence with me in that Capacity, had given me constant Proofs of a sincere Disposition to promote the Interests of our Government, whilst he exerted himself to advance those of his Master.

When I retreated from Benares, Beneram Pundit and his Brother, upon the first Intelligence of my Departure, followed, and unattended by a single Servant, joined me on the March, resisting all my Entreaties, and even Injunctions, to return to Benares where their whole Family resided, and where they might have remained in perfect Ease and Security.

On my Arrival at Chunar, I found myself in great and irremediable Distress for Money. The Troops were some Four and others Five Months in Arrears; and as Cheit Sing had the Country on all Sides at his Devotion, I have not the smallest Prospect of obtaining Supplies until the Motions of our Troops, from different Quarters, should open a Communication. It was with Difficulty that

that I found Means to raise so small a Sum as 2,500 Rupees, to distribute amongst the Sepoys for their pressing Necessities. I must add, though foreign from any immediate Subject, that the Sepoys bore their Distresses without expressing the least Impatience under them.

Being accustomed from my Experience of the Interest which Beneram Pundit had always taken in the Success of our Affairs, and as a Kind of Acknowledgement of it, to treat him with a greater Freedom of Communication than other Persons in his Situation, I casually mentioned to him, without any Expectation or Thought of obtaining any Relief from him, the Difficulties under which I laboured for the want of present Subsistence; he instantly, and with some Eagerness, replied, that his Family at Benares were in Possession of a Lack of Rupees, collected in Specie, of which he made me the instant Offer, proposing, that a Battalion of Sepoys should be sent to receive and bring it away; his Brother, at the same Time, offering to accompany the Escort, and to deliver the Money. I thankfully accepted the Offer, and should have adopted the Mode which they recommended for bringing away the Money, had I not been fearful of exposing their Family to the Vengeance of Cheit Sing; and as my Dewan had been left at Benares, I hoped, by his Means, to procure the Treasure to be transported to Chunar, and received their Order for the Delivery of it to him; but in this Expedient I was disappointed, for the Dewan was so concealed, that my Letter could not reach him, and Gopaul Doss the Banker, through whose Agency the intended Plan was to be effected, was about the same Time apprehended, and carried a Prisoner to Lutteefpoor, where the Raja resided. Neither could I, at that Time, devise any other Contrivance to avail myself of Assistance, which had been thus generously pressed upon me. When I returned to Benares, Beneram Pundit renewed the same Tender, and although my Distress for Money was not then Equal in any Degree, to that which had before prompted him to make it, I agreed to accept it, willing to furnish an incontrovertible Proof of his Sincerity in the first Offer, and strengthen the Testimony I have herein given of his steady Attachment to our Government.

The whole Sum, amounting to One Lack of Benares Sicca Rupees, was received between the 30th September and 1st October. I have granted to Beneram Pundit a Bond for the same at the usual Rate of Interest, and in the usual Form, except that it has only my Signature to it. I hope and request that the Board will be pleased to confirm it.

Benares,
13th October 1781.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Agreed, That the Bond granted by the Governor General to Beneram Pundit for One Lack of Benares Sicca Rupees, borrowed of him, be confirmed. And,

Ordered, That Notice be accordingly given to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.

§ (“ (a) Read, another Letter and Enclosure (as follow) from the Governor General.

From Gov.
General.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I attribute it to official Omission, that the Arrival of Mr. Macpherson, and his taking his Seat at the Board, has not been publicly notified to me; and as I have received private Information, which leaves no Doubt of this agreeable Event, I shall not wait until it may be announced to me in Form, but consider Mr. Macpherson as a Member of Administration, and address the Board accordingly.

“ I have the truest Satisfaction in congratulating Mr. Macpherson on his Arrival, and the Board on the Acquisition of a Member, of whom a long and intimate personal Acquaintance enables me to pronounce, that he is by Abilities, Integrity, and Disposition, eminently qualified to assist and support his Colleagues in the present arduous Conjunction, and to cultivate and improve that Harmony in our Councils, so necessary to the Reputation and Success of our Government.

“ The Resident here has communicated to me a Copy of a Proclamation sent him from the Board, with their Orders to publish it.

“ As the Proclamation is circular, and contains some Matters not applicable to the State of these Districts, I apprehend that it has been transmitted to Mr. Markham by Mistake.

“ I observe, with great Pleasure, that the general Tenor of the Board's Proclamation, coincides with that which I have issued; but as it was written before Information of the actual State of Affairs here could be conveyed to them, it contains some Declarations which might tend to weaken the Influence of the new Rajah, which I have taken great Pains to establish, as the most certain means of restoring and preserving the Peace and Tranquillity of the Country. I have, therefore, desired the Resident to postpone the Publication of it, until he receives your further Orders, and, I hope, you will agree with me in revoking that which he has received for its Publication.

“ You will easily believe, that nothing less than an Apprehension of public Inconveniences could induce me to suppress a Proclamation so honourable to my Character, and so flattering to

“ my Feelings ; the liberal and generous Support which the Board have therein afforded me, and
 “ their strong Testimony in Favour of my Conduct, inspires me with the liveliest Sentiments of
 “ Gratitude and Affection, is an ample Recompence for the painful Scenes which I have gone
 “ through, and the best Encouragement to my further Exertions for a happy Termination of the
 “ Troubles, which we have so unexpectedly experienced.

“ It will appear to have been framed at a Time when my Communication with the Board was
 “ known to be obstructed, and issued without my Participation. It will, therefore, have the
 “ happy Effect of proclaiming to the World, the Harmony of Sentiment and Decision which
 “ prevails in our Councils, and cannot fail to strengthen the Influence and Credit of our Govern-
 “ ment, beyond any other Principle which could operate on the public Opinion.

“ In my Letter of the 29th ult. I advised you, that Muhipnarain, the Grandson of the late
 “ Raja Bulwunt Sing, was to be invested with the Rauge and Zemindary of Benares the next Day.

“ This was accordingly performed, and the new Rajah proclaimed with great Form and Solemnity.

“ As a great Number of Persons were present at the Ceremony, and I knew that Reports were
 “ invidiously and industriously propagated, to induce a Belief of a Reconciliation with Cheyt Sing,
 “ I thought it absolutely necessary, in order to obviate the Consequences which would ensue from
 “ any Prospect of an Accommodation, to declare publicly, that Cheyt Sing, and his Brother
 “ Sujan Sing, by their Treachery and Rebellion, had forfeited the Protection of our Government,
 “ and that I never would consent to the Restoration or Re-admission, in any Form, of either of
 “ them, or any of their Descendants, either to the Rauge Zemindary, or any Kind of Authority,
 “ nor to any Conditions of Pardon, either for their Lives or Fortune.

“ Previous to this Event, I had issued a Proclamation, of which I now enclose you a Copy, and
 “ must request your Indulgence for not having transmitted it sooner, in which my Intention has been
 “ prevented by the Number of Objects which have required my immediate and personal Attention.

“ I purpose to forward to the Board, with all possible Dispatch, a succinct Narrative of Trans-
 “ actions from my Arrival at Benares. This will also contain many other Matters which ought,
 “ in the regular Order of Business, to have been reported to the Board at the Time in which they
 “ passed, but for the above Circumstances have been delayed.

“ It is a very flattering Reflection to me, that my Sentiments and Proceedings have been exactly
 “ conformable to those of the Board, in a Situation of great Difficulty and Delicacy, and at a
 “ Time when I could not obtain the Advantage of their Counsel, as it is a Circumstance which
 “ will convey to the World the clearest Conviction of the Rectitude of my Intentions, and the
 “ Propriety of my Conduct.

“ Benares,

“ 18th October 1781.

“ I have the Honour to be,

(Signed) “ Warren Hastings.”

“ Be it known to the Zemindars, Aumils, Riots, and all the Inhabitants of the Zemindary of
 “ Benares, &c. That, whereas Raja Cheite Sing by many Acts of Rebellion and Perfidy, and the
 “ Murder of a Number of English Officers, Sepoys, and other Dependants on the Government
 “ of the Company, who were unarmed, has totally forfeited his Right to the Zemindary of Be-
 “ nares, &c. and become amenable to the Justice of the Company ; it is therefore made known
 “ and proclaimed, that Cheite Sing, and his Brother Sujan Sing, and their Descendants, have
 “ from this Period no further Right or Interest in the Zemindary of the said Province ; and all the
 “ Zemindars and Ryots are required to withhold their Obedience and Submission from him ;
 “ otherwise they will be punished accordingly : And whereas, by the Sedition of Cheite Sing,
 “ this Country has fallen into Confusion and Alarms, Assurances of Protection are hereby given
 “ to the Zemindars and other Inhabitants of this Country, and they are invited to repair to
 “ their former Places of Residence, and resume their usual Occupations in perfect Security : And
 “ lest any should entertain Apprehensions on Account of their Misdemeanors : it is declared,
 “ That the past Offences of all the Inhabitants of this Country, who shall conform to this Order,
 “ are pardoned. Further, every Zemindar and Aumil who shall, within the Space of One Month,
 “ repair to the Presence of the Governor General, or Major William Popham, Commander of the
 “ Forces in the Field, and make their Submissions, shall be pardoned ; and such as on Account
 “ of the Distance of the Road, or any other valid Reasons, cannot attend in Person, must send
 “ the Vakeels for this Purpose with proper Credentials : But be it known, that the Persons of

Inclosed in the
Gov. Gene-
ral's Letter,
18th October.

“ Rajah Cheit Sing, and his Brother Sujan Sing are * exempted from this Pardon ; and the Town * Sic in Orig.
 “ of Gopygunge, of which the Inhabitants have been particularly active in this Rebellion, and have
 “ committed many Acts of Sedition, and even Bloodshed on many of the Dependants of this Go-
 “ vernment, shall be destroyed, and the Inhabitants thereof punished, on a due Enquiry into their
 “ Crimes ; such Persons as, availing themselves of these Troubles, shall have plundered and oppressed
 “ the Inhabitants of the City of Benares, and such as shall have committed Murder on peaceable
 “ Passengers, shall be rendered accountable for the same in the due Course of Justice.

“ The above is a true Copy of the Proclamation, made public in the Persian Language, at
 “ Benares, on the 29th September 1781.

(Signed) “ E. Hay, Suby.” §

Read, the following Letter, and Enclosures, from the Sub Secretary.

From the
SubSecretary.

Honble. Sir,
I have the Honour to obey the Governor General's Directions in forwarding to you the enclosed Letter from Major William Popham to the Honble. Board.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Benares,
13th October 1781.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secry. to
the Honble. Board.

From Major
Popham, en-
closed in the
Sub Secre-
tary's Letter
of the 13th
October.

Gentlemen,

The Want of Communication some Time, and the great Hurry of Operations since, have hitherto prevented me from doing myself the Honour of acquainting you of the Proceedings of this Detachment, which I hope you will excuse.

The Governor General on the Rebellion of Raja Cheit Sing was pleased to order me to take the Command of the Troops destined to act against him, which consisted (after being some Time in the Collection) of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 2d Regiment of Europeans, the Corps of Foreign Rangers, a Detachment of Artillery of Forty-nine Europeans, and a Battalion and Half of Lascars commanded by Captain Hill, with Two Eighteen Pounders, an Eight-inch Mortar, Two Eight-inch Howitzers, Two Five and Half Ditto, and Ten Six Pounders, the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment, the 7th, 19th, 30th, and 35th Regiments of Sepoys, and Five hundred of the Vizier's Body Guard, commanded by Lieut. Polhill, who had also Two Guns, Five and Half Pounders,

The Rajah, with an Army of near Thirty thousand irregular Troops, had posted himself with the main Body in and about the Fort of Lutteespore, environed on all Sides by high Hills and thick Tangles, on One Face a Strong Entrenchment was thrown up, flanked with Towers, on which were mounted some Cannon.

Four of his principal Sarders, with about Five thousand Foot and One thousand Horse, were stationed at Putata, a small but strong Fort equally advantageous in Point of Situation and natural Strength as Lutteespore; here also were strong Entrenchments at the Edge of the Tangle in which the Enemy encamped.

It being determined if possible to cut off the Rajah's Retreat to Bijee Ghur, Major Crabb was ordered, with his Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the 6th, and Lieut. Polhill's Corps, with Four Six Pounders, through the Hills to a Pass at the Back of Lutteespore, with Directions to wait there the Success of that Part of the Detachment under my Command; also to destroy a Quantity of Ammunition and Stores which was said to have been in a Town on the Road.

I marched from Chunar on the 16th ultimo, as did Major Crabb, and on my Arrival at Pateeta found it necessary to erect a Battery for the Eighteen Pounders, which being done, proper Breaches were effected; on the 19th and in the Morning of the 20th the Place was stormed by the Native Grenadiers of the Line under Captain, now Major Lane, supported by the 30th and 2d Battalion of the 35th Regiment, the Whole commanded by Major Roberts, who succeeded in this Attack, with very little Opposition; the Enemy not only fled from their Entrenchments, but evacuated the Fort in the greatest Confusion, leaving all their Cannon behind; the Want of Cavalry on our Side occasioned their effecting the Escape of their Baggage, which had been moved out of this Entrenchment some Days before.

The Behaviour of the Officers and Men on this Occasion will appear from a Copy of the Governor General's Orders issued immediately after, which I have enclosed for your Perusal.

Major Crabb the same Morning defeated a considerable Body of the Enemy's Troops, who were advantageously posted to intercept his Progress; these Two Victories so alarmed the Raja, that he left Lutteespore in the greatest Confusion, which was immediately plundered by his own Troops, all of whom except about Two thousand five hundred fled to their several Homes.

The Rajah, by an unfrequented Route, reached Bijee Ghur the next Morning, but after having given some Instructions to the Kelladar left his Family in the Place and fled to Agowree, a Fort upon the Soane close on the Borders of his own District, with a Quantity of Treasure said to amount to a Khrore of Rupees on Elephants and Camels.

Major Moses Crawford, with the Regiment and Captain Lalt's Troop, joined me the 21st; Major Crabb, on the 22d, marched into Letuspore, and there being now no further Services for Major Roberts's Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the 6th, Lieut. Polhill's Corps, and the Eighteen Pounders, they were sent to Chunar there to wait the Governor General's Orders; Major Balfour on the same Day took Possession of Ramnaghur without Opposition.

On the 24th the Detachment moved to Letuspore, and the 29th arrived before this Place; where such Dispositions have been made as will I hope make it a speedy Acquisition. The Fort is in good Repair, with a Hall and Towers verging close to the Steep of the highest Hill I have ever seen fortified in the Country.

Major James Crawford, with his Corps and One Battalion, is at present detached in Pursuit of the Rajah, who has left Agowree, and fled farther off, with Intentions to take Protection in Bundelkhund. So much Time has unavoidably been given to escape, that I have little Hope of his falling

falling into our Hands. Major Crawford has placed a Garrison in Agonree, which was evacuated on his Approach.

Camp near Bijery Ghur,
9th October 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W^m Popham.

Orders by the Governor General.

The Governor General having himself had an Opportunity of surveying the Intrenchments and Fort of Pateeta, desires to publish to the Army the Sense which he entertains of the Zeal and Abilities of Major Popham in planning so difficult an Attack, and of the great good Conduct of Majors Roberts and Gardiner, and the rest of the Officers of the Detachment for their Assistance in the Execution of it.

Enclosed in
Major Pop-
ham's Letter
of 9th of
October.

The Governor General expresses his particular Satisfaction at the firm and intrepid Behaviour of the Grenadiers under the Command of Capt. Lane, to whose gallant Example, followed and supported by the steady Courage and Discipline of the rest of the Troops, it may be principally attributed that a Place of such great Strength has been reduced, and almost without Loss.

Enclosed in
Major Pop-
ham's Letter
9th October.

The Governor General, in Testimony of the Merit and Conduct of Capt. Lane, promotes him to the Rank of Major by Brevet.

Chunar,
22d September 1781.

(Signed) W^m Palmer,

Mil^y Sec^y.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLV.

Book 518. Page 667.

Consultation and Appendix of the 3d December 1781.

Fort William, 3d December 1781.

At a Council; Present,

Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

Secret Dept
Monday.

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Service at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

The Proceedings of the 26th ultimo read and approved.

Received the following Letter from the Governor General.

Gentlemen,

In a short Letter, dated the 5th of this Month, I informed you that I had on that Day concluded the Settlement of this Zemindary, for the fixt and perpetual yearly Jumna of Forty Lacks of Rupees, with a Deduction of Rupees 6,66,666 10 10, being the Amount of Two Months Collections estimated in equal Divisions for the current Year. I have now the Honour to send you the following Papers, which comprehend all the Accounts and Deeds appertaining to this Transaction.

Governor
General,
21st Nov;

N^o 1. Abstract Account of the annual Jumna or Rent Roll of the Zemindarry of Rajah Cheit Sing, according to the Pottahs for the last Year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the Farmers, delivered to me by the Resident.

2. A particular Account of the Revenues of Benares, &c. for the Year 1184, delivered to me by the Raja through his Naib.

3. Abstract Account of Ditto for Ditto—Ditto.

4. An Account Particulars of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Year 1188—by Ditto.

5. Abstract Account of Ditto—for Ditto—by Ditto.

6. Account of the Revenues of Gazeppore, by a Person formerly in Office at that Place.

7. Form of the general Settlement concluded with Raja Mehipnarain.

7 A.—Abstract of Allowances paid for the Support of distressed Families and Men of Piety and Learning, and Copy of my Resolution on this Subject.

7 B.—Paper relative to a Grant of certain Villages, granted to the Tackeers of the Macbarrah of Shaw Cossim Sulimany and Shaw Waffel at Chunar.

8. Translation of the Pottah, granted to Raja Mehipnarain, conformable to No. 7.

9. Copy of the Cabooleah, conformable to the above, executed by Raja Mehipnarain.

10. Kistbundee for the current Year 1189.

[14 K]

11 Ditto;

11. Ditto, for the Year 1190, and for ever.

12. Agreement of Raja Mehpnarian for Payment of the Arrears of the Year 1188, by the actual Collections.

13. Paper of Request presented to the Governor General by Raja Mehpnarian, with the Governor General's Answer annexed.

I shall now proceed to the Explanation of the preceding Accounts.

You will obviously perceive, that the Six first Numbers served as the Materials on which the Settlement was formed; the First is an Estimate of the Collections received by Raja Cheyt Sing, and was delivered to me by the Resident: It corresponds in its total Amount with my Recollection of a similar Account, which was formerly in my Possession, and sufficiently with the Account, No. 6, for the Presumption of its Authenticity. As it was the best Account I was able to obtain, and the Accounts delivered by the Naib, were confessedly made up of imperfect Materials; as all the Accounts having been either carried away by Cheit Sing or destroyed, and all the principal Officers of the Revenue who could give any Information on the Subject having accompanied him in his Flight, I made this the Ground for forming the new Settlement.

Although I am convinced that with proper Management the Zemindarry might yield an Amount considerably exceeding that which I have taken as the Estimate of its Value; yet I must express my Apprehensions that, unless the Naib can find Means to avail himself of better official Assistance than he at present possesses, his real Profits will fall below their allowed Amount, and on that Account I have encouraged him to hope, that if he shall prove himself diligent in his Office and punctual in the Discharge of his Kists to the Company, he may hereafter obtain from the Indulgence of the Board some Remission from the stipulated Jumna, whenever the actual Demands of the Company shall be lessened, and the State of their Treasury will admit of it; and this I shall recommend as an Act of Generosity becoming their former Relation to this Province, and equally warranted by the Principles of a good Policy: For there are certain Lines beyond which the Exaction of a public Revenue will not only defeat its own Purpose but operate as effectually a Reduction, as an intentional Act of Bounty could do, but it is not my Wish to engage the present Attention of the Board in the Discussion upon this Subject, my Desire being only to premise what I may hereafter find necessary to introduce to their further Consideration, so that any future Proposition may not appear to arise wholly from the instant Occasion of it.

I now proceed to the Explanation of the Particulars of the Settlement, as contained in the Account, No. 7: The first Deduction, made from the Gross estimated Jumna of R^s 53,06,002, 12 is the Sum of R^s 61,496 granted in Jagheers, and other Alienations; the First is a Jagheer granted to Beneram Pundit of the yearly Amount of R^s 25,000. I have already acquainted the Board with the faithful Services of this Man and his Family during the late Troubles, which I can take upon me to assure the Board whatever was our Opinion of them at the Time; and however repugnant it may be to our National Character to regard any Situation of Affairs with the Eye of Dependancy, were considered universally by all but ourselves, equally by Friend and by Foe as utterly desperate. To the Merits of Beneram Pundit and his Brother on this Occasion I must add a long Series of Attachment and effectual Service, from the Year 1773 to the present Time. Though the immediate Servants and confidential Ministers of a Foreign State, to the constitutional Members of which they have always professed an almost enthusiastic Devotion, they have zealously adopted all my Views for the Promotion of a Connection between their Government and ours.

For this Purpose Beneram Pundit, at my Requisition, made one Journey to Nangpour, and attended Colonel Leslie and Colonel Goddard in the first Operations of their Detachment; another of the Brothers still attends General Goddard in the same Capacity, and has been of great Use by his Letters in refuting the false Representations which were made from Poona to the Government of Berar, of the Events of the War. Beneram Pundit proceeded to Nangpore, and chiefly at my Requisition, returned with a Constitution much impaired by the customary Effects of the malignant Climate of the Rout lying between Calcutta and Nangpore, so to his Influence I entirely ascribe the generous Conduct of that Government to ours in many signal Instances, which stand recorded on our Consultations, and will be universally acknowledged when Time shall have effaced the Prejudices with which they have been and perhaps still are represented by some: And to him I owe the Influence which I myself possessed with the late Dewan Dewagur Pundit and its Effects while he was living. In the same Spirit of common Attachment Bissumber Pundit, the younger Brother, went instructed by me to Chunnajee Baboo, the Commander of the Army, employed last Year in the Province of Orissa, and assisted Mr. Anderson in his Negotiations. In all these Instances I have considered and treated them equally as the Friends of our Government and the faithful Servants of their own; and wherever, I have been, one or both have been my constant Attendants.

If these Services shall be admitted as meritorious, although they should be ascribed to Motives of personal Respect to myself, still let it be considered that it was in my Character of the First and executive Member of our State that I received such Instances of it, or could have the Means of inspiring it; and that I doubt whether a national Attachment in an alien Breast can either grow or subsist on any other Principle.

For all these united Reasons I have thought it incumbent upon me to recompence the Merits of this Family by the seasonable Grant of a public Income derived from the Settlement of the Province in which they resided, and in the Recovery of which to our Authority they have made to themselves so near an Interest.

The Board have been pleased to repose so generous a Confidence in me, that I persuade myself that I shall not need their Excuse for having determined this Act by my own Authority: It was necessary to include it in the Settlement, as it would have been the Source of much Embarrassment, and given Rise to unreasonable Claims, had it been ordered after the Settlement had been concluded: I might indeed have applied to the Board and received their Answer in sufficient Time for the Conclusion of the Settlement, had I known that the latter would have been so long delayed, but it had been from the Beginning my Intention to form it immediately on my Return to Benares, and I was only prevented from finishing it sooner by the Delays and Procrastinations of others which I could not conquer.

Upon this Subject I have only to add, that the Bounty of our Government has been rarely exercised on such Occasions;—that no Occasion ever did more justly demand the Exertion of that Principle; and that it is one of the Duties of Government, as it is one of its best Instruments, to exercise it for the Reward of past, and for the Encouragement of future Deserts.

The next Article will require little Explanation, and no Apology. Bundoo Cawn, whose Name is affixed to a Jagher of 2000 R^s annual Rent, is an Inhabitant of the Town of Chunar; he attended Captain Blair in the unfortunate Attempt on Ramnagur, and on the Battle fought at Patua, and was of much Service to that Officer on both Occasions by his Knowledge of the Ground, and by a natural good Understanding which enabled him to apply that Knowledge to the Incidents before him. This Man suggested the Expedition which was afterwards formed to take Possession of the Passes lying behind Lutteefpore, by an unknown and secret Route, and was himself the Guide of the Detachment: Although his former Services and that which he offered upon the Occasion were gratuitous, yet, as the Success of the Enterprize appeared to me from his Description of it likely to prove the Crisis of the War, I thought it advisable to secure his Fidelity and animate his Exertions by such Increments as were likely to operate with the greatest Power on a Man in his Rank and Situation in Life; I promised him a Jagher in any Part of the Company's Dominions, of which he should make Choice, to the Amount of One thousand Rupees clear yearly Rent, if the Enterprize succeeded; the Event proved the Justice of his Advice, and the Truth of his Representations, and his Conduct in the Course of it, obtained the most favourable Testimony of Major Crabb, the Officer who commanded the Party; on his Return to Chunar I instantly granted him a Pervanna for the Village of Jellaalpore, of which I had allowed him to make Choice, situated in the Purgunna of Patuta; he himself told me that it yielded a Revenue exceeding 1500 Rupees, and to prevent future Disputes, if it were more, I have inserted it at the round Sum of Two thousand.

Jaggernaut Sing, late Commandant in the Third Regiment of Sepoys, having been strongly recommended to me by Colonel Muir Auckmuty and other Officers of Rank, whose Recommendation at this Time had particular Weight with me, for a Provision in his declining Years, after having passed Thirty of his Life in faithful and meritorious Service, I procured for him a Jagher in this Zemindarry to the yearly Value of 1200 Rupees. I am persuaded that the Board will admit the Expediency as well as the Justice and Humanity of making a more comfortable Provision than our ordinary Invalid Establishment allows for such Native Soldiers, as have merited the particular Attention of their Superiors; and I flatter myself that the present Instance, as well as the Principle on which it is founded, will meet with their Approval.

The last Article will be explained in the separate Paper, No. 7 A. It is a simple Act of Justice, and I was pleased that our Government should have the Credit of passing it; on the same Principle I issued a Sunnud for the Restoration of certain Villages, which are a Part of the original Endowment of Two Durghas in the Precincts of Chunar; the Particulars of this Claim are set forth in the accompanying Paper No. 7. B.: These form no Part of the Diminution of the Revenue.

With Respect to the other Deductions, they stand exactly as they were stated by the Naib himself, except the last Article, which I myself inserted merely for Adjustment, that it might make the remaining Sum of the net Jumna clear 40 Lacks; at which Amount I had predetermined to fix it.

The Accounts of the Settlement N^{os} 8, 9, 10, and 11 require no Explanation; the Deduction allowed for the present Year, from the first Jumna for Devastations, is accounted for in the Sum itself. In the unequal Sums of the Kistbundee I was compelled to yield to the pertinacious Instances of the Family, I should have been better pleased that so large a Sum had not been thrown upon the last Month of the Year, but this Advantage may and ought to be derived from it, that as it has enabled them to make their Payments with greater Facility, it will leave them without Excuse if they fail in any Part of them.

The Agreement, No. 12. passed against my Inclination, as well as my Advice; a substantial Revenue having been obtained to the Company, I wished to pay more Regard to their Credit than to the Prosecution of any immediate Interests which were not of essential Importance: I knew that an Enquiry might serve for an Instrument of Gratification of private Influence, and wished to

to prevent the Temptation. Having already allowed the Sum of R⁶ 66,666 10 10⁰⁰ as a Deduction from the first Years Junna, I wished to bring the Raja to agree to payment of the Arrears due upon his Prodecessor for the last Year, amounting to the Sum of R⁴ 63,006 5 8, in Lieu of the Agreement since made, but this he would not consent to; what he is to pay upon this Account therefore remains open for future Inquiry.

The Paper of Requests, No. 13, as it preceded the Settlement, ought regularly to have been inserted before it, but as the Settlement itself was not affected by it, it may stand in its present Place.

Respecting the 1st Request, I had very early apprized the Raja through his Naib, that I should not allow him the Exercise of any Privilege or Authority on which an Opinion of Independency could be founded; that the Mint, the Cutwally or Police of the Town of Benares, and the Administration of Justice to its Inhabitants; the Power of levying Forces and maintaining Fortresses, were commonly understood as Kinds of Royalties, or Appurtenances of the Sovereign State, which therefore could not be allowed to him consistently with his Relation to the Company, nor with the Expectations which they would naturally form on the Experience of the past Troubles in the Arrangement which I might make for the future Administration of this Province.

I have directed him to deliver over Charge of the Mint to the Resident, whom I have also ordered to receive it, and to conduct the Business of it until he shall have your final Orders respecting it; to ascertain the Amount of the annual Revenue paid from it to Raja Cheyt Sing during the last Five Years, that the Average thereof may be carried to the Credit of the present Raja in the Payment of his Revenue to Government; to erect proper Offices for the Services of the Mint, which to my great Surprise I find have been performed to this Time in the private House of the Daroga; and to form and report to me a proper Establishment for the Mint on the most frugal Valuation.

I beg leave to recommend the actual Resident as well qualified to conduct this Business; and to request that you will be pleased to continue him in the Charge of it.

I have already advised you very fully of the Appointments which I have vested in the Person of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, respecting the Police and Administration of Justice in the Town of Benares: The Insertion of the other Articles comprised in this Request arose from my having directed them to be abolished, because they appeared to me to be discreditable and impolitic: The following is a List of the Particulars.

1. Nekaufs.

Duties on the Sale of Horses—oppressive Tax, and inconsiderable in its Amount. It was not my Intention to make this an express Prohibition; but having marked it with other Articles which I thought improper in the List of Revenues, collected by the Aumcen of Benares; it was considered as an express Prohibition, and I chose to let it stand with that Construction.

2. Taxes levied on Strangers.

Consisting of the following Heads. 1st. Dustore Perdassy, or Duties levied on Pilgrims. 2d. Dullawlee Perdrassy, or Sums paid by the Brokers to buy and sell for the Pilgrims.

3. Talafshce.

Duties taken on the Examination of Persons travelling from Benares.

4. Kummar Conna.

Revenue paid by the Keeper of Gaming Houses.

5. Dustore upon Rings.

A Revenue paid by the Sellers of Rings, usually bought by Pilgrims.

The 2d, 3d, and 5th Articles have been often represented to me as grievous Impositions, no less in their Amount than in the Mode of levying them, and a great Discouragement to Strangers whom the Spirit of Devotion might induce to come to Benares; the Abolition in itself a popular Act and extending its Influence to every Part of India, is likely to repay the Loss arising from it by the Inducement which it will afford to greater Numbers to resort to Benares, in the Proportion of the Immunity which it presents to them.

The 4th Article was too scandalous to pass before my Notice without being prohibited.

2d Request. The Zemindars to whom the Article alludes are as follows:

Buggut Sing	—	—	—	Zemindar of Chowfa,
Eedel Sing	—	—	—	of Agore,
Gooindjeet	—	—	—	of Kunteet,
Bikram Majett	—	—	—	of sundry Villages in Zemora,
Ally Azeem Cawn	—	—	—	of Gauzipore,
Dubjeet Sing	—	—	—	of Bidjigur.

As these Persons shewed a Zeal for the Service of our Government, and a Desire of being useful to us during the late Troubles, I have thought it proper that their Conduct should not pass without the Retribution due to it, and for that Purpose have directed that they be restored to the Possession of the Lands to which they have hereditary Claims; I shall also give Orders to the Resident to pay them annually, whilst they continue out of the Management of their respective Districts, an Allowance proportionate

proportionate to the Jumna of each as soon as that can be ascertained: The remaining Requests require no Explanation or Comment.

I will not engage the Time of the Board longer than to express my Hope that the Explanations which I have given of my Proceedings in forming the Settlement will be satisfactory; the Process of the Business I left to Mr. Anderson, to whom I am much indebted for the Pains and Diligence with which he assisted me in bringing it to a Conclusion; much remained to be done in Detail at the Time of his Departure on another Service, which of Course fell upon my Hands with other Business; to this Cause I must beg the Board to attribute my Delays in making the Report of my Proceedings, and any Deficiencies that may appear in it.

I have the Honour, &c.

Chunar Ghur,
21st November 1781.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered that the Enclosures in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

§ (a) (" Resolved that the following Reply be written to the Governor General:

" Honourable Sir,

" We have received your Letter of the 21st of November with the 13 different Enclosures and authenticated Vouchers, in which you have very fully explained in Detail your final Settlement of the Province and Revenues of Benares.

" We had the Honour of receiving some Time before, your Letter of the 1st November, in which you communicated for our Approbation your Establishment of a Native Police, with the necessary Regulations for the Protection of the Civil and Religious Interests of the Inhabitants and Visitors of the City of Benares.

" Though you have very properly confined the Communication of those respective Arrangements to separate Dispatches, it is with the sincerest Pleasure we find, upon the most attentive Perusal of them, that we are justified in confirming your Arrangements under one united Head of Approbation.

" Distressed as we are in our Finances, it was neither for the Honour nor the Interest of the Company to raise the Jumna of that Zemindary beyond 40 Lacks, the Sum which you have stipulated. Having reserved the Military Command of the Province, exclusively to the Company and their Troops, there can be no Danger of a second Convulsion, and the Renterships and Jagheers which you have bestowed upon those Hindoos who proved their Attachment to us in the late Troubles, will serve to strengthen our System by holding forth our Justice and Gratitude as a Government.

" At this Distance, and unacquainted as we are with the Scene of your Revenue Establishment, and the Characters and Dispositions of the principal Inhabitants, we depend implicitly upon the Labour and Impartiality with which you have evidently investigated and regulated this important Concern; had we been even upon the Spot we could have given you but little Assistance; the Difficulties in which you were so critically involved, during the Troubles of the Province, and your personal Influence and Assiduity, with your Knowledge of the Language, gave you the most decided Advantages to ascertain the State of the Country, the Merits and Rights of its principal Inhabitants, and finally to establish the Administration best adapted to the Prosperity of the People, and the Stability of our Controul.

" If there are any Points of your Adjustments in the Revenue which we would wish to discuss particularly, we shall leave them till your Return, when you can satisfy us in every Respect.

" Upon the Subject of your Establishment of a Native Police in the City of Benares, with the very meritorious Protection you have secured to all Indians for the free Indulgence of their Religious Institutions in that Capital sacred to them in every Respect, we can speak with decided Conviction. The Object reflects Honour upon your Country; the Execution upon yourself.

" We observe with extreme Satisfaction the infinite Pains you have taken upon this Subject; we cannot suggest a possible Improvement upon the Regulations of the Police; you seem to have been anxious to form it upon the Ground of an Independance of the Rajah, and even of the Influence of the Resident. From this just Caution, the decided Power is lodged in the Chief Magistrate, and ultimately in a summary Degree. The universal good Character of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, whom you have placed at its Head, justifies every Confidence in him. But though the speedy Execution of Justice at a Distance from the Seat of Government, is found in most Countries a necessary Check upon the Perversion of Court Influence, we should be apt to suspect that the Powers of Ally Ibrahim Cawn may hereafter fall into Hands that may abuse their temporary Independance; yet we confess ourselves unable to draw the Line between the efficient Power necessary to command the Peace in this Country, even by its supposed Terrors, and the Power that is restricted from immediate Abuse, and yet should be effectual.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1638.

“ We regret that the Incapacity of the more dignified Characters of the Gentoo Religion, to
 “ conduct the Management of such a Trust prevented you, and must ever do so, from promoting
 “ them to this high Office. If, at the same Time, it should be understood and published, that
 “ a Complaint from the higher Institutions of the Gentoo Religion, would always be considered by
 “ this Government as a sufficient Warrant for the Removal and Trial of this Officer, the Difficulty
 “ might be accommodated, but we only venture to hazard this Idea.

“ Your guarded Attention to the Security and Convenience of the Pilgrims, and your Abolition
 “ of those Taxes and Embarrassments which had grown against them, from the Rapacity of a cor-
 “ rupt Government, are peculiarly to your Credit. Indeed, when we reflect upon the Progress
 “ which our Arms have made in this distant Country, and when we think of that noble tolerating
 “ Principle of our Nation, which glories in indulging Religions with civil Liberty, we cannot but
 “ consider the most humane and delicate Respect for the Religious Institutions of the Nations we
 “ have subdued, as a Justice as a Justice * which we owe them, and in the Performance of which
 “ the Legislator must ever feel the most valuable Reward; even in a Political View, your Arrange-
 “ ments upon this Subject are interesting, and may lead to the most important Consequences. All
 “ Indostan, from the Source of the Ganges at Cape Comorin, is interested in the happy Regulation
 “ of the Police of Benares, and the unpolluted Tranquillity of its Colleges; the leading Marattas,
 “ with whom we are at War, are strongly attached to this supposed Residence of the Purity of their
 “ Religion. From these Considerations, we beg Leave to suggest to you, whether it would not be
 “ proper to publish in the different Languages of India, the Regulations you have adopted? A very
 “ short Time will spread them over all Indostan, which, with the Reports of the Pilgrims upon
 “ their Return, cannot but impress the Natives with the mild Liberality and Attention of our
 “ Government.

“ Even among the different Nations of Europe, whose learned Enquiries have been of late par-
 “ ticularly directed to the Religious Antiquities and early Knowledge of the Sciences in this Coun-
 “ try, it will be Matter of Satisfaction and Admiration, and of consequent Credit to our Govern-
 “ ment, that Benares, in which you was so critically exposed, should remain so deeply indebted to
 “ your careful Regulation and Protection. Upon our Parts, we shall only claim the Merit of not
 “ being indifferent to so great an Object in its liberal as well as political Light; and we shall
 “ heartily accede to any Measure which you may think proper to adopt, to improve or strengthen
 “ your Regulations.

“ Fort William,
 the 3d December 1781.

“ We are, &c.
 Edw. Wheler,
 John Macpherson.”)

§

Appendix to Consultation, 3d December 1781.

(a) [ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Annual Jumma or Rent Roll of the Zemindarry of Rajah Cheyte Sing, and according to the Pottahs of the Farmers for the Fuffille Year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the Farmers.

NAMES of the PERGUNNAHS.	RENTERS NAMES.	Annual Grosse Jumma.	Annual Jumma of Jagheers.	Net Annual Jumma paid into the Rajah's Treasury.
SIRKAR GAZIPOOR PERGUNNAHS.				
Pergunnah Cawnpore —	— — —	18,000	— —	18,000
D° Sidepoor and Bittree —	Offan Sing — —	73,000	50,000	23,000
D° Byreabad —	Suddah Nund — —	30,000	12,000	18,000
D° Seidabad —	Jagger Deo Sing — —	60,000	10,000	50,000
D° Kurnah —	Omrow Sing Tockrie —	58,000	8,000	50,000
Havillee Ghazipoor —	Aggaminde — —	1,01,000	11,000	90,000
Town of Ghazipoor —	— — —	50,000	— —	50,000
Jehoorabad —	Jagger Deo Sing — —	1,30,000	15,000	1,15,000
Currah Dimma —	Jackrow Omrow Sing —	50,000	— —	50,000
Mahommedabad —	Monear Sing — —	1,25,000	15,100	1,09,900
Bulleiah —	— — —	— —	— —	— —
Khareed —	Meer Sheriff Ally — —	4,90,000	40,000	4,50,000
Pachoter, &c. —				
Chounfah —	Boet Sing Tocri — —	1,15,000	— —	1,15,000
Zemineah —	Boet Sing Tocri — —	2,00,000	15,000	1,85,000
Nugrah Zemindarry —	— — —	25,000	— —	25,000
Total Amount Sirkar Ghauzipoor, Rup'		15,25,000	1,76,100	13,48,900
SIRKAR CHUNAR.				
Pergunnah Baggoat —	Ramjewan Sing — —	3,00,000	30,000	2,70,000
Haville —				
Narrone —				
Pateeta —				
Mowy —				
Mowarry —	Baboo Monear Sing —	80,000	— —	80,000
Bovilly —				
Kerah —	In Aummannee to the Rajah —	90,000	— —	90,000
Mujivar, an Half Division —	— — —	20,000	— —	20,000
Doos —	In Aummannee to the Rajah —	36,000	— —	36,000
Rattoopoor and Ramnagar Town —	— — —	75,000	— —	75,000
Luttifpoor —	— — —	22,000	— —	22,000
Sattafghur —	Sujan Sing — —	25,000	— —	25,000
Burhur Beechagur —	— — —	80,000	— —	80,000
Matatch —	Durbeechey Sing — —	50,000	25,000	25,000
Burrah —	Bogut — —	45,000	10,000	35,000
Total Sirkar Chunar Rup'		8,23,000	65,000	7,58,000

NAMES of the PERGUNNAHS.	RENTERS NAMES.	Annual Grosse Jumma.	Annual Jumma of Jagheers.	Net Annual Jum- ma paid into the Rajah's Treasury.
SIRKAR BENARES.				
Aumeeny — — —	— — —	1,40,000	— —	1,40,000
Seopoor — — —	Kalbally Beg — —	65,000	— —	65,000
Kuttehur — — —	Ditto — — —	97,000	15,000	82,000
Narrainpoor — — —	Villages — — —	40,000	— —	40,000
Ogara — — —				
Rampoor — — —				
Chendipoor — — —				
Kutewar — — —				
Omerow — — —				
Moonderry — — —				
Etaloo — — —				
Lotah — — —	Sunken Rutten — —	32,000	— —	32,000
Chittapoor — — —	Pertaab Rooder — —	9,000	— —	9,000
Tickree — — —	— — —	16,000	— —	16,000
Seeck — — —	In Amanaunce to the Rajah — —	90,000	— —	90,000
Kuffwar — — —	— — —	1,50,000	— —	1,50,000
Bailley — — —	Omrow Sing — —	50,000	— —	50,000
Mudjwah and Kerona — —	Ramjeewan Sing — —	25,000	— —	25,000
Afraul and Aughtgongwa — —	Ditto — —	1,00,000	— —	1,00,000
Town Seepoor — — —	Reza Cooley Khan — —	55,000	— —	55,000
Jekney — — —	Daljeet Sing — —	30,000	10,000	20,000
Total Sirkar Benares - Rup'		8,99,000	25,000	8,74,000
SIRKAR JOWNPOOR.				
Kowl — — —	Adjeeb Sing — —	88,000	— —	88,000
Kherawkut — — —	Monear Sing — —	53,000	5,000	48,000
Chanoak — — —	Kalbally Beg — —			
Tunwagur — — —	A Zemindan — —			
Kals Jownpoor — — —	Saheb Khan — —	3,25,000	25,000	3,00,000
Kubber Deepoor — — —	The Rajah's Brother-in Law — —	3,00,000	0,000	24,000
Monghur — — —	Daljeet Sing — —	95,000	10,000	85,000
Garwar — — —	Sujan Sing — —	1,00,000	15,000	85,000
Gaffah — — —	In Aumannee to the Rajah — —	72,000	— —	72,000
Khupperhah — — —	Deiron Sing — —	12,000	— —	12,000
A Talook of — — —	Moote Lolls — —	5,000	— —	5,000
Town Jownpoor — — —	Fyzoolah Beg — —	— —	— —	— —
Buddowy — — —	{ Ram Bux, Sujan Sing, Dul- jeet Sing, Taumand Sing }	4,00,000	25,000	3,75,000
Murriahhoo — — —	Sundry People — —	4,75,000	25,000	4,50,000
Total Sirkar Jownpoor - R'		16,55,000	1,11,000	15,44,000
C A N T E E T.				
Canteet — — —	Reza Cooley Khan — —	3,75,000	— —	3,75,000
Kheiraghur pays the Nabob } R' 1,75,000 }	Lallordoo Sing — —	25,000	15,000	10,000
ABSTRACT of the above Account.				
Sirkar Gazipour — — —	— — —	15,25,000	1,76,100	13,48,900
Sirkar Chunar — — —	— — —	8,23,000	65,000	7,58,000
Sirkar Benares — — —	— — —	8,99,000	25,000	8,74,000
Sirkar Jownpoor — — —	— — —	16,55,000	1,11,000	15,44,000
Canteet — — —	— — —	3,75,000	— —	3,75,000
Kheiragur — — —	— — —	25,000	15,000	10,000
Grand Total — Rup'		53,02,000	3,92,000	49,09,900

A true Copy. (Signed) F. Hay,
Sub Secy. to the Honble. Board.

A P P E N D I X.

1215

55.

ARTICULAR ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Benares, &c. in the Busslee Year 1184, delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mehinnarrain.

	Jumma.	Deduct Charges of Collection in the Amany Mehals.	Charges in the farmed Mehals allowed under the Name of Maafy Mamooly.	Net Jumma.
whut, &c.	4,38,764 1 —	— —	— —	4,38,764 1 —
lly Jownpoor	2,84,968 7 —	— —	— —	2,84,968 7 —
ok Serry Moo, and the Mutafurreha	30,037 3 —	— —	1,500 — —	28,537 3 —
llages	— —	— —	— —	— —
ges of the Buxey and Cootwal of	31,556 — —	— —	7,750 — —	23,806 — —
wnpoor	— —	— —	— —	— —
akur, containing the Tuppahs of	49,988 10 ½	— —	341 9 —	49,647 1 ½
urrearpoor Peffaraht	88,315 1 —	— —	— —	88,315 1 —
varah	75,186 10 —	3,600 — —	— —	71,586 10 —
rah	3,30,105 7 ½	— —	11,000 — —	3,17,105 7 ½
riakhoo	1,58,361 — ½	— —	5 000 — —	53,341 — ½
loee ½ Division	— —	— —	— —	— —
naut Revenue of the Town of Be-	1,62,406 — —	— —	— —	1,62,406 — —
res	— —	— —	— —	— —
al Chunar Behree	21,600 14 —	— —	— —	21,600 14 —
al Byram Gunge	11,028 8 —	— —	— —	11,028 8 —
wdrahy Dereeba Paan	301 — —	— —	— —	301 — —
lly Zela	853 2 —	— —	— —	853 2 —
wally Benares	4,991 4 —	— —	— —	4,991 4 —
here Pergunnah	91,737 3 ¼	— —	4,000 — —	87,737 3 ¼
ok of Shewpoor	58,493 10 —	— —	4,000 — —	54,493 10 —
ainpoor	12,031 — —	— —	— —	12,031 — —
dra Booly, &c.	94,221 10 —	— —	— —	94,221 10 —
fwar Pergunnah	1,13,100 8 ½	6,967 2 ½	2,303 — —	1,03,830 7 —
gunnah Curiat and Borapoor	72,882 12 —	— —	— —	72,882 12 —
efghur	2,256 — —	— —	— —	2,256 — —
ta	27,946 — —	— —	4,000 — —	23,946 — —
tapoor	1,101 — —	— —	100 — —	1,001 — —
gunnah Burrah	32,582 4 —	— —	— —	32,582 4 —
fee	42,106 — —	— —	2,000 — —	40,106 — —
ah Affelah	88,221 — —	— —	2,000 — —	86,221 — —
of	31,734 5 5	— —	1,000 — —	30,734 5 5
ongerah	70,218 2 2	— —	— —	70,218 2 2
fooree	6,758 6 —	— —	— —	6,758 6 —
dhoopoore	10,594 11 —	— —	— —	10,594 11 —
rorow	18,547 4 —	— —	— —	18,547 4 —
lhur Bejeighur and Agoree	76,311 1 —	20,000 — —	— —	56,311 1 —
er Mehal of Shewpoor	47,118 — —	— —	2,000 — —	45,118 — —
gunnah Ralcoopor	50,103 10 ½	— —	2,927 1 —	47,116 9 ½
er of Ramnagur	30,168 — —	4,000 — —	— —	26,168 — —
gunnah Cuntet Bejeypoor	3,53,161 — —	— —	11,095 — —	3,42,266 — —
eyraghur	1,81,046 14 —	— —	— —	1,81,046 14 —
nt, &c.	18,767 15 ½	2,552 4 ½	— —	16,215 11 —
ikayetch	— —	— —	— —	— —
hat Muta Furracat	21,592 7 ½	— —	21 14 ½	21,570 8 ½
hat Chuna	6,197 9 ½	— —	— —	6,197 9 ½
hal Soora	2,001 — —	— —	— —	2,001 — —
hal Opium	500 — —	— —	— —	500 — —
ka Ghazipoor	14,14,831 9 ½	— —	44,000 — —	13,70,831 9 ½
<hr/>				
Add Jagheers not included in the above Accounts	46,95,174 0 ½	— —	— —	— —
	30,024 7 ½	— —	— —	— —
	47,25,498 9 ½	— —	— —	— —
Deduct Kheiraghur, which is included in the above Account, though farmed from the Vizeer	1,81,046 14 —	— —	— —	— —
	45,44,451 11 ½	— —	— —	— —
Deduct Jagheers	30,324 7 3	— —	— —	— —
	45,14,127 5 ½	37,119 6 ½	1,05,598 8 ½	43,71,409 6 ½

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Benares, &c. delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mehpnarrain; being formed from the Accounts of the Fuffilee Year 1184.

Jumma as per Account	—	—	—	47,25,498	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Jumma not included in the Accounts; viz.						
The Jagheers of $\frac{1}{2}$ Bhuddovee	—	—	1,58,341	—	—	—
Pergunnah Mahaytch, the Jagheer of Doorbijey Sing	—	—	60,000	—	—	—
Seydpore, the Jagheer of Offan Sing,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount Jagheer	—	—	50,000	—	—	—
Amount Maffy, or Remission in the Re-	—	—	—	—	—	—
venue	—	—	4,000	—	—	—
			54,000	—	—	—
				2,72,341	—	—
Total Jumma of the Districts held by Cheyt Sing	—	—	—	49,97,839	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct the Revenue paid to the Vizier, for the Pergunnah of Kheyragur	—	—	—	1,81,046	14	—
Total Jumma of the Zemindary of Benares, &c.	—	—	—	48,16,792	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct						
Amount of the Jagheers as above	—	—	2,72,341	—	—	—
Charges incurred in collecting the Revenue of the Amannee Mehals, also Maafy, or established Indulgencies usually granted to Farmers and Amils at the Close of the Year :						
Charges of the Amannee Mehals	37,119	6	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Maafy Maumooly	1,05,598	8	$\frac{1}{2}$			
				1,42,717	15	—
				4,15,058	15	—
				Rup ^s	44,01,733	12 —

ACCOUNT PARTICULARS of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Year 188, Fuffelee, delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain.

A P P E N D I X.

1217

M E H A L S.	Jumna.	Charges of Collections in the Amanah Mehals.	Charges allowed in the farmed Mehals, under the Name of Masfy Mamooly.	Net Revenue of 188.
Bhagwat, &c.	4,38,764 1	—	—	4,38,764 1
Havelly Jownpoor	2,79,968 7	—	—	2,79,968 7
Villages of the Bukfey and Cutwal,	31,556 —	—	—	23,806 —
Talook Serry Moo, and the Muta Furreka Villages	30,037 3	—	7,750 —	28,537 3
Kherakut Hurrcarpoor Pefarah	49,988 10 ½	—	1,500 —	49,647 1 ½
Gurwarah	88,315 1	—	341 9	88,316 —
Gheswah	75,186 10	—	—	71,586 10
Murreakoo	3,30,105 6 ½	—	3,600 —	3,19,105 7 ½
Bhuddoe ½ Division	1,58,341 — ½	—	11,000 —	1,53,341 — ½
Amanaut Revenue of Benares	1,33,000 —	—	5,000 —	1,33,000 —
Mehal Chunar Behree	21,600 14	—	—	21,600 —
Mehal Byram Gunge	11,00,028 8	—	—	11,00,028 8
Chowdrahy Dereeba Paun	301 12	—	—	201 12
Delally Tela	853 2	—	—	853 2
Cutwally Benares	4,991 4	—	—	4,991 4
Cutthere Pergunnah	91,737 2 ½	—	3,000 —	88,737 1 ½
Talook of Shewpoor	58,493 10	—	2,000 —	56,493 10
Narrainpoor	10,000 —	—	—	10,000 —
Pundrha Booly, &c.	94,221 9 ½	—	—	94,221 9 ½
Cuffwar Pergunnah	17,066 —	6,967 1 ½	2,303 —	97,795 14 ½
Pergunnah Curreat, and Borapoor	67,832 12	4,000 —	—	63,882 12
Satteefghur	2,20,056 —	—	—	2,20,056 —
Lohta	27,946 —	—	4,000 —	23,946 —
Chitaypoor	11,001 —	—	100 —	10,901 —
Pergunnah Barrah	32,582 4	—	—	32,582 4
Pergunnah Bealfee	42,106 —	—	2,000 —	40,106 —
Colah Afelah	88,221 —	—	2,000 —	86,221 —

[illegible]

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Sec^y to the Honble. Board.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Fustlee Year 1888,
delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain.

Jumma, or Revenue inserted in the Account, N° 4.	—	—	—	46,33,661	12	½
Jumma of the Jagheers, not included in the Accounts of Revenue; viz.	—					
The Jagheers of ¼ the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee	—		1,58,341	—	—	
Mahaytch, the Jagheer of Dur Bejey Sing	—	—	60,000	—	—	
Seidpore, the Jagheer of Offan Sing	—	50,000	—			
Maafy, or Remission to D°	—	—	4,000	—		
			54,000	—	—	
				2,72,341	—	—
Deduct the Revenue paid to the Vizeer, for the District of Kheiragur	—			49,06,002	12	½
				1,98,046	14	—
Deductions from the Revenue, Jagheers as above	—	—	—	47,07,955	14	—
				2,72,341	—	—
				44,35,614	14	½
C H A R G E S.						
Charges of collecting the Revenues of the Amannee Mehals			41,119	6	½	
Maafy Mamooly, or established Remissions granted to Farmers and Aumils at the Close of the Year	—	—	1,02,598	8	½	
				1,43,717	15	—
Benares Siccas	—	—	—	42,91,896	15	½

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Sec^y to the Honble. Board.

ACCOUNT of the REVENUES of GAZIPORE.

Meer Sherf Ally's Districts, on a Mocurrery Jumma.

Bulleah	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,27,000	—	—
Khareed										
Goffah										
Sekunderpore										
Luckniffer										
Patchooter										

Munear Sing's Districts, held on a Mocurrery Jumma.

Mahomedabad	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,000	—	—
Curreat Pullee										

Takhay Bukhs Sing's Districts, on a Mocurrery Jumma.

Gundeah	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,77,000	—	—
Dahma										
Zemmaneah										
Chowfah										
Curundah										

Baboo Jugger Deo Sing's Districts, held on a Mocurrery Jumma.

Zahoorabad	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,50,000	—	—
Bhadawn										
Behader Gunge										
Shadee Abad										

Baboo Peem Sing's District, held on a Mocurrery Jumma.

Chandpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000	—	—
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	---	---

Buckthy Suddanund's District, held on a Mocurrery Jumma.

Behry Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	—
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	---	---

Baboo Offan Sing's Districts, held on a Mocurrery Jumma.

Seidpore	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,000	—	—
Bettoree										

Talook of Boorgan and Burragong — — — — — 10,000 — —

Acka Medhee's Mehals, Havelly, Gauzipore, on a Mocurrery Jumma — — — — — 92,000 — —

All the Sayer Revenues — — — — — 55,000 — —

1,47,000 — —

14,14,000 — —]

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secr^y to the Honble. Board.

[(a) COPY of the General Settlement of the Zemindarry of Benares.

Jumma, as per Account	—	—	—	—	—	49,06,002 12 —
Add Profits enjoyed by the Baboos, which may now be resumed, calculated at	—	—	—	—	—	4,00,000 — —
						<u>53,06,002 12 —</u>
Deduct Articles of Revenue now alienated : (viz)						
Benerham's Jagheer	—	—	—	—	25,000 — —	
Bundoo Khan's Jagheer	—	—	—	—	2,000 — —	
Jaggernaut's Jagheer	—	—	—	—	1,200 — —	
Half of the Maash and Charity confirmed by Mr. Marriot, afterwards resumed, and now restored					33,296 — —	
					<u>61,496 — —</u>	
						R ^s 52,44,506 12 —
Deduct also Charges of Collection, as per Account ; viz.						
In the Amanny Mehals	—	—	—	—	41,119 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
In the farmed Mehals allowed to the Farmers	—	—	—	—	1,02,598 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					<u>1,43,717 15 —</u>	
						51,00,788 13 —
Deduct Revenue paid for Kheyragur to the Vizier	—	—	—	—		1,98,046 14 —
						<u>49,02,741 15 —</u>
Deduct Jagheers and Allowances for the Support of the Rajah, his Family, and Dependants ; viz.						
Jagheer of $\frac{1}{2}$ Buddowee belonging to the Rajah	—	—	—	—	1,58,341 — —	
Ditto Mahaytch Doorgbijey Sing	—	—	—	—	60,000 — —	
Ditto Seidpoor Offan Sing	—	—	—	—	54,000 — —	
Allowance granted for the Support of the Rajah, his Household Expences, Family, Swany, &c.	—	—	—	—	6,30,400 15 —	
					<u>9,02,741 15 —</u>	
						Rupees 40,00,000 — —]

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Sec^y to the Honble. Board.

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 167.

ABSTRACT of the Allowances paid for the Support of distressed Families, and Men of Piety and Learning, from the Revenues of Benares; formed from an Account which was drawn out by Rajah Cheyt Sing, at the Desire of Mr. Fowke, and is now in the Possession of the Cauzee; authenticated by Mr. Graham's Signature.

A		Established Allowances signed by Mr. Marriot, viz.	
Maash, or old and established Allowances, consisting partly of Assignments on the Revenues and Villages, and partly of Monthly Allowances		—	58,891 5 —
Rozinadars and Poor Men, being Charity Allowances		— — —	32,111 9 ½
			91,002 14 ½
B Jagheers granted by the King, or by the Viziers Sujah Dowlah and Asoph ul Dowlah, granted after the Time of Mr Marriot		— — —	19,290 — —
C Maaffy Dehat, or Assignments of Charity on particular Villages, granted by Ditto, after Mr. Marriot		— — — — —	56,375 10 ½
		Rupees	1,66,668 9 —

- A These Allowances were continued until the Year 1183 Fuffellee, when the Rajah made his Settlement with the Company, after which they were resumed. Some of them might now be struck out, the Persons being dead, or the Purposes for which they were granted having ceased. The Cauzee has engaged to draw out a List of such as may be struck out, or left for Enquiry. Under these Allowances are comprehended 323 Names or Families.
- B These Grants were after Mr. Marriot's Time. None of the Persons had obtained Lands, but the Rajah paid them an Equivalent in Money. Some of the Grants never took Place, and many of the Persons are dead.
- C These are similar to the Articles under B, only that the Jagheers were temporary, and in Consideration of Services; whereas the Maaffy Dehat were hereditary, and granted to poor People, like the Milka Aema of Behâr.

The Cauzee delivers in a List, N^o 2., of Persons who are not forthcoming, and in general supposed to be dead, or so provided for as not to require the Allowance, the Abstract of which is as follows:

		Absentees on the List of Allowances signed by Mr. Marriot.	
Maash		— — — — —	20,289 8 —
Rozenadars		— — — — —	4,116 8 —
			24,406 — —
		Absentees on the List of Allowances granted after the Time of Mr. Marriot:	
Maafee Dehat		— — — — —	12,934 3 —
		Rupees	37,340 3 —

Statement shewing the whole Amount of the Allowances, and particularizing the Proportion thereof, held in the Names of Persons who are either dead or absent.

		In Mr. Marriot's List.	
Maash		— — — — —	58,891 5 —
Dead, or absent,		— — — — —	20,289 8 —
			38,601 13 —
Rozenadars		— — — — —	32,111 9 —
Dead, or absent,		— — — — —	4,120 8 —
			27,991 1 —
		Carry forward	66,592 14 —

						Brought forward	—	66,592	14	—
						After Mr. Marriot's Time.				
Maafy Dehaut	—	—	—	—	—	56,375	10	½		
Dead, or absent,	—	—	—	—	—	12,934	3	—		
						43,441	7	½		
Jagheers	—	—	—	—	—	19,290	—	—		
									62,731	7 ½
									Rupees	1,29,324 — —

Resolved, That Copies of the Account be sent to the Rajah, and that he be directed to restore One Half of the several Allowances confirmed by Mr. Marriot, and held by Persons who are still in being and present, being by the above Account R° 66,592. 14.—One Half whereof is R° 33,296. 7.—and that he be allowed, on the Death of the Incumbents, to resume their Proportions: That Mr. Markham be authorized to examine any Claims which may hereafter be preferred to a similar Indulgence by the Persons who are supposed to be dead or absent, and who are comprehended under the Article of Account N° 2. R° 24,406, and that he report them to the Governor General and Council: That as it does not appear that the Allowances granted after Mr. Marriot's Time were properly bestowed, it is unnecessary to restore them.

Former Lands belonging to the Tomb at Chunar.

The Village of Begpoor.
D° Buggerah.
D° Behry.
D° Bibtee.

The Fackcers represent, that all these Villages were resumed in the Time of Munfaram; afterwards the Nabob Suftar-Jung restored the Two Villages of Behry and Begpoor, valued at 1000 R° per Annum. These are still in Possession of the Fackcers, but they are now subject to a Revenue of 500 R° per Annum, which was imposed about 18 Years ago, when Tumkeen Khan, the Naib of Shujah ul Dowlah, made a general Resumption of One Half of all the Charity Allowances of Benares. The remaining 500 R° was confirmed afterwards by Mr. Marriot, and in Exception to all other Allowances has been continued by the Rajah. The Fackcer now requests to have the whole Four Villages restored, or if this cannot be granted, to have the Revenue of 500 R° taken off. He does not know the Amount of the Villages of Behry and Begpoor.

The Cawzee of Benaris, being examined, confirms this Representation.

8th of October, Mem°.—Sunnud issued to Mahommed Ismael the Khaleefa, granting the Villages of Begpoor and Behry, to be held free of Revenue, for keeping the Tombs and Mosque at Chunar in proper Repair, and for the Maintenance of the Fackcers.

(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secr^y to the Honble. Board.

Copy.

The Pottah granted to Rajah Mehpnarain Bahadre.

Whereas the Sircar of Benaris and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sircar of Jounpoor, both Maul and Sayer, and Havelee Mahommedabad Benares, and the Daums of the Mulboos Kas, and the Pergunnah Bhuddovee, and the Talook of Sungramow, dependant on the Pergunnah of Chanda and Sutteesgur, and the Pergunnah of Cunteet, called Bidjeypoor, and the Sircar of Gauzeepoor, and the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor and Khereed, and Shaudeeabad and Tuppee Serincha, with the Maul and Sayer, and Cutwallee of Jounpoor, and the Mokeemee and Yettifaub, and Sunguozinee of Benares, both Maul and Sayer, with the Dufloor Dewannee; besides Half of the Jagheer of the Pergunnah Bhuddovee, &c. and the Maafy to the Rozenadars and other Expences of the Hushoo-minhayee, conformably to your Cobooleeat, have been granted to you from the Beginning of the Month of Assin, 1189 Fuffelle, answering to the 14th of September 1781, at the Agreement of Forty Lacks of Sicca Rupees, struck in the Town of Benares, as a fixed and perpetual Sum, without Alteration, for every Year, and from that Amount the Sum of (6,66,666. 10. 10.) Six Lacks Sixty-six thousand Six hundred and Sixty-six Sicca Rupees Ten Annas and Ten Gundas for this Year, which is 1189 Fuffelle, on Account of the Devastations, &c. in the Two Months of Disturbances, having been remitted; the remaining Amount of the Maulwajib Maulgoozarry of the Sircar, being (33,33,333. 5. 10. Thirty-three Lacks Thirty-three thousand Three hundred and Thirty-three Rupees Five Annas and Ten Gundas of Benares Sicca Coin, of due Standard and Weight, agreeably to the separate Kiftbundee and Cobooleeat, which you have written, and delivered under your own Seal, you will, Month by Month, without Excuse or Delay, and without the Expence of the Sebundee and other Expences, conformably to the

Kifts mentioned in them, pay duly as the Khezanna to the Sirkar; and in the next Year the fixed and perpetual yearly Jumma of 40 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, which you have agreed to, and the Kiftbundee of which also you have delivered under your own Seal into the Duffer of the Sirkar, conformably thereto you will yearly discharge, as the Maulgoozary to the Sirkar. By the Blessing of God from this Agreement in no Instance shall there ever be any Deviation or Failure.

The BUNDOBUST of the Year 1189 Fuffelee.

Conformably to the Papers	—	49,06,002	12	—
Increase to the Advantage of the Sirkar	—	4,00,000	—	—
				53,06,002 12 —
Deduct the Jagheers, &c.				
Jagheer of Beneram Pundit	—	25,000	—	—
Jagheer of Bundoo Khan	—	2,000	—	—
Jagheer of Jaggernaut Soobadar	—	1,200	—	—
Restored to the Rozunadars	—	33,296	—	—
				61,496 — —
				Balance — 52,44,506 12 —
Deduct the Expences of Mehals Aumaanee, &c.				
The Expences of Mehals Aumaanee	—	41,119	6	10
Maafec Maumoulee	—	1,02,598	8	10
				1,43,717 15 —
				51,00,788 13 —
Deduct the Mehal of Keiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nawab Vizier al Mamalek Behadre	—			1,98,046 14 —
				Balance — 49,02,741 15 —
Deduct my Jagheer, &c. with those of my Dependants:				
Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee	—	1,58,341	—	—
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch	—	60,000	—	—
The Pergunnah of Seidpoor	—	54,000	—	—
My Salary, &c. and those of my Dependants	—	6,30,400	15	—
				9,02,741 15 —
				Balance — 40,000,000 — —
Deduct the Devastations, &c. of Two Months Disturbances	—			6,66,666 10 10
				Balance Benares S ^a R ^a — 33,33,333 5 10
From the Year 1190 Fuffelee a fixed and perpetual Sum, conformably to the former Bundobust	—	33,33,333	5	10
Increase taken from the Deductions on account of the Devastations, &c.	—	6,66,666	10	10
				Total Benares S ^a R ^a — 40,00,000 — —

Dated the 1st of Assin 1189 Fuffelee,
answering to the 14th Septembr 1781.

True Copy.

(Signed)

Ed. Colebrooke,
Persⁿ Transl^r.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Sec^y to the Honble. Board;

Copy CUBBOOLEEAT of Rajah Mehipnarain Bahadre.

I Rajah Mehipnarain Bahadre: Whereas the Zemindary of the Sirkar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sirkar of Jounpoor, both Maul and Sayer, and Havelee Mahommedabad Benares, and the Daums of the Mulboos Khas, and the Pergunnah Bhuddovee and the Talook of Sungramow, dependant on the Pergunnah of Chanda and Sutteefgur and Cunteet, called Bidjey-poor, and the Sirkar of Gauzipoor, and the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor, and Khereed, and Shaudeeabad, and Tuppa Serincha, with the Maul and Sayer, and Cutwallee of Jounpoor; and the Mokeemee and Yettisfaub and Sungwozinee of Behares, and the entire Mehals both Maul and Sayer, with the Fustoor Dewannee, of the Soubah of Illahabad, besides the Mehal of Kheiragur, of which the Maungoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nawab Vizier al Mamalek Atophud-Dowlah-Bhadre, and the Mehals of the Jagheers held by the Rozenadars, and the Expences agreeably to the Hoshoo-minhayee, or Account of Deductions, has been given in Perpetuity to me from the Honourable Company, at the fixed and perpetual yearly Sum of Forty Lacks of Benares Sicca Rupees, of full Weight and Standard. I have agreed to it of my own free and entire Will; and of that Amount the Sum of (6,66,666. 10. 10.) Six Lacks Sixty-six thousand Six hundred and Sixty-six Rupees Ten Annas and Ten Gundas having been remitted and deducted on account of the Devastations, &c. in the Two Months of Disturbance for this Year 1189 Fuffelee, I have acknowledged, without Hesitation, the remaining Sum of (33,33,333. 5. 10.) Thirty-three Lacks Thirty-three thousand Three hundred and Thirty-three Rupees Five Annas and Ten Gundas of Benares Sicca Standard, to be due from me as the Maulwajib of the Sirkar for the said Year, and having written and delivered under my Seal, upon a separate Paper, the Kiftbundee of it, I engage and deliver in Writing to this Effect, that I will, agreeably to the Kiftbundee, Month by Month, without Excuse or Delay, duly pay the Khezanna Aumera of the Sirkar in the Town of Benares, and at the End of the Year I will take a Receipt and discharge the Whole; and the Jumma of the next Year 1190 Fuffelee having been settled for the entire Sum of Forty Lacks of Benares Siccas, as a perpetual and fixed Sum for every Year that also do I include in this Coboolleeat, and engage that I will, without Excuse or Delay, agreeably to the Kifts of the same, discharge, Month by Month, the Khezanna Aumera of the Sirkar; and that I will without Fail pay the Money of the Rozenadars, &c. conformably to the Hushoo-minhayee, and take a Receipt for it; and that, employing myself in the Duties and Affairs of my Zemindary, I will not neglect or be deficient in any one Point of Diligence and Care, but I will behave with the greatest Attention to the Riots and to all People of every Rank and I will exert my utmost Abilities in the Cultivation and Population of the Country, and the Increase of its Revenues, so that it may improve daily; and I will act with such Vigour in expelling Thieves, Night Robbers, Murderers, and all Evil Doers, that not one of them shall remain within my Zemindary, and that no Crimes and Offences shall be heard of.

I have therefore written and delivered these few Lines in the Nature of a Caboolleeat, that it may be made Use of when necessary.

Dated the 1st of Affin 1189 Fuffelee,
answering to the 14th September 1781.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Ed. Colebrooke,
Persian Translator.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E^d Hay,
Sub Secy to the Honble. Board.

C O P Y.

Kistbundee of the Sirkar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sirkar of Jounpore and Mahommedabad, the Sirkar of Gauzipoor, &c. for the Year 1189 Fuffsee.

				Total Sicca Rupees	—	53,06,002 12 —
Deduct the Jagheers, &c.						
Jagheer of Beneram Pundit	—	—	—	25,000	—	—
Jagheer of Bundoor Khan	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
Jagheer of Jagernaut Soubadar	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Restored to the Rozenadars	—	—	—	33,296	—	—
						61,496 — —
				• Balance	—	52,44,506 12 —
Deduct the Expences of Mehals Aumaunee, &c.						
The Expences of the Mehals Aumaunee	—	—	—	41,119	6 10	
Maffee Maumoolce	—	—	—	1,02,598	8 10	
						1,43,717 15 —
						51,00,788 13 —
Deduct the Mehal of Kheiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Rawab Vizier				—	—	—
						1,98,046 14 —
						49,02,741 15 —
				Balance		
Deduct my Jagheer and Monthly Salary, with those of my Dependants:						
Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee	—	—	—	1,58,341	—	—
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch	—	—	—	60,000	—	—
The Pergunnah of Seidpore	—	—	—	54,000	—	—
The Salaries, &c.	—	—	—	6,30,400	15	—
						9,02,741 15 —
				Balance	—	40,00,000 — —
Deduct the Devastations of Two Months Disturbances				—	—	6,66,666 10 10
				Balance Benares Sicca Rupees	—	33,33,333 5 10
Month of Affin	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
Cautic	—	—	—	15,000	—	—
Augun	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Poos	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Maug	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Phaugun	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Choit	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Byfaak	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Jeheit	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Affar	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Sawaun	—	—	—	2,78,000	—	—
Bahadun, the End of the Year				8,06,333	5 10	
				Benares Sicca Rupees	33,33,333	5 10

Dated the 1st of Affin 1189 Fuffsee,
answering to the 14th of September 1781.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Ed. Colebrooke,
Persⁿ Translator.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Sec^y to the Honble. Board.

C O P Y.

Giftbundee of the Sirkar of Benaris and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sirkar of Jounpore and Mahommedabad, and the Sirkar of Gauzipoor, for the Year 1190 Fufflee.

The Jumma, agreeable to the Papers	—	49,06,002 12 —	
The Bazeeft or Refumptions taken by the Sirkar from the Bauboos.	—	4,00,000 — —	53,06,002 12 —
Deduct the new Jagheers and the Rozenadars:			
Jagheer of Beneram Pundit	—	25,000 — —	
Jagheer of Bundoo Khan	—	2,000 — —	
Jagheer of Jagernait Soobadar	—	1,200 — —	
Restored to the Rozenadars	—	33,296 — —	61,436 — —
		Balance	52,44,506 12 —
Deduct the Expences of Mehals Aumaunce, &c.			
The Expences of Mehals Aumaunce	—	41,119 6 10	
Maafce Maumoolee	—	1,02,598 8 10	1,43,717 15 —
			51,00,788 13 —
Deduct the Mehals of Kheiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nawab Vizier	—	—	1,98,046 14 —
		Balance	49,02,741 15 —
Deduct my Jagheer and Monthly Salary, &c. with those of my Dependants:			
Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee	—	1,58,341 — —	
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch	—	60,000 — —	
The Pergunnah of Seidpoor	—	54,000 — —	
My Salary, and those of my Dependants	—	6,30,400 15 —	9,02,741 15 —
			40,00,000 — —
		Balance Benares Sicca Rupees	

Month of Affin	—	2,90,000 — —
Cautic	—	2,90,000 — —
Augun	—	2,90,000 — —
Poos	—	2,90,000 — —
Maug	—	2,90,000 — —
Phaugun	—	2,90,000 — —
Choit	—	2,90,000 — —
Bylaak	—	2,90,000 — —
Jeheir	—	2,90,000 — —
Affar	—	2,90,000 — —
Sawaun	—	2,90,000 — —
Bahadun, which is the End of the Year,	—	8,10,000 — —

Benares Sicca Rupees — 40,000,000 — —

Dated the 1st of Affin 1189 Fufflee, answering to the 14th September 1781.

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secy to the Honble. Board.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Ed. Colebrooke,
Persian Translator.

C O P Y.

Agreement of Rajah Mehipnarain Behadre, for the Payment of the Arrears.

Having been ordered from the Presence to collect and pay the Sirkar whatever Balances remain of Cheit Sing's Administration to the End of the Year 1188; I therefore represent, that whatever I can collect of the Balances for the above Year, I will pay to the Sirkar.

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secy to the Honble. Board.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Ed. Colebrooke,
Persian Translator.

C O P Y.

The Requests of Raja Mchipnarain, to which he is hopeful that the Governor General's Signature may be affixed.

First Article.

Of the Mint and Adaulut, &c. agreeably to the following List, whatever Part shall be divided from my Bundobust, I hope that the Receipts of that may be deducted in the Maulgoozary: 1st, The Mint. 2d, The Adaulut. 3d, The Fougedary. 4th, The Cutwalee of Benares. 5th, The Nekhaufs. 6th, The Brokerage from Strangers. 7th, The Talashee. 8th, The Khum-maur Khana. 9th, The Dustoor upon Rings,

Answer to the First Article.

Of the Mint and Adaulut, &c. agreeably to the above List, whatever may be the Average Receipts for the Five last Years shall be deducted in the Maulgoozary. But for the Tax upon Strangers, which out of Regard to the Welfare of the People and the Population of the Country I have annulled, you shall have no Deduction.

Second Article.

Whatever may be granted from the Prefence to the Zemindars, &c. for their Support, I am hopeful may be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

Answer to the Second Article.

The former Zemindars and Possessors, who received Allowances and Support, and who were in Possession to the End of last Year, and who are not included in the Paper delivered to the Prefence, shall be continued. Besides these, whatever further Allowance for Support may be made from the Prefence to any Zemindar, &c. shall be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

Third Article.

Whatever may be the Expences on account of Commissions of English Gentlemen, &c. I am unable to supply them. On this Point I request your Orders.

Answer to the Third Article.

Whatever Article may be commissioned, you shall receive the Price of it; besides, on the Company's Account, there shall be no Commissions.

Fourth Article.

The Way that the Bundobust of Affairs has been settled is well known to the Prefence. In providing the Maulwajib of the Sirkar, wherever I may see the Means of making an Encrease of Profit, I will make the Bundobust accordingly. I am hopeful that no one may receive Indulgence from the Prefence.

Answer to the Fourth Article.

Wherever you may see the Means of making an Encrease of Profit, you will make the Bundobust accordingly. No one shall receive Indulgence from the Prefence.

Fifth Article.

I am hopeful that the Troops which shall be appointed from the Prefence for the Protection of the Sirkar of Benares, &c. may be stationed agreeably to my Request.

Answer to the Fifth Article.

Wherever Troops may be necessary they shall be stationed.

Sixth Article.

Respecting the Balances to the End of the Year 1188, during Cheit Sing's Administration, I have been ordered from the Prefence to collect and pay them to the Sirkar. I therefore represent, that whatever of the Balances for the above Year I can collect, I will pay to the Sirkar.]

Answer to the Sixth Article.

Agreed.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Ed. Hay,
Sub Secy to the Honble. Board.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLVI.

Book 19. Page 711.

Extract of a Consultation of the 4th December 1782.

Fort William, the 4th December 1782.

At a Council; Present,
 Edward Wheler,
 John M^rPherson, } Esquires.
 and
 John Stables,

The Governor General and Sir Eyre Coote indisposed.

The Proceedings of the 25th ultimo read and approved.

The Secretary having received the following Minute, with the Letter inclosed in it, from the Governor General, they were circulated agreeable to his Instructions.

27th November 1782.

Governor General.—I desire the Secretary to lay the accompanying Letters from Mr. Markham before the Board, and request that Orders may be immediately sent to him concerning the Subjects contained in them. It may be necessary to inform the Board, that on repeated Information from Mr. Markham, which indeed was confirmed to me beyond a Doubt by other Channels, and by private Assurances which I could trust, that the Affairs of that Province were likely to fall into the greatest Confusion, from the Misconduct of Baboo Doorkbijey Sing, whom I had appointed the Naib: Fearing the dangerous Consequences of a Delay, and being at too great a Distance to consult the Members of the Board, who I knew could repose that Confidence in my local Knowledge as to admit of this occasional Exercise of my own separate Authority, I wrote to Mr. Markham the Letter to which he alludes, dated 29th September last, of which I now lay before the Board a Copy. The first of the accompanying Letters from Mr. Markham arrived at a Time when a severe Return of my late Illness obliged me, by the Advice of my Physicians, to leave Calcutta for the Benefit of the Country Air, and prevented me from bringing it earlier before the Notice of the Board. It had indeed been my Intention, but for the same Cause, to have requested the Instructions of the Board for the Conduct of Mr. Markham in the Difficulties which he had to encounter immediately after the Date of my Letter to him, and to have recommended the Substance of it for an Order of the Board, of which indeed I had given him Expectation; and this will account for his Letter of the 24th October, stating the Subject without any Reference to the Orders which I had given him, and for his subsequent Letters, referring to my Orders for what he had done in Obedience to them, and in Default of Orders from the Board. I do now most earnestly recommend that the Board will be pleased to confirm the Appointment which Mr. Markham has made, and to direct him to exact from Baboo Doorkbijey Sing, with the utmost Rigour, every Rupee of the Collections which it shall appear that he has made, and not brought to Account, and either to confine him at Benares, or to send him a Prisoner to Chunar, and to keep him in Confinement until he shall have discharged the Whole of the Amount due from him.

Governor
General's
Minute.

I feel myself, and may be allowed on such an Occasion to acknowledge it, personally hurt at the Ingratitude of this Man, and the Discredit which his ill Conduct has thrown on my Appointment of him. In my own Justification, it will be sufficient to recur to the Remembrance of my assigned Motive for his Appointment. The Rajah himself, scarcely arrived at the Verge of Manhood, was in Understanding but little advanced beyond the Term of Childhood, and it had been the Policy of Cheit Sing to keep him equally secluded from the World and from Business. It was therefore indispensably necessary to depute some Person for the Management of his Affairs; and no one certainly could appear so fit for this Trust as his own Father, whose external Appearance and Behaviour, and the Mode of his Education, which Qualities were all that could be yet known of his Character, seemed besides to qualify him for that Charge. He has deceived me. He has offended against the Government which I then represented, and merits at least the Punishment of a rigid Exaction of its Dues, and, in my Opinion, a Forfeiture of its Bounties. As he was allowed a Jagheer of a very liberal Amount to enable him to maintain a State and Consequence suitable both to the Relation in which he stood to the Rajah, and the high Office which had been assigned to him, and sufficient also to free him from the Temptation of little and mean Peculation, it is therefore my Opinion, and I recommend that Mr. Markham be ordered to divest him of his Jagheer, and re-unite it to the Maulguzary, or the Land paying its Revenue through the Rajah to the Company.

The

The Opposition made by the Rajah and the old Rannee, both equally incapable of judging for themselves, do certainly originate from some secret Influence, which ought to be checked, by a decided and peremptory Declaration of the Authority of the Board, and a Denunciation of their Displeasure at their Presumption. If they can be induced to yield the Appearance of a cheerful Acquiescence in the new Arrangement, and to adopt it as a Measure formed with their Participation, it would be better than that it should be done by a declared Act of Compulsion; but at all Events it ought to be done. In the Management of this Business, I would recommend that the Board trust to Mr. Markham's Discretion for the Execution of their Orders.

I must beg Leave farther to recommend, that Mr. Markham be authorised to grant the Khelaut for the Niabut to Baboo Jagger Deo Sing, and to carry into Execution the other Points of my Letter of the 29th September.

The Institution of the new Offices therein recommended will effectually guard against the Embezzlements and concealed Practices which the Example of Doorkbijey Sing may suggest to others entrusted with that Charge.

Warren Hastings.

Nia Serai, September 29, 1782.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to Mr. Markham, Resident at Benaris.

* Left it should be supposed that Mr. Markham's Recommendation of Ally Ibrahim Cawn was produced by his Knowledge of Ally Ibrahim Cawn's Wishes to be employed in the Charge of the Collections, I think it proper to mention, that I received a Letter from him a very short Time after mine was written, containing his Objections to the Charge, which Mr. Markham wished to assign to him, in Substance exactly similar to my own.

I have received your Letter of the 8th instant, and am no less pleased with your Conduct than I am dissatisfied with that of Doorbijey Sing. I am thoroughly convinced of his Incapacity, and of the Necessity of removing him. Your Recommendation of Ally Ibrahim Khawn gives me Pleasure. I consider it as a Confirmation of his Worth, and as an additional Proof of yours, that you have conceived a Friendship for the Man, who, from the Nature of his Office, might possibly have been to many others in your Situation an Object of Jealousy. For the Reasons you have assigned, I think he cannot, with Propriety, accept the Niabut; and for the same Reasons I should be unwilling to make him a Sezawul. It is an invidious Office, inferior in Point of Dignity even to that of Naib, and invariably exposes the Person who possesses it, to the Ill-will not only of his immediate Superior in his District, but of all over whom his Authority extends. The Post he already fills is as laborious as it is useful and important; Not only perfect Leisure, but popular Esteem, is in some Measure necessary to the perfect Discharge of its Duties; and I should be very sorry to give him an Employment that might contribute to rob him of either. Avail yourself, however, of his Experience and Abilities upon all Occasions, where they can be of Service to you in your public Business, and particularly upon the Arrangements which this Letter will authorise you to make.*

I need not tell you, my dear Sir, that I possess a very high Opinion of your Abilities, and that I repose the utmost Confidence in your Integrity. The Whole of your Conduct since our Acquaintance has served to impress me with these Sentiments; and mine, I hope, has proved, that I entertain them. From your long Residence at Benaris, and from the Part you have had in the Business of that Zemindary, you must certainly best know the Men who are most capable and deserving of public Employment. From among these, I authorise you to nominate a Naib to the Rajah, in the Room of Doorbijey Sing, whom, on Account of his ill Conduct, I think it necessary to dismiss from that Office. It will hardly be necessary to except Oossann Sing from the Description of Men to whom I have limited your Choice; yet it may not be improper to apprise you that I will on no Terms consent to his being Naib. In forming the Arrangements consequent upon this new Appointment, I request you will, as far as you can with Propriety, adopt those which were in use during the Life of Bulwant Sing, so far at least as to have distinct Offices for distinct Purposes, independent of each other, and with proper Men at the Head of each; so that One Office may detect or prevent any Abuses or Irregularities in the others, and together form a System of reciprocal Checks. Upon that Principle, I desire you will in particular establish under whatever Names one Office of Receipts, and another of Treasury. The Officers of both must be responsible for the Truth and Regularity of their respective Accounts, but not subject in the Statement of them to the Controul or Interference of the Rajah or Naib; nor should they be removeable at Pleasure, but for manifest Misconduct only. At the Head of one or other of these Offices I could wish to see the late Boxey Rogoobur Dyall; his Conduct in his former Office, his Behaviour on the Revolt of Cheit Sing, and particularly at the Fall of Bidjeegur, together with his general Character, prove him worthy of Employment, and of the Notice of our Government. It is possible that he may have Objections to holding an Office under the present Rajah; offer him one however, and let him know that you do so by my Directions. In forming these Arrangements, do not wholly neglect the Rajah; consult with him in Appearance, but in Appearance only. His Situation requires that you should do that much; but his Youth and Inexperience forbid that you should do more.

With respect to Doorbidjei Sing, he has dishonoured my Choice of him. It now only remains for me to guard against the ill Effects of his Misconduct; to detect and punish it. To this End I desire, that the Officers to be appointed, in consequence of these Instructions, do, with as much Accuracy and Expedition as possible, make out an Account of the Receipts, Disbursements, and Transactions of Doorbijey Sing, during the Time he has acted as Naib of the Zemindar of Benaris.

naris; and I desire you will, in my Name, assure him, that unless he pays at the limited Time every Rupee of the Revenue due to the Company, his Life shall answer for the Default. I need not caution you to provide against his Flight, and the Removal of his Effects.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

The Letters which follow were also circulated with the above Minute.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Benares, 24th October 1782.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have delayed sending to you the Accounts Treasury for the Month of September, as I have yet only received from Rajah Myip Narain the Sum of 1,55,000 Rupees in Part Payment of the Kist of Bahdown due the 21st ultimo.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, from Mr. Markham.

The Month of Assin is now elapsed, and I see no Probability of his speedily completing the Balance due on account of the Malguzzarry of the last Year. I have in the strongest Terms represented to the Naib Durbeetzy Sing the Impropriety of his Conduct, and the Ruin which must attend him, if thus acting contrary to my Advice, he will fully abuse the Trust reposed in him by your Honourable Board. He cannot plead Inability, for I am confident that he has ready Cash now by him more than sufficient to answer every Demand.

I am sorry that my Duty obliges me to mention to your Honourable Board my Apprehensions of a severe Loss accruing to the Honourable Company, if Baboo Durbeetzy Sing is continued in the Naibut during the present Year. I ground my Fears on the Knowledge I have had of his Mismanagement: The bad Choice he has made of his Aumils, the Mistrust which they have of him, and the several Complaints which have been preferred to me by the Ryotts of almost every Purgunnah in the Zemindarry. I did not choose to waste the Time of your Honourable Board in listening to my Representations of his Inattention to the Complaints of Oppression, which were made to him by his Ryotts, as I hoped that a Letter he received from the Honourable Governor General would have had Weight sufficient to have made him more regular in his Business, and more careful of his Son's Interest. I am sorry to observe that it was but a temporary Remedy to the Evil.

During a Course of Two Months Illness, he was incapable of transacting any Business whatsoever. In the most pressing Letters, I repeatedly enjoined him to appoint either one of his Brothers, or some confidential Servant, for the settling the Accounts of his Aumils, and for receiving the Kists due from them. I imagine he will find himself a very considerable Loser by neglecting this Advice.

An innate Sloth in his Disposition, and a studied Procrastination in every Business where Application and Dispatch are necessary, mark him as unfit for the present Station, to which he has been elevated by his Alliance with the old Family of Bulwant Sing, and the Regard which the Honourable the Governor General paid to the obvious Idea of the Father's being the most proper Person for the Management of the Son's Affairs.

I intended to have represented these Circumstances to your Honourable Board some Weeks ago, but was prevented by a severe intermittent Fever, which confined me to my Bed.

I acquainted Mr. Day, the Paymaster to Sir John Cumming's Detachment, that I had your Directions for advancing Three Months Pay; but he required only Two Lacks of Rupees, for which I have taken his Drafts on the Military Paymaster General.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. Markham, Resident.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Loss which would accrue upon this Year's Collections, if some immediate Step had not been taken, has obliged me to put in force the Orders which I received from the Honourable the Governor General, in a Letter dated 29th of September, and which I at that Time delayed to do, hoping that the Difference of a few Days would occasion no Detriment in the Collections, and that I should be able to persuade the Naib Durbeetzy Sing to pay up the Balances of his last Year's Malguzary. I have been deceived in the latter of my Expectations, and find Durbeetzy Sing more obdurate than ever in withholding the Balance of his Bahdoor Kist, Two Lacks of which only have as yet been received. It is necessary that I should make One Observation to you, that I am confirmed in an Opinion which I formerly had, but which I could not with Propriety mention to your Honourable Board, that it never was Durbeetzy Sing's Intention to hold the Country longer than throughout the Fussile Year One thousand one hundred and eighty-nine. My Reason is as follows: He has often expressed a Disgust that the Country should be given to him on harder Terms than those on which the late Rajah Chyet Sing held it; and you will observe that he has this Year only paid Twenty-seven Lacks Twenty-seven thousand Rupees, which is nearly the Amount of what Rajah Chyet Sing's Tribute was, after the Five Lacks on his Contribution

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, &c. &c. from Mr. Markham, Benares, Nov. 12th 1782.

towards the Expences of the War was levied upon him. I am confident, and hope I shall be able to prove, that he has collected at least Forty Lacks from the Râje. I have therefore, in consequence of the Honourable the Governor General's Orders, sent him a Letter, informing him that he is dismissed from his former Employment; a Translation of which I have the Honour to inclose. I thought it proper that Durbeetzy Sing should be put under a gentle Confinement until I shall receive your Honourable Board's Orders for any future Measures.

As the Honourable the Governor General has given me an Authority to select a proper Person for Naib, and as Baboo Naibul Sing and Baboo Jagger Deco Sing are the only Two of the Family of Rajah Bulwant Sing who are fit for such a Trust, I recommended the latter to the Honourable the Governor General; and as his Illness has prevented me from receiving further Instructions, I have appointed him Naib.

The Honourable the Governor General also ordered me to establish Offices, which might not only be a reciprocal Check upon each other, but might also prevent any Collusion on the Part of the Naib. I shall therefore appoint a Dewane; One Office for Receipts of Revenue into the Treasury; a Treasury; and a Fourth Office, in which are to be kept all Disbursements from the Treasury. If I had waited for further Directions from the Honourable the Governor General, or your Honourable Board, the Collections on the Khareef Fussil would have been entirely lost, and a Deficiency perhaps happened in the Forty Lacks, which is the Malguzarry from Rajah Mehpnernain this Year, as a most unusual Drought has been universally felt over the Country, no Rain having fallen since the latter End of August, which may prove very detrimental to the Rhabbee Fussil.

Babbao Durbeetzy Sing has certainly Money by him sufficient to pay up the Arrears of the Month Bhadoon, and it would be proper that some stricter Confinement should oblige him to part with it for that Purpose; yet, let me assure your Honourable Board, that I will exert myself as much as possible to recover any Balances which may be due to him from the Country, and that it shall be my most earnest Endeavour to avert any Loss from the Honourable Company, which his obstinate Conduct and impolitic Dishonesty might otherwise occasion.

I hope that your Honourable Board will approve of my Conduct in this Business; and that you will believe

I am,

Benaris, Nov. 12th, 1782.

Honourable Sir and Sirs, &c. &c. &c.

W^m Markham, Resident.

Translation of
a Persian Letter
to the Naib
Durbeetzy
Sing.

A Translation of a Persian Letter to the Naib Durbeetzy Sing.

After Compliments—The Impropriety of your Conduct, and intentional Delays in paying up your Bhadoon Khilt, have at length determined the Honourable Nabob Imaud ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. to remove you from the high Station to which he formerly raised you, from all Interference in the Affairs of your Son, and consequently in those of his Zemindarry.

You have since the First of Afsen of the Fussilee Year 1189, paid no more into the Treasury than Twenty-seven Lacks Twenty-seven thousand Rupees. It is impossible, from a Country by your own Account affording an easy Revenue of Forty-nine Lacks, that no more should be collected: I therefore recommend it to you most earnestly to make up the Balance due, and avoid the Dishonour and Shame, and perhaps even worse, which will inevitably pursue you, if you disregard these Injunctions. In the mean Time I have thought proper to keep a Guard upon your Person. I desire that you without Delay give me a Paper, containing the Names of all your Mutzuddies, Writers of Accounts, &c. &c. &c.; that you in the Course of this Day send me a List of the Balances due to you from the Aumils whom you have employed; that you give the most positive Orders to your Mutzuddies, &c. &c. &c. to render me a just Account and Information of the present State of the Country, and to attend me whenever I shall call upon them.

W^m Markham.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, &c. &c. from Mr. Markham, Benares, Nov. 14th 1782.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In a Letter which I did myself the Honour of writing to you on the 12th instant, I informed you that I had given Baboo Jagger Deco Sing the Appointment of Naib. He could not at that Time be invested with the Khalaat, as the Bramins prognosticated it a Day of ill Omen; and the 15th was fixed upon for the Ceremony.

Since that Time the old Rannee and the Rajah, instructed by Durbeetzy Sing, have most vehemently declared to me, that they will by no Means give their Consent that any other Person shall be appointed Naib. I therefore have deferred the Ceremony of granting him the Khalaat till I receive further Orders from your Honourable Board.

It is necessary to be remarked, that Baboo Jagger Deco Sing and Baboo Neehul Sing are the only Two of the old Family of Bulwant Sing, and indeed the only Two Men with whom I am acquainted

acquainted in the Zemindarry, to whose Hands so high an Employment can be entrusted; and I gave the Preference to the former, as Age and Deafness are great Impediments to Business in the latter.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Benares, Nov. 14th, 1782.

W^m Markham, Resident.

The following Minute was returned with the foregoing Papers, and the Letter which is entered after it, written to Mr. Markham:

In Circulation.

A Minute from the Governor General.

Three Letters and One Inclosure from the Resident at Benares.

Copy of the Governor's Letter to D^o, dated 29th September.

Thursday, 28th Nov. 1782.

§ (" (a) Mr. Wheler.—I approve of the Measures recommended by the Governor General's Minute respecting Baboo Doorkbijey Sing, and of the Mode of carrying them into Execution through the Resident of Benares, which is his official Duty; and also of the Appointment of Jagger Deeo Sing to fill the Office of which Doorkbijey has been dispossessed; and of the Appointments recommended in the Governor General's Letter of the 29th September. The severe Indisposition with which the Governor General was afflicted when these Letters were received, and his Absence from the Presidency, are Subjects well known to every Member of the Board.

(Signed) " E. W.
" J. M^p.
" J. S.

" Sir,

" We have now before us your Letters of the 24th October, 12th and 14th November. The Governor General has likewise communicated to us a Copy of the Letter which he wrote to you on 29th September from N^{ia} Serai. To Mr. Markham.

" The Measures which you have taken with Baboo Doorkbijey Sing are perfectly right and proper, so far as they go; and we now direct that you exact from him, with the utmost Rigour, every Rupee of the Collections which it shall appear that he has made and not brought to Account, and either confine him at Benares, or send him a Prisoner to Chunar, and keep him in Confinement until he shall have discharged the Whole of the Amount due from him.

" We likewise direct, that for the Offence which he has been guilty of you divest him of the Jaheer which was assigned him, and re-unite the Property of it to the Malguzarry, or the Land paying its Revenue through the Rajah to the Company.

" We approve and confirm your Appointment of Baboo Jagger Deeo Sing to the Office of Naib of the Zemindarry, in the Room of Doorkbijey Sing, and desire that you will invest him immediately with the usual Khelaat in due Form.

" We also direct you to carry into Execution the other Points of the Governor General's Letter to you of the 29th September, which remain to be accomplished.

" Fort William, 4th Dec. 1782.

We are, &c. &c. &c.")

§

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 302 and 1655.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLVII.

Book 74. Page 491.

Extracts from a Consultation and Appendix to the same of the 24th August 1785.

Fort William, 24th August 1785.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honble. John Macpherson Esquire, President;
Lieutenant General Robert Sloper Commander in Chief,
John Stables Esquire,
and
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

[(a) The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from the Resident at Benares.
To Mr. Secretary Hay.

Resident at
Benares, 10th
July.

Sir,
I have received your Letter of the 26th of last May.
In obedience to the Orders of the Board, I have the Honour of laying before them the whole
Correspondence between the late Governor General and myself, during his Continuance without
the Provinces in 1784.]

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Benares, 10th July 1785.

F. Fowke, Resident.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 493.

[(b) Ordered, That the Correspondence transmitted with the foregoing Letter be entered after
the Consultation.]

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation, beginning at Page 775.

Petition of Rungul Dofs and Manick Chund.

Two Houses belonging to our Ancestors are situated in the Ward of Karipore, One of which
was in the Possession of Sahu Sing as a Pledge; but he has been turned out by the Oppression of
Amba Suuker, under the Connivance of Anjoor Sing, on Pretence of its being without legal
Owners: But at Mal we hope that we shall receive our Rights.

Mr. Fowke is desired to replace the Complainants, or the Person to whom the Houses are
pledged, until it shall be judicially decided that they are not the legal Heirs; and for this Pur-
pose, and on every Occasion of the like Nature, that a Reference of the Case be made to the
Magistrates to be tried in the Duvannee Adawlut.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Mr. David Anderson informs me, that before he left the Maratta Camp, Bhaw Buckfey, One
of the Ministers of Mahajee Sindia, requested that he would apply to me to confer on some Brah-
mins who belong to his Family the following small Allowances, payable at Benares; viz.

To Heidy Ram Bluit Sing Mally, One and an Half Rupee per Day;
To Chunder Sehaur Bhut, Twelve Annas per Day;
To Golmid Bhut, Twelve Annas per Day;

And further, that I would confer on Sewanimd Severwutty Swamee his Family Gaoroo, some
Lands in Benares to the Amount of about Seven hundred Rupees per Annum.

As Bhaw Buckfey is the Person who has chiefly been employed in all the late Negotiations with
the Marattas, and has rendered some essential Services to this Government, I am desirous of
giving him a Mark of our Attention by complying with these Requests, more especially as the
whole Amount of them is so very inconsiderable. I direct, therefore, that you will make the
necessary Adjustments with the Officers of the Revenue; and that you will transmit the Sunnuds
for the above Endowments to the Resident with Mahajee Sindia.

Benares,
14th March 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 343.

(b) Vide supra, Minutes, ibid.

No. 2.

[(d) Francis Fowke Esquire.]

Sir,

I herewith send you a Petition which I have received from Rajah Mehipnarain, with a Paper containing an Explanation of it: I request that you will inform me if the Facts are justly stated, or in what Particulars they differ from his Representation of them. I also understand that the Rajah's Name is totally disused in all Sunnuds, Aumilnamas, and other Officers' Deeds and Papers of the Naib's Office, and the Naib's used in his Stead. Be pleased to inform me since what Time this Practice has prevailed, and whether by any Authority expressly given to the Naib. On the preceding Points, if you can furnish me with any Lights which may enable me to form a proper Judgment of them, I request to be informed thereof.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

Benares, 14th March 1784.

Petition of Rajah Mahipnarain.

When lifting me from the Dust of Obscurity, your Excellency exalted me to the Raaje of Benares, agreeable to the Usage of my Grandfather, Rajah Bulwand Sing, you confirmed to me the Jaghire and Altumgah Mahls, Half Buddock, and the Pergunnahs of Maauge and Mungrore, also Six Lacs and Thirty thousand Rupees odd, for my own Expences and Subundy.

Baboo Dushbedjey Sing, my Naib, from his own Neglects, failing in the Revenues of the Sirkar, the Jaghire, &c. above mentioned were sequestered till the Payment of the Balances, and a Perwannah sent me to make them good: Out of Regard to the Orders of the Presence, and hoping the Release of the Mahals, I paid the Demands of the Sarker through Gopaul Dofs; notwithstanding which my Jaghire is still in Sequestration, and from the Day of my Exaltation to the Raaje, I have not received a single Daam of the established Allowance for Support and Sebundy.

Baboo Jaggudis Sing, contrary to good Policy and the Welfare of the People, makes Exactions from the whole Country, and does not pay even the fixed Revenue. There is neither Advantage to the Sirkar, nor Ease to the People.

From my good Fortune your Excellency has advanced to this Country. If a sure Settlement is not now made to my Advantage, I shall despair of its being done ever. From your compassionate Benevolence I hope that my Jaghire and Altumgah will be released to me, and Orders be given to the Chief of Benares to pay regularly to me the allotted Sum of Six Lacs and Thirty odd thousand Rupees, for my own Expences and the Sebundy.

Rajah Mahipnarain represents, that since his Exaltation to the Raaje he has not enjoyed the smallest Part of that Consequence or Respect due to his Rank. Even the Town of Ramnagore, allotted for his Residence, has been put under a Cutwal from another Authority.

Half the Pergunnah of Buddock, producing a Revenue of One hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-one Rupees, was allotted him in Jaghire. The remaining Part he held from the Sirkar, at the Jemma of Seventy thousand five hundred Rupees.

Mungrore, producing a Revenue of Fifty thousand Rupees, was granted in Altumgah to the Rannee Golaab Koer.

Meitch, producing a Revenue of Sixty thousand Rupees, was granted in Jaghire to the Rajah's Father and Naib Baboo Dushbedjey Sing.

Baboo Dushbedjey Sing failing in his Payments to the Sirkar, the Whole of the above-mentioned Grants were sequestered, and an Order sent from the Council to the Raja to make good the Balances; but Mr. Markham, on the Rajah's Representation of his Case released Half the Pergunnah of Buddock, and promised, when the Balances of the Sirkar should be paid, to release the others. The Rajah, seeing that his Father made no Efforts to pay the Demands of the Sirkar, satisfied them himself, by the Assistance of the Banker Gopaul Dofs. Mr. Markham assured him that his Promise should be kept; but he was recalled, and the Altumgah and Jaghire of Mungrore have not yet been restored. The Half of the Pergunnah of Buddock the Raja at present possesses in Jaghire; and he now holds the Remainder of the Sirkar, with the Addition of Seventeen thousand Rupees to the former Jemma, as before mentioned. He hopes that this Addition will be excused, and a Lease granted him at a fixed Jemma for the future; that the Altumgah of Mungrore will be released to the Rannee; and Maitch, the Jaghire of his Father, be allowed to remain under him, till such Times as the Sums advanced on his Account for the Payments of the Sirkar shall be made good.

Of the Six Lacs five hundred Rupees allowed for the Muddud Phertch, the Raja had not received One Daam since his being placed on the Raaje. He hopes that an Allowance will be made him on this Account from the Date of the Removal of his Father from the Neabut, and that he shall receive the Whole in future.

The Raja is in all Things obedient to the Sirkar; but he humbly hopes that the usual Ruffaam and Adaab of the Dignity of Rajah may be allowed him, viz. that the Naib may re-

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 343.

ceive a Khelaal from him, and the Aumils on their Appointment be ordered to pay him the customary Compliment of taking Leave, and receiving from him the Beitle, &c.]

No. 3.

“ To Francis Fowke Esquire.

§ (a) (“ Sir,

“ I refer to you the enclosed Translation of a Petition, which I have received from Amrow Sing and Buhhut Sing, late Aumils of Semania, &c. and request that you will inquire, and report to me, the true State of their Case. Long before I left Calcutta, I was informed of their Grievances; which, whether true or falsely stated, were ascribed to a Relentment for some ancient Difference subsisting between the Manager and the Petitioners. At any Rate, it is contrary to Justice that the Manager should be the Judge in a Cause in which he is an interested Party; and I recommend it to you, to take the Complaints out of his Hands, and refer his Claims upon them to the Arbitration of creditable Merchants or Shroffs of Benares.

“ I shall desire to receive a Copy of their Award.

“ I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) “ W. Hastings.”

“ Benares,
16th March 1784.

“ Petition of Amraw Sing Takhru Bukht Sing.

“ Mr. Markham and Baboo Jaggerdio Sing took from me an Agreement for the Charge of Nine Pugunnahs, at the Jumna of Seven Lacks Eighty-four Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-six Rupees, and gave me a Lease for Three Years. While Mr. Markham was here, the Baboo gave me no Trouble; but, on his Departure, affected Displeasure towards me, without a Cause, sending Perwannahs to protect Zemindars, and put a Suzzawul over me, from which Disorders arose in my Districts. Notwithstanding this, I have, by Help of Bankers, paid the Kists of the Sirkar. The Baboo, by putting to account the allowed Deductions, brought a Balance against me; and though I repeatedly set forth the Injustice of the Demand, he would not listen, but shewed great Displeasure, and confined me and my Brothers, sending also a Guard to my House to oppress me now. He dispatched Perwannahs to the Zemindars not to pay me a Daâm, for the Country would not remain with me; at the same Time saying, that if I would give him a Banker's Teep for Seventy Thousand Rupees, he would replace me. Fearful for my Life, I gave the Teep; but the Baboo returned it; took the Mahals from my Management.

“ I am ready to pay the Demands of the Sirkar, and manage the Collections; but if I am not judged fit for this, I hope that the Pergunnah of Buddhole, my Zemindarry, may be committed to me, that I may reside in it with my Family, and pray for the Welfare of the Sirkar. Near a Lack and Seventy-five Thousand Rupees are owing me in my Districts, besides an Advance of near Five Hundred Ploughs. Let them be taken by the Sirkar, and I be released with my Life. I have no other Refuge but your Benevolence and Clemency, and am every Way ready to obey.”)

No. 4.

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I refer to you a Complaint which has been presented to me against Banboo Awffatun Sing. I request, that you will enquire into it, and inform me of the Result.

Benares,

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

16th March 1784.

Petition of Rundehram and Chull Sing.

It is now a Year and Half since Bauboo Awffatun Sing plundered my Family, and sequestered my Zemindary, which I have often complained of to the Chief, but in vain. From your Generosity, I hope that I shall be restored, and that my Property will be given back. In case you leave this without my receiving Justice, I shall certainly lose my Life by the Hands of the Bauboo. I and my Uncle were both attendant at Chunar. May the Sun of your Prosperity be resplendent.

No. 5.

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Having received numberless Complaints of the Violences committed by Sepoys detached for various Purposes, but principally for that of collecting Grain, and other Provisions, for the Subsistence of the Garrisons and other Military Stations in, and bordering in, this Province; I have

(a) Vide supra, Page 1656.

therefore

therefore written to the Commanding Officers of Chunar and Buxar, desiring them to abstain from this Practice hereafter; and to apply to you, and to order the Officers under their Command to do the same for whatever they may want of Grain, or other Articles of necessary Subsistence: And I desire that you will require the Naib, on Pain of Dismission from his Office, to comply instantly and effectually with such special Requisitions as you shall judge it necessary to make to him for these Purposes; and at all Times to keep the Bazars of the Garrisons and Military Stations constantly supplied with Provisions and other Necessaries of Life, that no Pretext may be afforded for the Continuance of the Grievance complained of.

I must further require of you, and I do most strictly enjoin you, to keep a Book of all the Applications which you receive from the Military Officers for the Aid of your Influence or Authority, for whatever Purposes, and of your Letters written officially to them, together with Copies of all Complaints made by them, or against them, or against the People under their Command, whether Sepoys or others; and that if any Officer shall act contrary to these Orders, or suffer them to be infringed, you do immediately transmit to me an Account thereof, with all the Particulars which shall have come to your Knowledge, while I am on this Side of the Caramnassa, and to the Board after my Return to the Presidency; and I think it proper to declare, that if it shall ever come to my Knowledge that any Oppressions are committed by the Sepoys, or any shall have been detached contrary to these Orders, and you shall have neglected to give me Notice thereof, I shall consider it a very criminal Breach of your Duty. I do not believe that it is likely to happen, and have the firmest Reliance on your Vigilance to prevent it. I mean by this Declaration rather to strengthen and enforce your Authority, than to reflect even the most distant Charge or Suggestion of Distrust to your Disadvantage.

I must also desire that you will give strict Injunctions to the Manager to compel his Aumils to remain in their Stations, and to place proper Persons in all the Villages which lie on or near the Road, whenever any Military Forces pass through their Districts, to protect the Raiats, and make their Applications for Redress to the Commanding Officers, if any Oppressions are committed, or for Guards, when they may be wanted; and above all Things to keep them supplied with the Necessaries of their Bazars; I have been myself a Witness of the ruinous Effects which have been produced by his Neglect of these Precautions, although enjoined in the strongest Terms by myself in Person, and by yourself before my Arrival at the Boundary of his Jurisdiction.

Benares,
16th March 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, commanding at Chunar.

Sir,

Many Complaints have been made to me of Violences committed by the Sepoys under your Command, both those belonging to the Station of Ghazepore, and especially those of your immediate Garrison. The Instances that have been reported to me are of various Kinds; but those which made the greatest Impression on my Memory, from their Influence on the public Revenue, and Peace of the Country, were these: That it was a constant Practice for Parties of Sepoys to take by Force the Grain of the Country at an inferior Rate, and carry it to the Bazars of Ghazipore Station and of Buxar, where it was sold at a very advanced Price. And Instances were quoted to me, of the Grain upon the Ground, and even of Seed Grain, attached for the same Purposes, and either taken or released on a pecuniary Accommodation. I so well know the Benevolence and Probity of your private Character, that I am certain you are incapable of departing from the Sight of these Virtues in your public Conduct. But you cannot command the Forbearances, nor be answerable for the Behaviour of that Class of Men to whom these Complaints relate, when you arm them with your Authority, and let them loose for whatever Purpose, or however necessary, on the distant and defenceless Raiats.

I must for this Reason request, and I am certain that you will allow my Request the Weight of a Command, that you will instantly withdraw every Party and every Sepoy whom you may have detached into any of the Districts of the Zemindarry of Benares, and that you will give the like Orders to the Officer commanding at Ghazipore; that you will abstain hereafter from sending any Parties, even a single Sepoy, beyond the Caramnassa, and forbid the Officer on Command at Ghazipore to send any Sepoys, or a single Sepoy, with Authority, or for any Purpose whatsoever, into a Village of the District, except on Services required by the Aumil in Writing, and specially prescribed by the Aumil or person appointed to attend them. I have given strict Injunctions to Mr. Fowke, to take immediate and effectual Measures for supplying the Station at Ghazipore with Grain, and the Necessaries for their Subsistence; and it must be his sole Province to direct and provide for such Supplies. If you require the like Provision for your Garrison from the District of this Zemindarry, I must desire that you will apply to him, and he has my positive Orders to afford you his effectual Assistance for that End.

Benares,
16 March 1784.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

The same to Major Eaton, commanding at Buxar.

To

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honble. the Governor General, to transmit you the enclosed Petition, and to desire that you will make the most particular Enquiries about it, and inform him of the Result.

Benares,
16th March 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) S. Sullivan, Secretary.

§ (a) ("Petition of the Rozemedars of Benares, Chunar, Juanpore, and Ghazipore.

"Bauboo Juggerdeo Sing has distressed us for Two Years. In the last Year having taken by Force the Sum of Three Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty Rupees from the House of Cashmerry Mull, and given us a Tunkaw for Thirteen Thousand; so that he possessed himself of 16,330 Rupees this Year; hearing of your Approach, he has given us Three Tunkaws, which there is no Hope of our realizing, so that when you depart, he will as before, possess himself of the same Sum, and we shall every Year be oppressed. We hope from your Benevolence that a Suzzawul may be stationed with the above named Baboo, that we may receive our Rights, and from the present Time, agreeable to ancient Usage, that he give Perwannahs to each Person for his Money on the Pugannah Bohelu. May God keep the Sun of your Age and Prosperity resplendent.")

§ (b) ("To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

"Sir,

"I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General to acquaint you, that he has read with Attention the Petition from the Aumil at Ghazipore, and to desire that an Enquiry may be made on the Spot into the Truth of it; for which Purpose, as Mr. Benn is your Assistant, the Governor General is of Opinion, that he is a proper Person to be employed on this Service.

"You will please therefore to give the necessary Instructions to Mr. Benn, and when you have received his Report, transmit it to the Governor General for his Information.

"Jugdees Serai,
18th March 1784.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "Stⁿ Sullivan, Secry.

"P. S. As it is probable that the Officer commanding at Ghazipore may have a counter Representation to make, you will receive herewith a Letter from Captain Bradley to Major Eaton, which you will commit to the Care of Mr. Benn.")

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I request that you will enquire into the Truth of the enclosed Case, and make a Report to me of the same.

Camp,
21st March 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Case of Dulloo Sing.

This Person, with his Brother Ouraun Sing and others, was of great Use to the Service in the Siege of Bejey Ghur, of the District of which they were Zemindars: They were rewarded by the Maafee of Twelve Villages, which continued 'till the Death of Ouraun Sing. The Fojedaur Beechoo Sing has now confined Dulloo Sing at Benares, for not paying his Demands of Rent from the said Villages.

N. B. Dulloo Sing is now in Confinement at Benares, at the Instance of Beechoo Sing, Aumil of Bejey Ghur.

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I request you will send for Juggut Sing, the Person mentioned in the inclosed Petition, and enquire by what Means he obtained the Sunnud claimed by his elder Brother; and if it appears to you the Right of the latter, I desire you will inform the Board of the Mistake, and request a new Sunnud for him.

Camp,
21st March 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1655.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1657.

Buggut Sing, Zemindar of the Pergunna of Shoufah, represents, that for Services performed to the Sirkar, during the Revolt of Cheyt Sing, a Mallekanate of Seven Thousand Rupees was granted him, for which the Sunnud was, by Mistake, made out in the Name of his Brother Juggut Sing. He hopes that the Error will be rectified, that he may enjoy his Rights, and pray for the Sirkar.

(a) (" To Mr. Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" I enclose a Copy of an Arzee which I have received from some Merchants of Mirzapore. The Grievances complained of being in Contradiction to the Regulations established by me in 1781; I desire that you will send for the Naib, and enjoin him to take immediate Measures for giving the Petitioners Redress; and in these, or in any other Instances, if you should find your Injunctions insufficient to protect the Merchants against improper Demands, or vexatious Delays, I desire that you will send a Representation of the Circumstances to me.

" Bannaypore,
22d March 1784.

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " Warren Hastings.") §

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 2d Instant, and have examined both the Complaints of the Ryots, and the Representation of Agga Houssein; upon mature Consideration of which, I am of Opinion that the former have been injured by the Aumil's Naibs, though, from my Knowledge of the Character of Agga Houssein, I cannot suppose with his Concurrence. I recommend, that the Naibs now in the Pergunnah, mentioned in the accompanying Translation of a Pottah, be immediately recalled. The Ryots have a great Number of Pottahs, which you may examine for your Information; and I request, that you will take Care no Demands beyond the stated Jumma of each Pottah are made from the Farmers. With regard to the Aumil's Declaration, that a Dauabundee was made with the Consent of the Ryots, I can scarce believe it, as it is a Plan contrary to their own Interest, and must fail in its Effect, since no Ryot would be eager to cultivate, if he knew that Half his Crop must be taken from him.

The Answers of the Ryots to the Representations of the Aumil accompany this, from which, and the Pottahs, you will find ample Information, and be able to do Justice to the Complainants.

Lucnow,
8th April 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

(" (b) Petition of the Ryots of Kizziaut and Mujoah Taalooks.

" We complained of the Oppressions of the Aumils at the Prefence in Stickrase, and you ordered that we should relate our Situations to Jaggurdio Sing, who would afford us Redress accordingly. While you staid he soothed us, and gave us Purwannahs as before usual; but on your Departure the Aumil put over us strict Muhussels, and in the same Manner as last Year, forcing from us the Bhair and Bhasse to the Month of Paughun, seized all our Crops, demanding Half the Produce, according to the Dunabundy. We went and related this to Jaggurdio Sing, but he paid no Attention to our Complaints, and ordered Sepoys and Chubadars to push us out of the Cutcherry, saying, we might go when we chuse; we are come to the Prefence for Orders.

" The Aumil represents, for the last Three Years the Complainants have only paid Half the Jumma to the Sirkar; in answer to which they reply, that they made good all Demands upon them, and are not acquainted with the Jumma of the whole District.

" The Aumil represents, that many of the Ryots of his Taalooks gave Caboallots to pay their Rents in Kind agreeable to a Dunabundee settled by an Amun. The Complainants deny their being consulted on the Occasion, and say they are ready to pay all Demands according to their Pattahs.

" The Aumil says, Orders were given by the Resident, that the Complainants should conform to the Dunabundee. They reply, that on going to complain at Benares, Mr. Benn promised them Redress, but that Mr. Fowke did not hear them, and, at the Request of Aga Hossim, gave him a Guard, who confined Nineteen of the Brethren, and forced them back to their Villages.

" The others came to the Governor's Prefence for Redress.

" Pottah of Agreement given by Penanaut Misser and Seou Balik Dorbee, Aumils of Buggruthorpe Pergunnah of Kirriaat Sircar Chunar.

" With firm Agreement it is written to Ram Taal Chobe. He will cultivate his Lands with Satisfaction; according to the Pottah, an established Jumma of Forty-five Rupees Sicca Benares

(a) Vide supra, Page 1657.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1656.

“ shall be demanded from him. He will, to the End of Chite by stated Payments, pay the said Sum to the Treasury of the Sirca, and make no Evasions.

“ N. B. Ram Taâl produces the Receipt of the Kurhun for Forty-seven Rupees paid by him, and complains that the Aumil notwithstanding demands Half his Grain.”)

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,
The Bearer and they who accompany him are the Riots concerning whom I wrote you by this Day's Post.

Lucnow,
8th April 1784.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,
I have received your Letter of the 7th. If the Naib persists in requiring that the Duty on Grain be re-established, I do not think myself sufficiently authorised to oppose it, unless the Occasion should be very urgent, I know not whether this is, or not; but I have consulted Ally Ibrahim Cawn upon it, and he says, that when he left Benares, the Price of Wheat was 20 and 21 Seers for a Rupee; that it fell to 15; and, in consequence of a Remonstrance from him to you, and your Interposition, it again rose to 17. Salla Khoshalchund, whom I have questioned upon the Subject, without mentioning the Occasion, has this Instant informed me, that the Price of Grain has been growing daily more dear; and added, that he understood there was an Intention of replacing the Duty, which he mentioned as a Circumstance of great Alarm. The Rebbec Harvest cannot yet have been brought to Market, and of Course have produced but little Influence on the Price. Let the Naib act in this Point as he pleases, but be it at his Peril. Do you advise the Board of it, and of its Consequence, if it shall be attended with any that may merit their Attention. He has certainly mistated the Loss accruing from a Suspension of the Duty; but his Affirmation is not Authority. He must prove it from the Papers of his Aumla. I suspect that he himself is aware that an Investigation of this Claim will disprove his Assertion; for he has written to me, that you have ordered to be removed his Muttasaddies from the Business of the Permit, which I understood to be the new Appellation given to the Office of Customs, and intend to appoint others of your own Choice in the Room. This is contrary to what I conceive to be your Intentions, and appears to be insidiously suggested.

Lucnow,
12th April 1784.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,
Enclosed is a Complaint of Rajah Govindjut against Jaggerdeo Sing, which I desire you will enquire into; and should it be found just, request you will be pleased to order the latter to desist immediately from such Oppression, and restore the Rajah what Money may have been collected from the Sayer of the Place specified.

Lucnow,
18th May 1784.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. Hastings.

The Sayer of the Mozeh Bohrupore, &c. in the Purgunnah of Kunlut, belongs to the Jaghire of Raja Govindjut, but has been seized by the Aumil of Jaggerdeo Sing: Govinjut hopes a Pervannah from the Presence, to recover his Right.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,
I enclose a Second Petition which has been presented to me by the Ryots of Sekur Mujoora, who have again repaired to this Place to complain against Mirza Houssein the Farmer. I understand that you have already made some Enquiry into this Matter, and that you have communicated to me the Result in a Letter which you forwarded by Mirza Houssein; but as he was robbed of it on the Way, I know not what may have been the Purport of it. At any Rate I disapprove of Mirza Houssein's coming here to make a personal Application to me: I have accordingly ordered him, as well as the Ryots, to return immediately to Benares; and it is my Desire, that you cause the Dispute to be settled on the Spot, on the Grounds of your former Enquiry, or if that should have been insufficient, that you proceed to make such a further Investigation as may enable you to bring the Matter to a Decision without a further Reference to me.

Lucnow,
23d May 1784.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Petition of the Ryots of Khirwaut, received 23d May 1784.

A Perwannah from the Prefence, regarding the Ryots of the Pergunnah of Khirreaut, was written to Mr. Fowke, and an Hircarrah was sent with us along with it. We gave the Letter to Mr. Fowke, who immediately told Mirza Houffsein of the Order, and desired him to receive the past and present Revenue from us agreeable to it. Mirza Aga Houffsein, not regarding the Order, though the Ryots were ready to pay their Money, took to himself unjustly, both Shares of the Grain in the Ricks, and besides this, having procured a Company of Sepoys from Chunar, seized the Houses of the Ryots, and sold all their Cattle which they could find; he had confined the Zemindars, and extorts Money from them, and will not accept of the usual Revenue of Seventy thousand Rupees for the Pergunnahs. We are ready to pay the just Demands. Aga Houffsein, by plundering, seizing the Grain, and selling the Cattle, has collected near a Lack and Seventeen thousand Rupees. We hope that our Payments may be settled as usual; and that what he has plundered from us will be restored.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

The Prince Mirza Juvan Bukht having signified his Resolution of leaving Lucnow, and expressed a Desire that he may be permitted to reside at Benares, I request that, immediately on the Receipt of this Letter (as his Departure is fixed at Eight Days from the present Date) you would appropriate the House and Garden of Madoodoss, and as much of the Ground and Buildings adjoining as can be spared, for his Residence; and that you will also take the Trouble of giving Orders that the principal Apartments may be furnished with clean white Cloths, and that there may be Two Musmids of plain white Cloth, one for the upper and one for the lower Apartments; and the rest I leave entirely to yourself, depending that you will omit no Attentions to which a Person of his high Rank is entitled.

I feel the less Reluctance at making this Request, because I am persuaded that, on all Occasions like this, your own Inclination would lead you to suffer a temporary Inconvenience, rather than obstruct, in the smallest Degree, what the Prince has solicited as a personal Favour to himself.

Lucnow,
2d June 1784.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Having resolved, with the Approbation of the Board, to grant a Pension of Two hundred Rupees per Month to Moluree Seyd Ahmed Ullah, payable in Benares, I desire that you will accordingly issue a Perwannah, in the Name of the English Government, to Raja Mahipnarain, directing him to pay the said Sum monthly, from the First of July next: I must enjoin you to be careful that it is strictly and punctually obeyed by the Person possessing the Management of the Zemindarry. I think it necessary to add, that this Pension is bestowed as a gratuitous Act of the English Government, and without any Reference to former Claims, or alledged Rights of Moluree Syed Ahmud Ullah.

Lucnow,
29th June 1784.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. Hastings.

§

(" (a) To Mr. Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares.

" Sir,

" Having received a Letter from the Board, approving of a Plan which I some Time ago submitted to them, for the better Management of the Districts of Benares, I think it necessary to give you the earliest Information thereof; and accordingly, I have the Pleasure to inclose a Copy of the Plan itself, for your Perusal and future Guidance.

" I have directed Baboo Ajaib Sing to proceed immediately to Benares; and I shall desire Ally Ibrahim Cawn to follow him in a few Days. I need not point out to you the Necessity of keeping secret the intended Change of Measures, until the Arrival of Baboo Ajaib Sing, when you will immediately proceed to put the several Persons, named in the accompanying Plan, in Possession of the Offices allotted to them. In the mean Time if any Thing should transpire respecting the intended Change, I flatter myself that, from being possessed of full Information, you will be able to take such Measures as may prevent any Confusion, that would otherwise arise from the Apprehensions and Misconceptions it might occasion.

" Lucnow,
14th July 1784.

" I am, &c.
(Signed) " W. Hastings.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1663.

" First;

" First, That the Raja be appointed and declared the Principal in all official Acts of the Zemindary; that he shall sit as often as he shall chuse it, in the Cutcherry; that on such Occasions all Accounts and Reports, and other official Business, shall receive his Inspection; and his Name, Seal, and Signature shall be used, for the Authentication of all Orders and Instruments, to which, by the Custom of his Predecessor, they were used to be affixed; but he is neither to conduct the Business himself, nor interfere further in it than may be necessary for his Instruction.

" Second, That the Baboo Ajaib Sing, the Brother of the Rannu Golab Coor, the Widow of Rajah Bulwunt Sing, be appointed Naib or Deputy of the Rajah, with the entire Management and Administration of the Zemindary; and his Approbation in the official Firm Munger shall be added to all Instruments to which the Rajah's Signature is affixed.

" Thirdly, That Ally Ibrahim Cawn be appointed Amien or Inspector, to assist the Naib with his Advices respecting the Formation of the Settlement, the new Appointment of Aumils, and Officers of the Collections, and other important Measures relative to the Zemindary, which the Naib shall duly report to him for that Purpose, and to transmit to the Naib the Complaints which shall be referred to him by the Canongoes, in the Manner specified in the following Article. In all the Instances specified, the Ameen is only to advise it; the Decision is to rest entirely with the Naib, who, in the Cases of Complaints, shall cause an Enquiry to be made into them, by one Person appointed by himself on the Part of the Rajah, and another by the Ameen, the Judgment to rest as has been before provided, with the Naib only.

" Fourthly, That the Canongoes of every Pergunnah, and other Division, where, by old Custom they have been stationed, shall have full Charge of their Offices; that they shall have Access to all Mofessul Papers, and take and keep Copies of them; that they shall receive Complaints from the Ryots, and if they shall be ill founded, they shall endeavour to pacify the Ryots, and dissuade them from assembling and complaining on frivolous Occasions; but if they shall appear well founded, they shall refer them to the Aumils; and in case the Aumils neglect, or are inattentive, they shall transmit the same to the Aumun, who shall refer them for Enquiry, as above, to the Naib. The Canongoes shall send abstract Accounts to the Aumun, who shall cause them to be registered, and keep them as Accounts of perpetual Record.

* Sic in Orig. " Fifthly, That Mr. Fowke shall receive from the Rajah and his Naib the Monthly Payments of the Company's Revenue, in Mulklidar Rupees, and give Receipts for each. The Rajah and his Naib shall report to him the Names of such Aumils as they shall have chosen for the Management of the Districts*. The Plan formed for the Settlement of the Revenue, and all other Business of Consequence relative to the Zemindary: But the Aumils shall receive their Appointment and Investiture only from the Rajah and Naib. If any Complaints shall be made to Mr. Fowke he shall refer them to the Naib, and they shall be enquired into and decided in † the 3d Article. When Parties of Sepoys shall be wanted for any Occasion, the Rajah and his Deputy shall make Applications to Mr. Fowke in Writing, with the Forms above prescribed in the First and Second Article; and Mr. Fowke, if he approves of the same, shall accordingly apply to the Officer commanding either at Chunagur or Buxar, specifying the Services required; and in like Manner, Applications shall be made by the Rajah and his Naib to Mr. Fowke for the Recall of such Parties. For these Purposes, the Commanding Officers of Churnar and Buxar shall be ordered to conform literally to his Requisitions on the First Instance, but in emergent Cases, the Officers commanding detached Parties shall receive their Instructions from Mr. Fowke, and Mr. Fowke shall enter into a Book, in the Order of their Date, Applications made to him, and all official Acts done by him in Consequence, and shall transmit a Copy of the same every Three Months to the Board.

" Sixthly, That the Rajah and his Naib shall establish a Cutcherry, or Office of Treasury, for the Amdanny, or current Receipts of Revenue; and Mr. Fowke and the Aumil shall appoint a Mutsuddie jointly, or One on the Part of each, who shall sit in the said Cutcherry, and keep a separate Copy or Copies of the Accounts of the daily Receipts and Disbursements.

" A true Copy,
(Signed) " P. Bawers.") §

To Mr. Francis Fowke.

Sir,

After Baboo Ajaib Sing has arrived at Benares, and waited on the Rajah and you, it will be necessary that some trusty Persons be deputed by the Rajah and yourself to take Charge of the Seal and Records of the Neabut Cutcherry and of the Accounts of the Treasury kept by Subuns Lale; after which they must be put under the Seal of the Rajah until the new Naib shall have made the necessary Arrangements.

I inclose Perwannahs to Rajah Mahipnarain Baboo Ajaib Sing and Jaggerdio Sing, intimating to them the Appointment of Baboo Ajaib Sing, and the Dismission of Jaggerdio Sing; I desire that Perwannahs may be also written by the Rajah and yourself to the Aumils Chawdries and Canon-goes of the Districts, conveying the same Information to them, directing them in consequence to obey,

obey the Orders of Ajaib Sing as Naib of the Rajah, and particularly enjoining them to exert themselves in promoting the Cultivation and Prosperity of their respective Districts.

Lucnow,
26th July 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Gopaul Dofs has represented to me that as some of his People were coming from Benares to Allahabad with Treasure they were attacked by Robbers at Mirza Morad Seray in the Districts of Baffy Takoorain, and that Two of the People were killed and R' 1500 carried off. As it is of the utmost Consequence that the Merchants and Bankers should be able to transport their Effects and Money safely through the Country, I desire that you will use every Means in your Power to bring to Justice the Persons who have committed this Outrage, and to indemnify Gopaul Dofs for the Loss he has sustained; for this Purpose it will be necessary that Baffy Takrain be called on in the first Instance.

Benares,
1st August 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Loll Ram Sing and the Rannee Jugroose Koor, Successors to the late Rajah Govin Jut, have requested that I will write * you in their Favour; I have given them the usual Khulants of Mourning, and request that you will consider them as under the Company's Protection.

Lucnow,
6th August 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

At the earnest Request of the Nabob Vizier I have written a Letter to the Rajah Mahipnarain, directing him to restore to Meer Serged Ally the Possession of the Jaghire of the Villages of Burragong and Eksara, rated at the Jummah of 688 Rupees p' Annum, which he holds in virtue of a Perwannah, under the Seal of the late Vizier Sujah ul Dowlah; and I have further in Confirmation of his Right granted him a Sunnud under my Seal and Signature, a Copy of which I now send you for your Information.

Lucnow,
12th August 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

The Nabob Vizier's Minister informs me that Cashmeery Mull has received Letters from his Son at Benares, mentioning that you had sent for him, and declared that you had received Orders from the Board to attack his House in case he should not within a short Period have paid the Amount still remaining due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company: As I have not heard from the Board on this Subject, I imagine there must be some Mistake in this Matter: I desire that you will inform me of the Circumstances which have passed betwixt you and the Son of Cashmeery Mull, and if you should have received any Orders tending to affect the Credit of Cashmeery Mull in consequence of any Claims which the Company possess against him, connected with the Affairs of the Province of Oude, I must enjoin you to suspend the Execution of them until you receive my Answer.

Lucnow,
12th August 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

The Governor General directs me to transmit to you the enclosed Petition, and to request that you will make immediate Application in his Name to the Nabob Saâdit Ally Cawn for the Delivery of the Person and Effects stated in the Representation to be screened by him from the Authority of the Adawlut; and if the Nabob should refuse to surrender them upon such Requisition, you are to seize the Person of Baharee Loll by Military Force wherever you can find him. Should Mirza Saâdit Ally deny that he affords Protection to Baharee Loll or his Effects, as stated in the Petition, you will endeavour to ascertain the Fact before you proceed to use Force against the Nabob or his Dependents.

Lucnow,
21st August 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) William Palmer, Mil^r Sec^y.

Petition of Amudafs and Jettah Mull.

Adoo Mull Kuttee our Uncle, a Native of Multan, came from Dehly to dispose of Goods at Benares and died on the Road at Mohenferai, Four Cos distance from the last mentioned City. His Servant Baharee did not carry the Corpse to Benares but burnt it, and took Possession of all his Effects and Jewels to the Amount of near Seventy thousand Rupees, and also a Bill of Exchange for Eight hundred Rupees from Merchants at Delhi and Benares; he presented the Bill for Payment, but the Banker would not pay it; the Nabob Mudjd ul Dawlah at Delhi having Intelligence of the Affair took the Sum for the Bill from the Merchants there, and kept it in the Brit-al-Mal; upon hearing of the Death of our Relation, obtained Letters of Inheritance under the Seal of the Caize and respectable Persons of Multan and came to Delhi where Mujd-ul-Dowlah, upon Proof of our Right, returned us the Sum he had in Trust; after this we came to Benares and, having bought Effects to the Amount of Three thousand Rupees, presented a Petition in the Dewannee Adawlut against Baharee Laul; the Members of the Adawlut said, that whenever our Petition should be signed properly, Security should be demanded from the Defendant and our Cause be heard. In the mean Time the Nabob Saâdit Ally Cawn sent his Sepoys, seized our Effects and abused our People; the next Day we, with other Persons of our Cast, came to the House of the Nabob and complained, but he did not attend to us, and kept Baharee Laul with him, giving him his People for Protection: As your Justice is known through all Hindostan, we hope that our Right will be given to us.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

As I shall depart from hence To-morrow in order to embark upon my Boats lying at Doondea Kairy, and expect to reach Benares by the 7th or 8th of next Month; I give you the early Advice of my Approach that you may prepare the House allotted for the Accommodation of the Shah Zaâda, who accompanies me by Water.

Ally Ibrahim Cawn will be able to give you the necessary Information as to the Quantity and Quality of the Furniture proper to be provided.

Lucnow,
26th August 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I send you a Petition which I have received from the Merchants of Mirzapore; I desire that you will refer it to the Naib, and require him to cause an Inquiry to be made into the Complaints of the Petitioners relative to the Injuries which they may have already sustained, in respect to such Matters set forth in the Petition, as may become a Subject of future Regulation; I desire you will consult with the Naib and Ameen, and, with the Aid of their Information, send me a Report stating how far the Circumstances complained of are in your Opinion injurious to Individuals, or detrimental to the general Trade of the Country, and whether they are occasioned by a Deviation from the Regulations already established, or, whether they will require to be remedied by Alterations or additional Articles in the Regulations. I have only to add, that it is my Wish that this Report may be sent to me as speedily as possible that the Arrangements may be made during my Stay at Benares.

Lucnow,
23d September 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

Petition of the Merchants and Nangahs Synaffes, &c. of Mirzapore.

The Merchants, &c. of Mirzapore, after presenting the customary Respects of Servants, represent, that a Custom of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p^r Cent. is settled by the Hookum Nameah on Raw Silk, and they take in the Permit a Duty of 5 p^r Cent. on Silk Pieces. This Duty occasions great Loss to the Merchants, inasmuch that the Silk Trade is intirely stopped. If the Duty should be levied agreeable to the Hookum Namah, much Merchandize would be brought, Profit would accrue to the Sirkar, and Merchants would buy and sell with Satisfaction.

By Mistake in the Hookum Namah, a Duty of 15 p^r Cent. is fixed on Black and White Cow Tails from Nepaul, and in the Market White Tails are sold for Two Rupees Eight Annas p^r Seer, and Black for One Rupee Eight Annas. The Mutsuddies insist on the Duty fixed by the Hookum Namah, on which Account the Sale is totally at an End. As One Half of the Property would be lost in such a Duty, we hope that a Duty on Cow Tails will be settled agreeable to the Price of Sale, so that this Article of Trade may again flourish.

From the Merchants of Dekken who bring Goods they collect, agreeable to the Usage of Rajah Bulwunt Sing and Rajah Cheyt Sing, and demand also a Duty of Five per Cent. from the Purchasers of such Goods, before they will grant a Rowannah to the Eastward; great Loss is sustained by the Merchants from this Double Custom. In the Time of Bulwunt Sing, if any Merchant was robbed in his Country, the Value of his Loss was made good by the Sirkar, and the Protection

Protection of Merchants was the Charge of Cutwal; now, Five per Cent. is collected and no Protection afforded. If Robbery happens, no Compensation is made. Besides the Customs of Permit, when the Merchandize is embarked for the Eastward or Westward, they demand a Nuzzranah of One Rupee, and Five Rupees Ghaut Barreck; and at Bhuttawly Ghaut in the Ummall of Mirzapore they demand another Rupee on the Arrival of the Boats at Benares. The Officers of the Permit give Trouble on Pretence of Search, and take Ten Rupees where Five only are due; so that the Merchants are distressed to the Extreme.

On Cotton brought by Merchants from the Westward, a Duty of Two Annas per Maund was taken on its Arrival, and Five per Cent. from the Rawannah.

A Beoparee from Nagpore, who had brought a large Cargo of Cotton, sold it to the Merchants at Mirzapore, and was ready to pay the Duties; the Cutwal demanded both the Duties of the Amdannee and Rowannah, which the Beoparee would not agree to pay: The Cutwal on this Account would not let him lodge the Cotton under Cover, so that it remained in the Air and was all spoiled and rotted. The Merchants complained to Mr. Fowke, who gave Orders for its Release, but the Cutwal would not obey them. Mr. Fowke, on the Merchants again complaining, sent a Perwannah and Hircarrahs, and when the Cotton was all rotten the Cutwal obeyed, but the Merchants sustained heavy Loss.

Last Year some Merchandize from the East, which paid the Duties at Ghazipore, was bought at Mirzapore by the Merchants, who produced Certificate of having paid the Duties, and lodged the Goods in their Warehouses. On account of the low Market in the Dekkan, the rainy Season, and other Accidents, the Goods were not sent away during the Year; and now the Owners wanted to send them to Dekkan and the Westward, the Cutwal will not admit the former Rowannah, and demands new Customs, on which Account the Goods still remain in the Warehouses.

The Duty on Grain has been excused by the Sirkar. The Cutwal collects One Dumull and One Seer of Grain on each Rupee's Worth from the Buyer and Seller.

We hope that our Petition will be superscribed by your Excellency's Duffkhut, signifying that no Custom shall be levied exceeding what is established at Patna and Moorshedabad, as that the Mandock may again flourish.

To Francis Fowke Esquire.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a Petition which has been presented to me by the Rofinadars of Benares; I desire that you will enquire into the Cause of withholding the Payments of their Allowances, and take effectual Measures for procuring them Payment of the Arrears now due to them.

I must also recommend to you to be careful to see that their Allowances are regularly paid in future.

Benares,
27th Sept. 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Mr. Francis Fowke.

Sir,

You will be pleased to supply Major Sands with such Sums of Money as he may require from you for the Payment of the Detachment under the Command of Major Toone, taking his Drafts for the same, on the Military Paymaster General.

Benares,
2d October 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I desire you will immediately direct the Naib, and his Officers, to make a judicial Enquiry into the Complaints contained in the accompanying Arzee, and to take the proper Measures for apprehending the Offenders.

Benares,
3d October 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

To Francis Fowke Esquire.

Dear Sir,

The Governor General Requests that you will be so obliging as to investigate the Claim of the Bearer to a Youmcah of Eight Annas per Day, and that upon Proof of his Right he may be restored to the Possession of it.

Benares,
3d October 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. N. Thompson.

To Francis Fowke Esq.

Dear Sir,

The Governor, before he went away, desired me to apply to you for a Copy of the Regulations which he established in September, October, or November, 1781, regarding the Customs of Benares,

Benares, which is probably amongst your Records; also for an Account of the Company's Settlement with the Rajah as it stands at present; I mean an Account pointing out the Jumma, in what Manner it is formed, and what Deductions or Expences are admitted into it.

Benares,
15th October 1784.

Your's sincerely,
(Signed) D. Anderson.

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Finding that the Injunctions which I formerly gave to the Rajah relative to the Management and Collection of the Duties of this Province have not been strictly attended to, and that the Merchants complain of various Hardships in carrying on their Trade, I have thought it necessary to form a new Set of Regulations, partly compiled from those which were formerly established, and partly adopted with a View to remedy the Evils which have only lately been represented to me. I desire that you will be careful that these Regulations are strictly carried into Execution, and that you will report to the Board any Infringement of them which your own Authority may be insufficient to redress.

Benares,
21st October 1784.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. Hastings.

Chunar, 22d November 1781.

List of Articles with their fixed Values on which Customs are to be levied at One of the Stations of Ghauzipore, Benares, and Murzapore, at the Rate of 5 per Cent. on their fixed Valuation.

Kherauch Drugs, Spices, &c.

Seperae Poorbee, Beetle Nut of the East.

1st Sort	—	—	—	per Maund	12	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	do.	11	0	0

Seperae Dehcanee, Beetle Nut of the South

— — 42 8 0

Gool Murruch or } Black Pepper, 2 Sorts.
Filfillie Gird,

1st Poorbee	—	—	—	—	22	0	0
2d Dehcanee	—	—	—	—	40	0	0

Peepul or } Long Pepper
Felfillie Derag,

— — 10 0 0

Peepla Mool, long Pepper Roots.

1st Sort	—	—	—	—	18	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	—	12	0	0
3d Do.	—	—	—	—	8	0	0

Muhhuna, a Kind of Water Nut, per Maund

— — 9 0 0

Kirrunjee, an Earth used in washing Cloths.

1st Poorbee	—	—	—	per Maund	7	0	0
2d Dehcanee	—	—	—	do.	12	0	0

Huldee } Turmeric.
Jurdee }

1st Sort	—	—	—	per Maund	3	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	—	2	12	0

Nurgal, Cocoa Nuts

— — per Cent. 6 0 0

South } Ginger.
Zenzibul }

1st Sort of Beterreh	—	—	—	per Maund	7	8	0
2d Dhoonferee	—	—	—	—	2	8	0

Cholee Bukhum, Redwood.

1st Sort	—	—	—	per Maund	8	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	—	6	0	0

Sandal.

1st Phoorbee	—	—	—	—	23	0	0
2d Dhecanee	—	—	—	—	40	0	0

Shingreiff	—	Cinnabar	—	—	per Seer	4	8	0
Seemaub	—	Quicksilver	—	—	—	3	0	0
Hirtaul	—	Orpiment	—	—	per Maund	34	0	0
Phitcaree	—	Allum	—	—	—	8	0	0
Sindour	—	Vermillion.						
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	16	0	0
Zangal	—	Verdigrease	—	—	per Maund	120	0	0
Kneba	—	Amber	—	—	—	35	0	0
Peymur	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Nulburry	—	Indigo	—	—	—	25	0	0
Gunduch	—	Sulphur.						
1st Chougua	—	—	—	—	per Maund	20	0	0
2nd	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Illackee	—	Cardmums Seed.						
1st Poorlaee	—	—	—	—	per Maund	13	0	0
2d Guzerattee	—	—	—	—	— Do.	200	0	0
Jufa	—	Cummin Seed.						
1st White	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	0
2d Black	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
Gulhnug or } Dhunuja }		Coriander Seeds	—	—	per Maund	2	12	0
Soaf } Badean }		Anife Seeds	—	—	do.	2	8	0
Thuz Paat	—	Cassia Leaves	—	—	—	6	0	0
Kutt, 1st White	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0
2d Red	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0
3d Black	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
Lauk Chupna	—	Shell Lack.						
1st	—	—	—	—	—	16	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	0
3d	—	—	—	—	—	12	0	0
4th	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Affim	—	Opium.						
1st	—	—	—	—	per Seer	5	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
Moofubber	—	Aloes	—	—	per Maund	40	0	0
Phoona } Raul° }		Dammer	—	—	—	2	8	0
Loobaun	—	Benjamin	—	—	—	16	0	0
Load Wood used in dying	—	—	—	—	per Maund	2	8	0
Luchy	—	—	—	—	per Seer	4	0	0
Sandale Satch	—	Logwood	—	—	per Maund	5	0	0
Munjhut	—	Wood used in dying	—	—	do.	5	8	0
Sohaga	—	Bora	—	—	—	11	0	0
Abruh Talh.								
1st	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0
3d	—	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
4th	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Jetamacy °	—	—	—	—	per Seer	2	0	0
Akurcurra	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Mufhh Nafch Musk	—	—	—	—	per Tolihee	5	8	0
Chourch Goury Dushty	—	Cow Tails	—	—	per Seer	12	0	0
Zeferaun	—	Saffron.						
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	per Seer	32	0	0
2d Taleah (12) mixed with Oil	—	—	—	—	do.	12	0	0

Dasheeney	Cinnamon.								
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	—	per Seer	16	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Kafoor	Camphire	—	—	—	—	per Seer	5	0	0
Jawterry	Mace	—	—	—	—	—	16	0	0
Bungloochun	Camphire of the Bamboo.								
or Tebahur }									
1st Sort		—	—	—	—	per Seer	12	0	0
2d		—	—	—	—	—	8	0	0

A Tollikee is the Weight of One Rupee.

Saboon	Soap	—	—	—	—	per Maud	5	0	0
Seffeida	White Lead	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	0
Kuncuw Fal	Cloves	—	—	—	—	—	460	0	0
Joyful	Nutmegs	—	—	—	—	—	260	0	0
Moom	Bees Wax	—	—	—	—	—	32	0	0
Kiram Danna		—	—	—	—	per Seer	25	0	0
Mazoo Phul		—	—	—	—	—	2	4	0
Maitee		—	—	—	—	per Maund	2	0	0
Awnlah		—	—	—	—	—	0	8	0
Zunguhura		—	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
Burrahura		—	—	—	—	—	1	8	0
Behura		—	—	—	—	—	0	8	0
Rootkee		—	—	—	—	—	16	0	0
Malhunguw		—	—	—	—	per Seer	1	8	0
Agur	Agata, Wood of	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	0
Behlar	}	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	0
Bladar		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Googul		—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Singhara		—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Nounhadre	Sal Armoniac	—	—	—	—	per Maund	0	0	0

Articles used in the Celebration of the Hoolley.

Jolaul or } The Vermilion Powder with which the Hindoos cover their Bodies								
Abur } at the Feast of the Hooly.								
1ft Sort	—	—	—	—	per Maund	20	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	15	0	0
3d	—	—	—	—	—	13	0	0
Otter 1 Rawfee Agra		—	—	—	per Tolikee	5	0	0
2 Moolhy	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	0
Goolaub.								
1ft Sort	—	—	—	—	per Maund	20	0	0
2d Sort	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Tale Phaoley	—	Oil scented by Flowers	—	—	per Seer	2	0	0
Tale Looghundra	—	Oil more highly scented by Flowers	—	—	per Seer	4	0	0
Choat Raul	—	Oil exhausted from Dammer	—	—	per Seer	12	0	0
Argujjah	—	A Perfume compoied of Sandal and many other	Ingredients		per Seer	3	0	0
Tobacco, &c.								
Deyfee Tobacco	—	—	—	—	per Maund	4	8	0
Bhang	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0
Gouja	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
Chomous	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
Fruits.								
Badamy Khaughuzee	—	Almonds	—	—	per Maund	35	8	0
Khoorma	—	Dates	—	—	—	16	0	0
Kishmish	—	Raisins.						
1ft Sort	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	40	0	0
Moonucha	—	A Species of Rainiens	—	—	—	32	—	—

Moyays — A Species of Rainiens.

1st	—	—	—	—	1	4	0
2d	—	—	—	—	1	0	0

Anary Zelobadry — Pomgranates of Zelolabad — per Seer 4 0 0

Nemuck — Salt.

1st Nemucky Sandha Poorbey	—	—	—	per Maund	6	8	0
2d Nemucky Lahoree	—	—	—	—	13	0	0
3d Nemucky Sauber	—	—	—	—	4	0	0

Shora Salt-petre — — — — — 2 12 0

Roohe or } Cotton.
Poomba }

1st Roohe or Poomba Pohkla	} Cotton separated from the Seeds,	per Maund	10	0	0
2d Kuppas or Binulladar		—	2	8	0

Fullizzaut Metals.

Raunga or Kully, &c.	} Tin	—	—	per Maund	50	0	0
		—	—	—	30	0	0

Jutah — Tuthenague — — — — — 30 0 0

Miss — Copper.

1st Galua Holandeezy	—	—	—	per Maund	65	0	0
2d Missu Chauderley	—	—	—	—	60	0	0
3d Missu Kahu Hagufy	—	—	—	—	59	0	0
4th Missu Kodaliah	—	—	—	—	55	0	0

Shufeh — Lead — — — — — per Maund 23 0 0

Ahin — Iron.

1st	—	—	—	—	4	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	2	8	0

Toolaut — Damashed Iron — — — — — 25 0 0

Zunasaut — Vessels, Pots, Pans, &c.

Ahunnu of Iron	—	—	—	per Maund	12	0	0
Benunge of Brads	—	—	—	—	70	0	0
Roon	—	—	—	—	60	0	0
Missu of Copper	—	—	—	—	80	0	0
Bhurrel of Bell Metal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Chenu, &c. Sugar.

Oolah	—	—	—	—	10	0	0
Chenu Suffeid — White Powder Sugar	—	—	—	—	7	0	0
Shucker — Brown Sugar	—	—	—	—	3	8	0
Shuckeny Pugam, 2d Sort	—	—	—	—	2	10	0
Kundy Dutna	—	—	—	—	2	4	0
Kundy Raub	—	—	—	—	2	0	0

Ghee, &c.

Ghee	—	—	—	per Maund	9	0	0
Tale Oil	—	—	—	—	3	4	0

Banaut — Woollen Cloths.

Sultaney Sortch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st	—	—	—	per Yard	10	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	9	0	0

Neem Sultaney Subs, per Piece from 100 to 120.

Neem Sultaney Sorlzh, from 100 to 120.

Puttoo, 2d and white,	—	—	—	per Piece	35	0	0
Banaty Laudouna	—	—	—	—	75	0	0

Parcha, &c. — Cloths, &c.

Aumngche or Radhanagony.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st Sort	—	—	—	per Score	120	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	100	0	0
3d	—	—	—	—	80	0	0

Maldahee

Maldahee Paunchrunga.

1ft	—	—	per Score	200	0	0
2d	—	—	—	80	0	0

Cheolee Baloochurry Angresy.

1ft	—	—	per Piece	13	0	0
2d	—	—	—	10	0	0
3d	—	—	—	8	0	0
4th	—	—	—	5	0	0

Mushrook Maldahy.

1ft	—	—	per Score	160	0	0
2d	—	—	—	100	0	0

Gurrah

1ft	—	—	per Score	40	0	0
2d	—	—	—	35	0	0
3d	—	—	—	30	0	0
4th	—	—	—	37	8	0

Cuxwa.

1ft	—	—	—	25	0	0
2d	—	—	—	20	0	0
3d	—	—	—	17	8	0

Guzzy Sultahutty.

1ft Sort	—	—	per 100 Yards	7	0	0
2d	—	—	—	6	4	0
3d	—	—	—	5	8	0

Ghelaufy Cheet.

1ft	—	—	per Score	22	0	0
2d	—	—	—	20	0	0
3d	—	—	—	17	8	0
4th	—	—	—	16	0	0

Reezawee.

1ft	—	—	—	30	0	0
2d	—	—	—	25	0	0
3d	—	—	—	20	0	0
4th	—	—	—	15	0	0
5th	—	—	—	13	0	0

Gool Buddunny Poshaky.

The Price of this Kind of Coldbuddun cannot be fixed with any Kind of Propriety, as it varies greatly according to the Difference of the Patterns and the State of the Market.

Cool Buddunny Tarlbooty.

Rantee — Flowered Goolbuddun of the Sort in common Use,	per Piece	—	—	—	9	0	0
2d Sort, or Plain,	per Piece	—	—	—	8	0	0
3d	do.	—	—	—	6	0	0
4th	do.	—	—	—	5	0	0
5th	do.	—	—	—	4	0	0

Peelaum

Sauree Aubray Shum Oufut	—	—	per Score	200	0	0
			—	150	0	0

Doorria Taunda.

1ft	—	—	—	80	0	0
2d	—	—	—	60	0	0

Doorria Benares.

Jaumdannie Taunda.

1ft	—	—	—	75	0	0
2d	—	—	—	70	0	0

Doorria Poorby

Mulmul Rawny Nudea

Khasfeh Jehangeer Nuggery Aufut

Doonia do. Rawny

—	200	0	0
—	200	0	0
—	250	0	0
—	200	0	0

Temmdam

Temmdam	—	—	—	per Piece	25	0	0
Tunzieb Johangeer Nuggery	—	—	—	per Score	225	0	0
Shubnum	—	—	—	per Piece	50	0	0

Cheet Shazaud Poony

1st	—	—	—	per Score	30	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	25	0	0
3d	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
4th	—	—	—	—	15	0	0
5th	—	—	—	—	12	0	0

Pufhmunch.

Shaul, Roomaul, Jamehwar, Kummubund, &c.

The Price of these Articles must depend upon their Quality and State of the Markets.

Khimkhauby Benaraffy.

The Price of these Articles varies from 15 to 100 R^s. according to its Quality and the State of the Markets.

Looc 1st Sort	—	—	—	per Score	40	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	35	0	0
3d	—	—	—	—	30	0	0
4th	—	—	—	—	25	0	0

Kauleechey, per Yard, from 1 to 12 8.

Shutrungee Sootie	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Do. Pufhmurch	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Kumbul — Blankets	—	—	—	per Score	30	0	0
2d Sort	—	—	—	—	25	0	0

Zurbafly Benares.

Price to be determined according to the Quality of the Articles and State of the Market.

Dooputtch and Oorney Benares.

Price to be determined by the Quality of the Goods and State of the Bazar.

Doohtey Benares, Reyshum Kinarry. Price variable.

Duftar. Price from 1 to 7 Rupees.

Tauch-oo-Baudileh Noohryee — Silver Tissues, Silver Thread, Tinsel, &c.

1. Reyshmyee Bootedar, silver flowered.

1st Sort	—	—	—	per Tolikee	1	8	0
2d Sort	—	—	—	—	1	4	0

2. Saudeh, plain.

1st	—	—	—	—	1	4	0
2d	—	—	—	—	0	14	0

Taushey Teelanyee — Gold Tissues, &c.

1. Kinnyee Sadu Bootedar, flowered Sort.

1st	—	—	—	per Tolikee	2	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	1	12	0

2. Kimryee Sadee.

1st	—	—	—	—	1	8	0
2d	—	—	—	—	1	2	0

Kenauree Teelaurjee — Gold Fringe

Kenauree Nockrice — Silver do.

Gotch Selayee — Gold Lace

Gotch Nockryee — Silver do.

per Tolikee	2	0	0
—	1	10	0
—	2	3	0
—	1	12	0

Goolaubattoon Tellayee — Golden Thread.

1st	—	—	—	—	1	14	0
2d	—	—	—	—	1	10	0
3d	—	—	—	—	1	4	0

Goolaubattoon Norkryee — Silver do.

1st	—	—	—	—	1	6	0
2d	—	—	—	—	1	4	0
3d	—	—	—	—	1	2	0

Neewas, &c. ——— Webbs Thread, &c.					
1st Sort	—	—	—	per Maund	40 0 0
2d	—	—	—	—	32 8 0
Sootch Barick ——— Fine Thread.					
According to its Quality and the State of the Market.					
Sootch Gundeh ——— Coarse Thread		—		per Maund	20 0 0
Abreeslum ——— Silk.					
See Muckhie	—	—	—	per Seer	7 0 0
Punj do.	—	—	—	—	9 0 0
Huft Muckhie	—	—	—	—	11 0 0
Kushtee of Taoreh	—	—	—	—	3 8 0
Durree	—	—	—	—	5 8 0
Shifta	—	—	—	—	5 0 0
Coochau Barch	—	—	—	—	5 0 0
Do. Gundah	—	—	—	—	4 0 0
Muckhtool, 1 and 2 Sorts	—	—	—	—	17 0 0
Paunhrung Kauree	—	—	—	—	16 0 0
Chellah	—	—	—	—	0 12 0
Keelcher Buggra	—	—	—	—	0 10 0
Mukmull ——— Velvet.					
Her Rung of all Sorts.					
1st Sort	—	—	—	per Yard	10 0 0
2d	—	—	—	—	8 0 0
3d	—	—	—	—	6 0 0
4th	—	—	—	—	4 0 0
5th	—	—	—	—	2 0 0
Ghullaut ——— Grain.					
Berungee Baumbaraly	—	Rice of Baumbaraly	—	per Maund	4 0 0
Do. Bareek	—	Fine Rice	—	—	2 8 0
Do. Gundee	—	Coarse do.	—	—	1 4 0
Nuckhood Root	—	—	—	—	0 11 0
Daul Urhur	—	—	—	—	1 4 0
Mauß — Horfe Grain	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Mutter — Peas	—	—	—	—	0 10 0
Gundum — Wheat	—	—	—	—	0 14 0
Jaw — Barley	—	—	—	—	0 11 0
Surfoon — Rape	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Rye — Mustard Seed	—	—	—	—	0 14 0
Koonjed	—	—	—	—	1 0 0

The Value of all Articles not specified in the above Table is to be determined by the Quality and the Market Price; and the Duty of 5 per Cent. upon the Value so ascertained to be paid accordingly.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honble. Board.

Regulations for the Management and Collection of the Customs on the Import and Export Trade of the Province of Benares.

1st. That whereas in the Orders which were issued by the Governor General to Raja Meyipnair, under Date the 22d of November 1781, it was enjoined that there should be Chokies for the Collection of the Customs at only Three Places; namely, Gauzipore, Benares, and Mirzapore: And whereas, That it appears that notwithstanding this Injunction a Number of Petty Chokies have been established for the Collections of Customs in different Parts of the Country; it is hereby positively ordered that no Customs, Duties, or Exactions, of any Kind shall be collected on Goods passing at any Place except the Three Chokies above-mentioned, of Gauzipore, Benares, and Mirzapore.

2d. That whereas it was expressly and positively ordered in the said Perwannah of 22d of November 1781, that the Customs should not be let to Farm, but collected by Aumils or Agents—this Order is hereby repeated, and must be strictly obeyed; and that the Rajah and his Naib shall accordingly appoint Aumils at the Three above-mentioned Stations of Ghauzipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, who shall collect the Customs on Behalf of the Rajah.

3d. That the Rajah and his Naib shall authorize and direct the Aumils of the Custom Houses of Gauzipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, agreeably to the Regulations of the 22d November 1781, severally

severally to grant Rowanahs to Traders or other Persons passing Goods on receiving from them the stipulated Duties; and that there Rowanahs shall be issued under the Seals of their respective Custom Houses.

4th. That the Aumils of the Three above-mentioned Custom Houses of Ghauzipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, may station Chokies in the neighbouring Districts for the Purpose of preventing Goods from passing which have not been regularly entered at One of the said Three Custom Houses, and they shall accordingly be authorized to detain them until the Owners shall procure regular Rowanahs; that agreeable to the Regulations of the 22d of November 1781, the Rowanahs granted at either of the said Three Custom Houses shall have* to pass Goods from One Extremity of the Province to the other by Land or by Water; and that the Officers of the other Custom Houses, and at the Out Stations, must indorse the Rowannahs and dispatch the Goods without demanding any other Duty or Fee whatsoever. * Sic in Orig.

5th. That the Aumils at the Three principal Custom Houses, and the Officers at the Out Stations shall be particularly careful to create no unnecessary Delay in entering or passing the Goods.

6th. That the Rate of Customs to be exacted on all Goods shall be 5 per Cent. on their fixed Valuation, agreeable to the Regulation formerly established by the Governor General on the 22d of November 1781, except the following Articles, viz. Saffron, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cochineal, Raw Silk, Broad Cloth Europe, Iron, Steel, and Copper, the Duties of which were reduced to 2½ per Cent. by the Orders of the Honble. the Governor General and Council, of the 8th of April 1782, and except also the Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal, and imported from thence the Rate on which is hereby reduced likewise to 2½ per Cent.

7th. That the Valuation established in the List or Table annexed to the Governor General Orders of the 22d November 1781, shall be continued for all Articles therein mentioned, except only Chawries or Cowtails, the Valuation of which is hereby fixed as follows, White Chawers of every Sort and Quality at Four Rupees per Sier, and Black of every Sort and Quality at Three Rupees, instead of Twelve Rupees, at which both Sorts of this Article erroneously stand rated in the List abovementioned.

8th. That the Value of all Articles not specified in the said List or Table shall be determined by their Quality, and the Market Price of the Place at which they are entered, conformably to the former Regulation of the 22d of November 1781.

9th. That Goods shall pay Duties only once: If they shall remain in the Province longer than One Year after the Date of the Rowanah, it will be necessary that a new Rowanah be taken out accordingly, on the old Rowannah being restored; and Oath being made by the Owners, or Proof obtained on, sworn and good Evidence to the Identity of the Goods, a new One shall be granted without any further Demand or Duties.

10th. That whereas it appears that other Duties and Exactions have been collected at Mirzapore, besides the established Rate of 5 per Cent. on Cotton imported from Naugpore, and other Parts of the Dekkan, this Practice is strictly prohibited for the future.

11th. That no Duties or Exactions of any Kind be demanded or collected in future on empty Boats.

12th. That the Resident and Aumeen shall appoint a Muttussuddie each on his separate Behalf, or One jointly for both of each of the Three Custom Houses abovementioned, who shall keep a Meccabela or Check Account of all the Receipts of Customs, and a regular Register of all Rowanahs issued, or Indorsements made on the Rowanahs of the other Custom House, and shall transmit Copies of the same to the Resident and Aumeen monthly, or as often as they may be required.

13th. That these Regulations, and the corrected Table of Valuation be published and affixed at the Cutcherries of the Three Custom Houses of Ghauzipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, and a Penalty denounced for every Breach of them, namely, Forfeiture to the injured Persons of double the Excess collected; that the Rajah and the Naib shall be careful to remove from their Offices all Persons who may be guilty of flagrant Offences, or by their Carelessness and Inattention create unnecessary Trouble to the Merchants.

By Order of the Honble. the Governor General.

Benares,

† 21st October 1781.

(Signed)

D. Anderson.

† Sic in Orig.

To Francis Fowke, Esq. Resident at Benares.

Sir,

It was my Intention to have entered into an Examination of the accompanying Accounts Jumma, Wafil Baky, and Jumma Khuret, of the Revenues of last Year, which were delivered to me by the late Naib Juggerdeo Sing, but it will not be in my Power, as the melancholy News which I have received of Mr. Wheler's Death, obliges me to return immediately to the Presidency; I must therefore desire that you will refer the Examination of these Accounts to the proper Officers, and that you will take such Measures as you may think necessary for compelling Juggerdeo Sing to pay whatever may be due from him.

I am, &c.

Benares,

† 21st October 1781.

(Signed)

W. Hastings.

† Sic in Orig.

To Francis Fowke, Esq. Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I have the Pleasure to send you the original Kistbundee executed this Day by Rajah Mahipnarain; together with a Paper containing some Requests which he has preferred to me, and to which I have affixed my Answers.

I am under a Necessity of proceeding this Evening to the Presidency: The Time will not admit of my giving you long Instructions, nor are they necessary, since you are fully acquainted with the Principles of the Plan which I have adopted for the Administration of this Province, I have only to recommend to you to use your utmost Endeavours to preserve a Consistency and Harmony betwixt all its Parts, to prevent the smallest Deviations from the several Regulations which have been established, to realize the Company's Revenue according to the stated Periods, and in general to promote as far as lays in your Power the Prosperity of the Country.

Benares,
21st October 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Hastings.

I received a Letter from the Board about Three Weeks before the Governor left Lucnow, directing me again to impose the Duty on Grain. As the Price of Grain still continued high at this Place, I wrote to the Governor to inform him of it, and requesting his further Orders, and as none was sent the Exemption has continued. The Price of Grain is still very high, the Committee of Grain has written an Order to me to send Perwannahs to the different Aumils, directing them to oblige the People under them to produce their Hoards. I cannot think that this will be effectual, because it is the Aumils Interest to keep up the Price of Grain, and it is very difficult to fix or prove any Charge of Delinquency in the Execution of such an Order: I would, therefore recommend, that the Aumils in the Neighbourhood of Benares should be obliged to send a certain Quantity of Grain, in Proportion to the Extent of the District, for the Supply of the City, in the same Manner as the Military Stations are supplied; this should be sold by the Ameen or other public Officer at a reasonable Price, and the Aumil allowed Credit in Account with the Rajah for the Amount it should so yield. Though this Supply should not be equal to the whole Consumption of the City, yet I think it could not fail of breaking the Combination amongst the Sellers, and reducing the Price; it would then be a Point of Prudence not to attempt to reduce it too low.

21st October 1784.

(Signed)

F. Fowke.

Let the Exemption remain till the Price of Wheat shall again fall to 25 Seer for a Rupee, and other Grain to the proportionate Rates: I will make known to the Board the Necessity for this
Forbearance.

* Sic in Orig. * Reformation.

Benares,
21st October 1784.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I inclose a Petition which has been presented to me by the Merchants of the Mirzapore, for the Encouragement and Security of the Trade of that Place; I think it necessary to direct that one of your Assistants be appointed to reside there for the Purpose of receiving all Complaints and other Representations from the Merchants, and transmitting them to you, but with no Power to afford coercive Redress of his own Authority, or to interfere beyond the mere Reference of any Complaints to the Officers whom they may concern. As it appears that the Merchants are willing to support the Expence of this Appointment by a voluntary Payment of Four Annas per 100 Rupees, on the Value of their Goods imported or exported at Mirzapore, I authorize the receiving of this Fee, but if any Complaints should hereafter be made of this Circumstance, I desire they may be transmitted to the Board, and the Collection of the Fee suspended till their Pleasure is known.

Benares,
21st October.

I am, &c. &c.

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

The Ranny having applied to be put in Possession of the Districts of Khure and Mangrone which she alleges have long been separated from the Jumma of Government, as a Jagliure for her Family, I have granted her a Sunnud for the same with a provisional Clause, stipulated that it is to be continued in force only on Condition that her Right shall be fully ascertained; I must therefore
desire

desire that you will enter into an Investigation of the Nature of her Tenure, and the Length of her Possession, and report thereon to the Board.

I inclose a Paper executed by the Rajah, declaring that the Sunnud is received on the Condition of the Right being proved. I desire that you will keep this as a Paper of Record.

Benares,
21st October 1784.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire.

Dear Sir,

I send you Two Petitions which were presented to the Governor General with his Orders upon them annexed; the second has already been referred to Ally Ibrahim Cawn, but no Report has been received from him. It will rest with you to take such further Measures as may be necessary for bringing the Business of the Petitioners to a Conclusion, or for reporting their Case to the Governor General and Council.

Your's sincerely,

(Signed) D. Anderson.

Petitions of Buggut Sing and Boabit Sing.

Buggut Sing Zemindar of Chausah has a Mallekauch of Eleven thousand Rupees from the Indulgence of the Sirkar, he hopes that Villages of an equal Amount will be allowed him in lieu of Money.

The former Order to be enforced.

(Signed) W. H.

Boabit Sing Zemindar of Bulleah hopes that he shall be indulged with a Mallekauch in like Manner as other Zemindars while out of Possession.

Ally Ibrahim Cawn to inquire and report.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

The Rajah Mahipnarain appointed Cashmeery Mull's Son Treasurer, but has not yet settled any Allowance for that Office; I request, therefore, that you will desire him to establish what was usually allowed for it.

Calcutta,
31st January 1785.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy of Letters, Orders, and Instructions with their several Inclosures, from 14th March 1784, to 31st January 1785, from the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor General to the Resident at Benares.

(Signed)

F. Fowke.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Honble. Sir.

I have received the Honour of your Letter of Yesterday's date, enclosing a Petition from Rajah Myhipnarain with an explanatory Paper, and requiring Information from me respecting the different Subjects of Complaint set forth in the Petition. I hope the following Mode will place what I have to lay before you in the clearest Point of View.

Extracts from the Rajahs Petition and the explanatory Papers.

Remarks.

• Mungrore producing a Revenue of Fifty
• Thousand Rupees, was granted in Altumgah
• to the Ranny Goolaub Roor.

No Authority for this Claim appears in any of the Records or Accounts of this Office, no Mention is made of it among all the other Jaghires; the Ranny never has had Possession of it since the Expulsion of Cheit Sing. I mention that Period, because I conceive it unnecessary to enquire any further back, her Claim must then have been urged and decided on.

The Rajah feeling that his Father made no Effort to pay the Demands of the Sirkar satisfied them himself by the Assistance of the Banker Gopaul Dofs.

They have not been satisfied; the Balance due this Day from Durhbidzy Sing is Benares, S^r R^s 2,67,618 10 6.

‘ Mr. Markham promised when the Balance of the Sircar should be paid to release the others,’ Maitch and Mungrore.

You the Governor General (confirmed to me) Raja Myhipnarain, Six Lacks and Thirty thousand Rupees odd for my own Expences and Se-bundy.

I conclude the Raja must have mistaken Mr. Markham, as no Mention of this Promise is made by him to the Governor General or the Board.

The Naib represents that so far from this Overplus, it is with Difficulty he has paid the Forty Lacks due to the Company; that the late Naib fell in Balance as abovementioned, notwithstanding a Deduction of Six Lacks on account of Devallation, his Accounts are enclosed.

With regard to the Information you have received that the Raja's Name is totally disused in all Sunnuds, and the Naibs used in its stead—the Case is directly the contrary, the Naibs Name is not mentioned in the Sunnuds, and the Impression of the Niabut Chop are these Words ‘ Mohura Niam but Raja Mahipnarain Bahadur Benares,’ the same Chop was used in Durhbidzy Sing's Niabut.

According to your Orders I have the Honour of laying before you the Letter of the Honble. Board respecting the Recovery of the Balance due from Durhbidzy Sing. I beg to receive your further Commands on that Subject.

Benares,
15th March 1785.

I am, with great Respect,

Honble. Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

F. Fowke, Res^t.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Aga Hussien, the Daroga of the Fozedarry Awawlut of Benares, who holds the Farms of Seirkur and Mudgwah in the Name of his Son Mirza Sadut Beg, has informed me that some of his Ryots have followed you with Complaints of him to Lucnow. I have thought it equitable to comply with his Request in transmitting to you his own Representation of the Affair; what he states is very true, that they came to me with a Complaint of Exactions, and I thought his Offer so just a One of dividing the Crop with them, if they could not agree to his Terms, that I told them they must return to the Purgunnah, and accept of either one or the other. If they have any other Grounds of Complaint they have never represented them to me. I beg you will favour me with your Commands on this Subject, as the Absence of these Men from the Purgunnah is of considerable Detriment to the Authority of the Farmer in his District.

I am, with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed)

F. Fowke.

Benares,
2d April 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Honble. Sir,

I beg your Perusal of the enclosed Letters, and your Orders upon the Subject of them. It appears to me that the Forms Major Eaton requires would so retard and impede the Operations intended by the Requisition of Troops, as often to defeat the End proposed; the Objection is the stronger as there is already an unavoidable Delay from Major Eaton's Residence at Buxar, and his commanding the Detachment at Gauzipore.

I am, with great Respect,

Honble. Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

F. Fowke, Res^t.

Benares,
4th April 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In obedience to your Commands I have the Honour to lay before you the Result of Mr. Benn's Inquiry into the Complaint at Gauzipore. The Perwannahs recommended by Mr. Benn for the Supply of Grain have been sent.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

F. Fowke, Res^t.

Benares,
21th April 1784.

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Agreeable to your Orders I have inquired into the Circumstances in the inclosed Letter from Capt. Bready to Major Eaton; the Case is as follows:

Captain Bready sent a Party of Seapoys to collect Grain for the Use of his Buzar into the Pugnah of Pachouter; they went to a Village called Jaunter in the Division of Coouarah, where they procured some Grain; when the Sepoys were carrying the Grain off, the Inhabitants of this Division, together with the Inhabitants of Lourapore in the Division of Mutthiew, assembled in a tumultuous Manner, armed with Bows and Arrows, and followed the Party of Sepoys for some Distance, and discharged some Arrows at the Sepoys. The Zemindars of these Two Divisions have often been very refractory in the last Three Years; in the Time of Cheyt Sing, late Rajah of this Country, they were dispossessed of their Zemindarys for opposing and murdering their Aumils; when Baboo Duckbidzy Sing was Naib to the present Rajah, he reinstated these Zemindars, but they have never yet paid their Revenues regularly or without Compulsion. Surribjeit Sing was Aumil in the Time of Duckbidzy Sing, to him they are in Balance; Toucarie Buckt Sing was Aumil last Year, to him they are in Balance. The present Year the Aumil made his Settlement with them, but he has been under the Necessity of applying for military Assistance from the Gauzipore Stations to strengthen his Authority. In the Time of Rajah Bulwant Sing, these Zemindaries were made Cutchah, the Aumil made his Agreements with the Ryotts without the Interference of the Zemindars, and the Zemindar received a small monthly Allowance from the Rajah.

I am,

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

(Signed) John Benn, Assis^t.

To Major Eaton, commanding at Buxar.

Sir,

I beg Leave to inform you of a Circumstance that calls for speedy Redress. The Inhabitants of the back Pergunnahs, bordering upon the Dewah, dependant on Gauzipore, have for some Time past been very troublesome, and hardly a Day passed without some Merchants and others being plundered. The Day before Yesterday a Havildar and some Sepoys, sent out for the Protection of the Buzry and Cattle of the Buzar, going for Grain in the Perchouter Pergunnah, were attacked, and repeatedly fired on by the Country People. Buchut Roy, Zemindar of the Village of Jounter, while amusing my People with Pretence of weighing out the Grain, caused the Nagarah to be beat; on which the Inhabitants of Lourapore, Coouarah, and several other Villages, assembled in a tumultuous Manner, and surrounded my People; the Havildar, by his prudent Conduct, made his Retreat good, though pursued for between Three and Four Cofs, without any Mischief ensuing except Two of my People slightly wounded with Arrows. The Village of Jaunter was some Time ago destroyed for refractory Conduct, but has since been rebuilt. Upon the strictest Enquiry I do not find the Sepoys had been guilty of any Impropriety whatever to occasion such Conduct; but permit me to observe, had that been the Case, the Country People taking on themselves the Execution of Justice is pregnant with Consequences of the most fatal Kind; as you well know this Kind of Conduct shewed itself for some Time before Chiet Sing's Revolt, and the Perpetrators frequently going unpunished, prompted that Temerity which they afterwards evinced. The Facility with which they ever obtained ample Justice on Complaint, renders them the more inexcusable; nor was this an Affair arising from the immediate Impulse of Passion, but premeditated, as appears clearly by their amusing my People until they caused the Nagarah to be beat, and assembled the People, prior to which they had not pretended any Cause of Dispute. I wrote to the Phouddar on the Subject, who replied, that they were very troublesome to him; that he could not get from them his Collection; and that it was with Difficulty he remained among them.

I am persuaded that you will concur with me in Opinion, that immediate Punishment should be inflicted on the Zemindar.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. Bready,

Captain Commanding at Gauzipore.

Gauzipore,
8th March 1784.

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Agreeable to the Directions contained in your Letter, under Date the 19th March, I send you inclosed a List of the Articles required for the Consumption of the Military Buzar at this Station, and also a Paper proportioning this Supply in a Manner most agreeable to the respective Produce of each Purgunnah. If you will be pleased to order the Purwannahs there mentioned, agreeable to the Proportion mentioned for each, I believe the Buzar will be plentifully supplied. But there is one Precaution which I would recommend to you to mention in the Perwannah, to avoid future Dispute:

Let

Let the Perwannah express, that the Price to be paid for the Grain must be conformable to the Price current of the Day on which the Grain is delivered in the Buzar of Gauzipore City; the Supply, agreeable to Captain Briton's List, is for One Week; the Supply I have set down is for One Month. I could wish that each Pergunnah should express, that this Grain is not to be delivered all at one Time, but that it is to be sent in Four, Six, or Eight; this will keep the Buzar regularly supplied. You will observe, that I have only included those Pergunnahs which lie in the Neighbourhood of Gauzipore; the remaining Pergunnahs of this District I have reserved to supply Major Eaton at Buxar, if he should find it necessary to make an Application to you for this Purpose.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) John Benn.

Gauzipore.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
In Obedience to your Commands of the 16th ultimo, respecting the Appointment of Arbitrators to decide on the Case of Bukt Sing, I sent for all the principal Shroffs of Benares, whom I considered as unconnected with the Naib, and independant of him, recommending it to each of them to undertake the Arbitration; this, though I urged it a good deal, they have all declined on the Plea of their Ignorance of Revenue Business. I then sent for Bukt Sing, and told him, that if he knew any Body of the Description you have been pleased to prescribe, who he thought might be induced to undertake the Arbitration, I would unite my Influence with his own to prevail upon him, and that he should be allowed to go wherever he pleased. He has not hitherto pointed any Person out to me; but as he requested that I would send him to the Naib, and recommended it to the latter to settle with him, I waited the Result of this Conference before I would trouble you further on the Subject. I do not now see any Probability of their settling it by themselves; and I hope you will excuse my Apprehension of appearing unattentive to your Commands, the Necessity I am under of laying before you the Business you have intrusted to my Management in so imperfect a State, when I would have wished to trouble you no further upon it till the whole Subject was prepared for your final Decision.

I have the Honour to be,
with great Respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

Benares,
25th April 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
Accompanying my Letter of the 21st instant I had the Honour of laying before you the Result of Mr. Benn's Inquiry into the Grounds of the Complaint contained in Captain Breadley's Letter of the 8th ultimo to Major Eaton; I have now the Honour of enclosing Mr. Benn's Letter, and the Papers annexed to it, on the remaining Subjects of Enquiry directed in your Commands of the 18th ultimo.

I have the Honour to be,
with great Respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

Benares,
27th April 1784.

[(a) To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.]

Sir,
In Obedience to your Commands I proceeded to Gauzipore, to enquire into the various Causes of Complaint preferred against the Sepoys belonging to the Stations of Buxar and Gauzipore. The following Narrative contains a true Statement of Circumstances as far as I have been able to investigate them.

In the Months of Affin Cautic, and Aghun Poofe, and Maug, when all Kinds of Grain bore an exorbitant Price, occasioned by the Failure of the Periodical Rains, and the consequent Apprehension of a Famine, the commanding Officers of Buxar and Gauzipore seem to have found their Buzars insufficient * supplied with Grain. To remedy this Inconvenience, it appears, that Parties of Sepoys were sent into the Mofussil, from both Stations, to procure Grain. It does not appear by any Evidence that I have seen or heard, that any conciliating Mode or regular Plan was adopted for the Supply of the Military Buzars, or that the Naib Baboo Jagger Deo Sing (though he must have known of these Complaints) ever interposed his Authority to remedy the Evils complained of, by endeavouring to remove the apparent Cause of them.

The Alarm occasioned in the Country by the Appearance of Sepoys in the different Villages upon this Errand, made the Inhabitants fearful of exposing their Grain, or of acknowledging that they were possessed of any. As this increased the Difficulty, the Sepoys seem to have had Recourse

(a) Vide Minutes, Page 345.

to more indirect Means of obtaining it. They very soon appear to have opposed Secresy with Violence.—Many of the Ryotts have complained to me, that they were threatened with corporal Punishment by the Sepoys if they did not produce Grain, in many Places that the Sepoys entered the Houses of the Ryotts to search for it, and, in some, that corporal Punishment was inflicted.

At this Season of the Year there is very little Grain in the Villages, except what is deposited for Seed, or for the Consumption of the Rayott and his Family.

There is another Cause of Complaint^{which} * with the Zemindars and Rayotts have invariably * Sic in Orig. made to me, that either the Weight or Price of the Military Buzars, and sometimes both, differed from the Weights and Prices of the Purgunnahs from whence the Grain was taken. To explain this Subject, I have annexed Two Accounts of Grain, one taken by the Sepoys of each Station, and attested by the Zemindar and Potwarry of the Village from whence the Grain was taken. To have collected and translated all the Accounts of this Nature, I must have translated an Account from almost every Village in this Sircar, from some Two. The Accounts are as they were delivered to me; I have sent you the Originals, together with the Translations, that any Error of mine may be corrected.

Upon the Receipt of the Price paid at the Military Stations for each Quantity of Grain, it appears that Razynamahs were taken from the Owners of the Grain; which Razynamahs, the Inhabitants assert, were made a Condition of Payment. It does not appear that any of the Officers of the Military Stations received these Razynamahs. The whole Translation † of taking the Razynamahs, and paying for the Grain, seems to have rested betwixt the Cutwal of the Buzars, the Black Officers who commanded the Party sent to search for Grain, and the Owners of it. The Cutwals of the Buzars appear sometimes to have attended these Parties into the Mofussil, but their Presence does not seem in any Instance to have afforded Relief to the Rayotts. The Sepoys do not always appear to have been sent expressly to any particular Town or Village, but generally to a Pergunnah to procure Grain; for there are many Instances where the Village has been spared, on the Inhabitants giving a small pecuniary Consideration to the Sepoys. † Sic in Orig.

The Pergunnahs in Sircar Gauzipore seem to have been divided betwixt the Two Stations in the following Manner.

Buxar	{	Mohamudabad,
		Gurrah,
		Demah,
		Belliah,
		Copah,
		Lucknessar,
		Khoreed,
		Secunderpore,
		Chounrah,
		Zemaniah.
Gauzipore	{	Havilley Gauzipore,
		Zehourabad,
		Pachoter,
		Curudah,
		Zhediabad,
		Beerabad.

Many of the Aumils of Gauzipore have complained to me that their Rayotts prefer Complaints against them to the Officers of the Military Stations on Matters of Revenue, and these Complaints are often followed by Perwannahs ordering the Aumil upon the Subject, the Contents of which Perwannahs are made known to the Rayotts. In the Zemindary of Benares no Person can direct an Aumil in the Mofussil Business of the Country, who is not himself well informed of the particular Usage of each Pergunnah. The Questions betwixt Aumil and Rayott are often of a complex Nature, involved in old Customs and technical Terms, and never can be understood by the Representations of One Party only.

But this is not the sole Detriment. This Country has long been subjected to one Authority. The Natives do not understand Subdivisions of Power; nor can the Business of the Revenue ever be conducted well, if the Country is subjected to different Jurisdictions. That Class of the Inhabitants of this Country on which the public Revenues depend, the Rayotts, cannot judge how far positive Authority is connected with official Station; they generally consider the Marks of Authority, when they appear as proceeding from a Power regularly authorised to enforce Obedience to its own Acts.

Gauzipore,
20th April 1784.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Signed John Benn, Assistant.

P. S. The Price paid at the Military Stations would, in a plentiful Year, be a high Price.

This Year all Kinds of Grain sell at more than double the usual Price.

[14 Z]

Pergunnah

Pergunnah Mohamudabad.

Village Biraum.

	M ^{ds}	Q ^{rs}		at	Surs per Rupee			
Rice	—	2 32	—	14	D°	D°	—	7 15 9
Barley	—	50 3	—	16	D°	D°	—	125 3 —
Dann	—	6 —	—	20	D°	D°	—	12 — —
Caughun	—	8 —	—	20	D°	D°	—	16 — —
Marh	—	1 —	—	18	D°	D°	—	2 3 6
Maunds	67	35	—					163 6 3
Paid to Rerpadofs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 — —
Price agreeable to the Pergunnah Rate								165 6 3
Paid to the Owner of the Grain at the Station of Buxar								64 11 —
Difference betwixt the Price current of the Pergunnah and Price paid for the Grain at the Buxar Station								100 — —

Pergunnah Bierabad.

Village Bierabad.

				at	Surs per Rupee			
Rice	—	5 32	—	16	D°	D°	—	14 8 —
Wheat	—	7 16	—	20	D°	D°	—	14 12 9
Grain	—	7 36	—	22	D°	D°	—	14 5 9
Marh	—	19 36	—	24	D°	D°	—	33 2 6
Dall	—	8 8	—	20	D°	D°	—	13 1 9
Barley	—	39 4	—	24	D°	D°	—	65 2 6
								155 1 3
For the Sepoys delivered to Moonferam Havildar, including Tobacco, Ghee, Grain, &c.								5 5 6
								160 6 9
Price offered by the Cutwal at the Gauzipore Station, Name Dutram								95 — —
Difference betwixt the Price of the Purgunnah and that offered by the Cutwal								65 6 9
The Owner of this Grain refused either to receive the Price offered, or to sign a Razynamah.								

Pergunnah Havilley Gauzipore.

Village Lawah Khas Rus.

Wheat	—	12	20	—	at 15	Surs per Rupee	—	33	5	3	
Rice, fine	—	2	20	—	13	D°	D°	—	7	11	
D°. coarse	—	1	16	4	15	D°	D°	—	3	12	
Tow or Barley	}	68	23	12	18	D°	D°	—	152	6	
Grain											
Marh											
Dall											
Price agreeable to the Purgunnah								—	197	3	
Paid to Puraud Sing Havildar Salam.											
Duftore	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	
Talbanah	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
For the Sepoys Victuals	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	
								<u>9</u>			<u>15</u>

Weight and Price agreeable to the Military Bazar at Gauzipore.

Wheat	—	10	—	—	at 25	Surs per Rupee	—	16	—	—	
Rice, fine and coarse	—	3	5	—	20	D°	D°	6	4	—	
Barley	}	55	35	—	30	D°	D°	73	3	—	
Grain											
Marh											
Dall											
Price agreeable to the Gauzipore Bazar								—	95	7	
Difference betwixt the Price Current of the Pergunnah, and the Price paid at the Gauzipore Bazar								—	—	—	101 14 —
											To

To

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands of the 8th instant I have examined the Pottahs produced by the Ryotts of Aga Hussains Purgunnahs, who carried their Complaints to you at Lucnow. I sent, at the same Time, for Aga Hussein, and told him your Orders, that Purranaut Misser and Leow Balik Doobee should be immediately recalled from their Office of Naibs in his Purgunnah. He assured me, which I find on Examination to be fact, that the above Persons never were in his Service, but were Men employed by a former Aumil. He asserted his watchful Attention to the Conduct of his Naibs in the Mofussil, and declared, that he did not want to collect his Pergunner by a Donabundy, or equal Partition of the Crop, but only that the under Farmers and Zemindars should pay their Rents agreeably to their Pottahs and Caboolyets, voluntarily entered into at the Beginning of the Year, and regularly attested. As it appears evident to me that your Orders were founded on an erroneous Supposition that Perranaut Misser and Seow Balih Doobee were the Naibs of Aag Hussein, and consequently, that the Pottahs under their Signature were for the present Year: I hope I have adhered to the Spirit and Intention of your Commands, in injoining Aga Hussien to pay the strictest Attention to the Conduct of his Naibs and Agents, that nothing be exacted from the People on Pretence of Danabundy, or otherwise, beyond the Amount for which Caboolyet, at the Beginning of the Year, have been regularly executed, and voluntarily given.

I feel an Anxiety to justify myself from the Censure of authorizing an oppressive Mode of Collection implied in your Reflection on the equal Partition of the Crop. It is a Method very common in this Zemindary; in many Parts it is constantly used; and I have hardly ever had Complaints from Ryots who did not themselves propose it as an established and equitable Thing in a Year of Drought. I think it may be usefully adopted in Purgunnahs, where, from the want of Rain, the Cultivation is very unequal; for they whose Lands produce no Crop cannot possibly pay any Rent; and though they on whose Lands are Crops, thus made exceedingly valuable by the Intertility of others, may be said to be deprived of a great Gain, yet, as they still suffer no Diminution of their usual Profit, public Utility may, perhaps, justify the Measure, without which it would be impossible, in some Cases, for the Aumil to complete his Engagements with Government.

I have the Honour to be,

Benares,
28th April 1784.

with great Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 14th March, directing the following Allowances to be made at this Place; viz.

To Hurdy Ram Bhut Sing Mally, One and a Half Rupee per Day;

To Chundulekoor Bhut, Twelve Annas per Day;

To Gobind Bhut Bakey, Twelve Annas per Day;

Also to Sukanund Serelwatty, the Family Gooroo of Bhoro Bucksey, Lands in Benares to the Amount of Seven hundred Rupees per Annum. I have transmitted the Sunnuds of the above, agreeably to your Order, to Mr. James Anderson.

I have the Honour to be,

Benares,
4th May 1784.

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received Mr. Secretary Sullivan's Letter of the 16th of last March, inclosing the Petition of the Rozunadars, and informing me of your Orders on that Subject. I find on Examination that they have received One Third of their Allowance in part of Payment for the present Year, but that there is a Balance due to them of Thirteen thousand Rupees on the Assignments granted them by the Naib for their Allowance of last Year. I have told the Naib that it is absolutely necessary he should either immediately enforce the Payment of the Balance of these Assignments, or provide other Funds for the Discharge of it.

I have the Honour to be,

Benares,
4th May 1784.

with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

To

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have enquired into the Petition of Dulloo Sing, enclosed in your Commands of the 21st of last March. As it appears evident that the Twelve Villages were given to the Petitioner Rent-free, in Reward of his Services at the Siege of Beetzgur, and that he had actually during a considerable Time, Possession of them, I have released him from Confinement, and have ordered Baichoo Sing, the Aumil, to leave him unmolested in Possession of them. The Aumil had this Plea for his Demand, that by some Omission the Petitioner had never been furnished with a regular Sunnud: In now giving him one, I hope I have conformed to the Intention with which you thought proper to bestow this Indulgence upon him.

I have the Honour to be,

Benares,
10th May 1784.

Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In obedience to your Commands of the 21st of last March, enclosing the Petition of Buggut Sing, I sent for his Brother, Juggut Sing: He is but lately arrived, having been absent from this Zemindarry. The Brothers have mutually agreed that the Title to the Sunnuds is rested in Buggut Sing, the elder Brother. I have therefore, in conformity to your Commands, written to the Honorable Board, and explained the Alteration proposed.

I have the Honour to be,

Benares,
11th May 1784.

with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I give this into the Hands of Agga Hussien, who, having heard that his Ryots are returned to Lucnow, has earnestly solicited my Permission to follow them thither, and clear himself before you of the Charge of Oppressions that has been laid against him. Though it may appear almost unnecessary to add any Thing more upon a Matter that will now be subjected to your own immediate Examination, I think it a Part of my Duty just to declare, as Agga Hussien has called upon me to do, that on Examination of the Pottahs and Agreements entered into by him and his Ryots, and Comparison of them with the Canongoe's Account, I have not found that in any Instance he has made any Demand beyond these written Engagements.

I have the Honour to be,

Benares,
14th May 1784.

Sir,

Your very obedient and very humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I beg Leave to lay before you the inclosed Letters from the Committee of Grain, and the Price Current of Grain at this Place from the 31st of May to this Day. As I conceive the Honble. the Governor General and Council were not apprised of the alarming Scarcity of Rain in this Zemindarry that has occasioned the Rise in the Price of Grain, which appears by the Price Current, I have ventured to Delay the Execution of their Orders for again imposing the Duty upon that Article, till I receive your further Commands on that Subject.

I have the Honour to be,

Benares,
8th July 1784.

with the greatest Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Chief of Benares.

Sir,

We have to inform you that the Honble. the Governor General and Council have thought proper, on the 18th instant, to rescind their Resolutions of the 16th October 1783, suspending the Duties on Grain, and to authorize the Collection of them throughout the Provinces as formerly.

Committee of Grain.
Fort William,
24th June 1784.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) Thomas Graham,
F. Mure,

To Mr. Francis Fowke, Chief at Benares,

Sir,

In Addition to the Communication of the Honble. the Governor General and Council's Resolutions respecting the Collection of the Duty on Grain, conveyed to you in our Letter of the 24th ultimo, we have now to apprize you of their further Resolution on that Head, viz. That the Collection of Duties on Grain shall take Place at the respective Stations throughout the Provinces from the Period at which the Notice thereof shall arrive.

Committee of Grain,
Fort William,
1st July 1784.
Ex^d G. A.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) { Thomas Graham,
F. Mure.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Rajah Govind Jut, who had a Jaghire of 36,000 Rupees a Year in Kunteet, died a few Days ago;—I request to receive the Honour of your Commands respecting the Disposal of the Lands he held in Jaghire.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) F. Fowke.

Benares,
19 July 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 14th instant. Baboo Ajaib Sing arrived at Benares Yesterday. Baboo Jagger Deo Sing had Intelligence of the intended Change by Means of his Vakeel at Lucnow, almost as soon as I had. It is now generally known in the Country, and I am apprehensive that it may occasion some Delay in the Payment of the Balances of the present Year, which will make the Kist for Bhadoon, the Kist for Sawon having been already received; I beg Leave to observe, that I conceive Ally Ibrahim Cawn's Presence at Benares at this Time, is, on this Account, particularly necessary.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

Benares,
29th July 1784.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 26th of last Month, inclosing Perwannahs to Rajah Mahipnarrain, Ajaib, and Baboo Jagger Deo Sing, which I have delivered to them.

Agreeably to your Orders Persons of Trust, deputed by the Rajah and myself, have taken Charge of the Seal and Records of the Neabut Cutcherry, and of the Account of the Treasury kept by Lubeens Loll, which have been put under my own Seal, and that of the Rajah's, under which they will continue till the new Naib shall have made the necessary Arrangement.

I have the Honour to inclose a Copy of the * several Aumils, Choudries, and Canongoes, of the different Districts, informing them of the Appointment of the new Naib, in which I have endeavoured particularly to guard against the Effects of the Opinion of a general Change, which might prompt them to Acts of Oppression, or a rigorous Collection at the Season of Cultivation; and I have held out to them Hopes that the regular Payment of their Rents, and their watchful Attention to the Cultivation and Prosperity of their respective Districts, will be rewarded with the Continuance of their Farms. Purwannahs of the same Tenor have been issued by the Rajah. I am very happy to learn from Mr. Anderson's Letter, that the Accident Ally Abraham Cawn has met with, will not cause any material Delay in his Departure; his Advice and Support are very particularly wanted at this Time.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

Benares,
1st August 1784.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I do myself the Honour of inclosing the Arzees of Rajah Mahipnarrain and Baboo Jaggerdeo Sing, in Answer to your Perwannah respecting the Dismissal of the latter, and the Appointment

ment of Baboo Ajaib Sing. Baboo Ajaib Sing informs me, he has sent the Answer to that addressed to him by some other Channel.

Benares,
4th August 1784.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant
(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
I have received the Honour of your Commands of the Twelfth Instant, and am exceedingly surprized at the Representation Cashmurry Mull's Son has made to his Father, of what passed between him and me. Having heard Reports of the Kind you mention circulating in the Buzar here, I sent for Coshinaut, Cashmurry Mull's Son, to know from him what could have given Rise to them, which I did in the Intention of checking and contradicting a Report so injurious to his Credit; he told me, that he heard of such Reports, but he knew not whence they originated, but that he would write to his Father for his Advice and Instruction, and let me know when he received his Answer. I am totally at a Loss to conceive what Expression of mine he could have construed into a Declaration that I had received such Orders from the Board, or that I had any Idea or Belief that such Orders would be issued; neither of these is the Case: At the same Time allow me to assure you, that should any such Orders arrive, not only the Execution of them should be suspended, but the Receipt of them kept a profound Secret, till I have the Honour of receiving your Commands on the Subject.

Benares,
15 August 1784.

I have the Honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient
and most humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Res.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
I have received the Honour of your Commands of the 12th Instant, inclosing the Copy of your Sunnud of Jaghire to Mur Syed Ally for the Villages of Burragong Elllorah, of which I shall take Care that he is duly put in Possession.

Benares,
15 August 1784.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
and most humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Res.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,
I have received the Honour of your Commands upon the Petition of the Zemindars of Sewar of the Purgunnah of Copah. I have written to the Naib, and shall see that they are obeyed with Expedition, which the Occasion requires.

Benares,
4th October 1784.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
(Signed) F. Fowke, Res.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 493.

The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter, which he has received from the Resident at Benares, and the Petition inclosed in it from the Raja.

To the Honble. John Macpherson Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Resident at
Benares, 12
July, and Peti-
tion from
the Raja.

Sir,
Enclosed I have the Honour to send you a Petition from Raja Mehipnarain, on the Subject of Baboo Aufsaun Sing's Jagheer. It is generally allowed, and I believe not denied by Aufsaun Sing himself, that the Lands he has obtained Possession of yield a much larger Revenue than the Amount of his Jaghier. The Right which Raja Mehipnarain claims to examine the Value of these Lands, is founded on a written Paper, signed by the late Governor General, when he made the Settlement at Benares, authorizing the Raja to investigate all Lands contained in his Zemindary, and make the Landholders answerable to him in future for such Lands as have been irregularly obtained, or more profitable than the avowed Valuation. The Jagheer, held by Baboo Aufsaun Sing,

Sing, stands in both these Predicaments. I have endeavoured to accommodate the Difference betwixt them; and the Rajah has, I think, made Two very equitable Proposals on his Part, to Auffaun Sing, either to pay him annually the Amount of his Jagheer, out of his own Treasury, and resume Possession of the Lands he now holds, or receive from Auffaun Sing annually, the Excess which the Lands shall appear to yield upon a fair Examination. From Reasons which are unknown to me, Auffaun Sing has rejected both these Proposals. The Rajah has now formally complained to me, and demands a Deduction from the Company's Jumma to the Amount of 25,000 Rupees per Annum, at which he rates the Surplus of Auffaun Sing's Jagheer Lands, if I longer oppose an Examination into the Value of the Lands in question. I have therefore consented to his entering upon the Examination, but shall wait for the Honour of your Commands with respect to any farther Steps you may think proper to direct I should take in this Business.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

and very humble Servant,

F. Fowke, Ref.

Benares,
12th July 1783.

Arzie from the Raja of Benares, received 23d July 1785.

Conformably to my Request, with Governor General Mr. Hastings's Signature, to this Purport, that in whatever Mahal there should be Profit, I should ascertain it by the Resources, and take it. I have spoken to Mr. Francis Fowke on the Subject of raising the Pergunna Seidpoor, under Baboo Auffaun Sing; which has considerable Profits; and although that Gentleman has insisted, with the said Baboo, on this Point, yet to this Time no Success has been derived therefrom. I doubt not but that Gentleman will have written fully this Circumstance to the Presence; and I also, perceiving my heavy Losses and Difficulties, request that Orders may be sent to the said Baboo, to pay an Increase upon the Mahal rented by him according to its extra Resources; and if he should make any Objection, let him receive from me in Cash the Sum of 50,000 Rupees, which is allowed him from the above Pergunna for his Jagheer, and let him deliver up the Mahal to my Gomastahs. Should it be the Intention of the Presence to give more to the said Baboo, let an Order be sent to Mr. Fowke from the Presence, to allow me, as a Deduction in my Rents, the above-mentioned Profit.

A true Copy.

Edleps.

Agreed, That Mr. Fowke be directed to furnish the Board with an attested Copy or Translation of the Paper signed by the late Governor General, authorizing the Raja of Benares to investigate all Lands contained in his Zemindary, and make the Landholders answerable to him in future for such Lands as have been irregularly obtained, and more profitable than the avowed Valuation.

The Board, on receiving this Paper, and on perceiving the Merits of the Question between the Raja of Benares and Auffaun Sing, will be enabled to determine on them. If it should appear on the Examination that is making into the Value of Auffaun Sing's Jagheer, that the Increase of Revenue obtained from it arises from his own Improvement of the Lands, it would be an Hardship to Auffaun Sing, and might have a bad public Effect were he taxed for that Improvement.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from Mr. Fowke.

To Mr. Secretary Hay.

Sir,

I received the Favour of your Letter of the 12th April 1785. In respect to Deductions mentioned in my Letter of the 4th March, I have only generally to observe, that the Naib claims Deductions for such Sums as have been expended by the Orders of the late Governor General, the Orders of the Governor and Council, or Sums that he has been prevented receiving in consequence of such Orders, and for those only. A particular Explanation of each Article of Deduction claimed by the Naib, will accompany the Account of them at the Close of the Year.

Mr. Fowke,
4th August.

Every Means that could be taken for Recovery of Babboo Duckbiddy Sing's Balance to Government, were exhausted before his Death, but to no Purpose; he still persisted in his Inability to discharge it. I have made every Enquiry in my Power, to ascertain whether he died possessed of any Property that could be confiscated; though I have hitherto met with no Success, and have but little Reason to entertain Hopes of any, I shall still continue the Search.

Benares,
4th August 1785.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

F. Fowke, Ref.

Ordered, That a Copy of the First Paragraph of the foregoing Letter be sent to the Accountant General, and that Mr. Fowke be directed not to admit any Claims to Deductions from the Naib of Benares, without the Board's Orders consequent to his Communication of such Claims.

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Fowke be informed, that the Board trust to the Continuance of his best Exertions for the Recovery of the Balance due from the late Baboo Durkbidgy Sing, and expect it.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Macpherson,
R. Sloper,
John Stables,
Ch^r Stuart.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLVIII.

Book 586. No Page.

Extract of a Consultation of the 15th March 1786.

§

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

(a) (" Fort William, 15th March 1786.

" At a Council; Present,

" The Honourable John Macpherson Esquire, Governor General, President;

" Lieutenant General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief;

" John Stables Esquire,

" and

" The Honourable Charles Stuart.

" Read, the following Letter from the late Resident at Benares to the Secretary.

" To Mr. Secretary Hay.

Mr. Fowke to
the Secretary,
19th Nov.
1785.

" Sir,

" I received your Letter of the 25th of November, enclosing the Substance of a Petition from Babboo Jaggudeo Sing, late Naib of Benares, to the Commander in Chief, stating certain Grievances and Acts of Oppression which he complains of as unjustly exercised towards him, by the present Managers of this Zemindary.

* Sic in Orig.

" In respect to the First Paragraph, where he asserts his Innocence, I can make no other Reply than * this, That his Conduct was examined into by the late Governor General, and the Result was, Dismissal from his Office. Others might be also criminal, but he was the principal Manager; all the other Officers were appointed by him, and could not be guilty without his Connivance.

" The Case of the Duffuck is as follows :

" When he was Naib, he took Two of the Rajah's Purgunnahs in farm, but under borrowed Names.

" The nominal Farmers were low People, who acted as his Servants. The Farkhutty, or general Release, which he mentions, was nothing more than an Acknowledgement that his Treasury Account was just; that he had accounted for all Sums paid into the Rajah's Treasury: But a Balance still remained to be paid from the Farms he held under these Names, which Balance the present Naib has demanded of him, and which he refuses to pay.

" I am, &c.

" Benares,

19th November 1785.

(Signed)

" Fowke, Ref." §

Ordered, That a Copy of the Petition sent by Babboo Jugger Deo Sing to the Commander in Chief, and recorded on the Proceedings of the 25th of October 1785, together with a Copy of the foregoing Letter from Mr. Fowke, and of that from the Secretary, to which it replies, be transmitted to the Resident at Benares, and that he be directed to investigate the Circumstances of Jaggerdeo Sing's Complaint, and cause that Justice to be rendered to him, which, upon a fair Enquiry, the Merits of his Case shall appear to demand.

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

The Board take into Consideration the Letter written by the late Resident at Benares to the Secretary, bearing Date the 27th September 1785, and recorded on the Proceedings of the 17th of January 1786, with its Inclosures, which are as follow :

Translations of Questions submitted to the late Governor General, by Rajah Mehinnarain Bahader, on the 21st October 1784, and of the Governor General's Replies to them.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1658.

Account Deductions claimed by the Rajah for Year 1192.

Read again, the Letters and Orders from the late Governor General to the late Resident at Benares, from the 14th March 1784, to the 31st January 1785, transmitted by Mr. Fowke, and recorded in the Proceedings of the 24th August 1785.

Read, the following Statement, prepared by the Sub Accountant General, and exhibiting the Difference in the Sums claimed for Remissions by the Naib at Benares, for the Year 1192, when compared with those allowed for 1190.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Difference in the Sums claimed for Remissions by the Naib at Benaris, for the Year 1192, when compared with those allowed 1190.

	1190.	1192.
Mint — — — — —	13,410 —	13,410 — —
Adaulut Phousdarry — — — — —	10,000 —	10,000 — —
Cutwallie — — — — —	12,000 —	12,000 — —
Nukhafs — — — — —	1,200 —	1,200 — —
Kimma Kounah — — — — —	880 —	880 — —
Tellaufy — — — — —	2,000 —	2,000 — —
Augusterry Mohaul — — — — —	10 —	10 — —
Gevenjut's Molkonna — — — — —	37,000 —	37,000 — —
Edub Sing's D° — — — — —	8,000 —	8,000 — —
Buggut Sing's D° — — — — —	11,000 —	11,000 — —
Moonsthee Jobrage Sing — — — — —	1,000 —	1,000 — —
Muftere Kerrum Ullah — — — — —	1,822 13	1,822 13 —
Salt Pêtre from Lucknow — — — — —	16,512 —	16,512 — —
Additional Remissions claimed by the present Naib, on Behalf of Rajah Myhipnarain, for Jaghires and Allowances granted by the Honble. the late Go- vernor General.		
Stone Quarries at Chunar — — — — —	—————	11,028 — —
Fort Boundary — — — — —	—————	4,347 — —
Fakeirs of Meer Sulliman's Devegah — — — — —	—————	500 — —
A Jaghire granted by the Signature of the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esq; to Bundoo Kawn — — — — —	—————	4,000 — —
A Jaghire granted by the Signature of the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esq; to Saib Kawn — — — — —	—————	3,000 — —
An Allowance to Fuzzul Ally Kawn, and his Family, at 600 R° per Menssem, by Order of the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esq; — — — — —	—————	7,200 — —
To Bahader Sing, by Order of the Honble. Warren Hastings — — — — —	—————	3,300 — —
A Malkannah granted to Rajah Bowal Sing, as Ze- mindar of Buleah, by Order of the Honble. War- ren Hastings — — — — —	—————	16,000 — —
An Allowance to Coffinaut Pundit, by Order of the Honble. Warren Hastings — — — — —	—————	800 — —
To Heidy Ram Bhur, Sirry Mally, Chunder Sinkour Bhat, and Govind Bhat, by Order of the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esq; dated 14th March 1784, at 3 R° per Day — — — — —	—————	1,080 — —
To Sewanund Sarafvutty, by Order of the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esq; dated 14th March 1784 — — — — —	—————	700 — —
An Allowance of 200 Rupees per Menssem, granted to Maulain Sud Ahmud Ullah, by the Honble. Warren Hastings, under dated 29th June 1784 — — — — —	—————	2,400 — —
To Meer Sud Ally, by the Honble. Warren Haft- ings, under dated 12th August 1784 — — — — —	—————	688 — —
To Touluram, by Order of the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esq; dated 3d October 1784, at 8 An- nas per Day — — — — —	—————	180 — —
To Baboo Goudow Sing at Bedzey Ghur, by the Pur- wannah of the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esq; — — — — —	—————	1,500 — —
Duties taken off Grain, by Order of the Honble. the Governor General and Council for 5 Months, on examining the Accounts of the several Custom Houses in the Zemindary of Benaris, amount- ing to — — — — —	—————	39,701 4 —
Carry over — — — — —	2,11,759 1 —	

Remissions claimed in 1192	Brought over	—	Sicca R	2,11,759	1	—
	Deduct	—		1,15,334	13	—
			Benaris Sicca Rupees	—	96,424	4
			Batta 11 per Cent.	—	10,606	10
						8
			Current Rupees	—	1,07,030	14
						8
			Errors excepted.			
			(Signed)	J. Cheap,		
				Sub Accountant General.		

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 19th January 1786.
Compared, T. Parr.

The Board proceed to determine on the Deductions claimed by the Rajah for the Year 1192. These Deductions are principally claimed upon the Ground of the late Governor General's Assent to sundry Requests made by the Rajah in the Year 1781 and 1784. His formal Assent to them carries the Force of a positive Engagement, which the late Governor General entered into, in virtue of Powers which he received from the Board, and is binding this Government, who are left without an Option to agree to them or not.

The Board do not know on what Ground a Deduction is claimed for the Stone Quarries at Chunar, nor for the Fort Boundary,

Amounting together to — — — — — 15,375 0 0
and therefore, with this Defect of Information before them, they cannot admit it.

Ordered, That the Resident do lay before the Board an Explanation of the Claim to Deduction on the foregoing Accounts, and transmit to the Board the Correspondence between his Predecessor, and Colonel Ahmury, respecting the Stone Quarries at Chunar.

With respect to the Jaghire granted to Bundoo Cawn, the Rajah can lay no Claim to it, as a Deduction from his present Jumma, because it appears that a Jaghire to the same Person, though only for Half the Amount now claimed, was deducted with other Jagheers, &c. from the original Jumma, when the Settlement of Benares was made in 1781 (See Consultation 3d Dec. 1781). This Deduction is therefore not admitted — — — — — 4,000 0 0

Until the late Governor General's Order for the Sunnud to Saib Cawn, for the Allowance to Fuzzul Ally Cawn and his Family, and for the Allowance to Bahadar Sing, can be produced, these Deductions cannot be admitted; they amount together to — — — — — 13,500 0 0

The same Observation applies to the Malkanna granted to Raja Bowaul Sing Alio, to the Allowance to Coffinaut Pundit, to Sewannud Sevalvetty, and to Babboo Oudow Sing, amounting together to — — — — — 16,000 0 0

As the late Resident has included the Sum of Rupees 16,512, which was but a temporary Deduction allowed for the Salt Petre, but passed from the Nabob Vizier's Dominions, through the District of Benares, Duty-free, the Board conceive that it should be proved, in how far the same Cause afforded the Plea for the same Claim in 1784/5, as in 1783/4; and until that Proof is afforded, the Deduction cannot be admitted — — — — — 3,000 0 0

Total of Deductions not admitted — — — — — 51,875 0 0

With respect to the Sum of Rupees 39,701. 4. claimed for Duties taken off from Grain for Five Months, in consequence of Orders from Government and the late Governor General, it appears that Rupees 11,661. 1. have been already deducted by the late Resident from what the Rajah expected would be remitted on this Account. The Board cannot now contend against the Principle on which it is required, and as the Extent of the Claim appears to have been investigated by the late Resident, who has reported that the Sum of Rupees 39,701. 4. was actually lost to the Rajah's Revenue, it must of Course be acquiesced in by the Board.

The Balance due from the Rajah on Account of the 12th Kist for Bhadun 1191 or 1783/4 is stated by the Sub Accountant General as amounting to Benares Sicca Rupees 4,30,000. Mr. Benn has explained the Cause of this Balance, but suggested that the Rajah has a Claim to the same Remissions, on Account of the Year 1191, as were granted in 1190. The Board are obliged to admit the Justice, since it is authorised by the late Governor General's Agreement with the Rajah in 1781; it is therefore allowed. This Deduction, amounting to Rupees 1,15,334. 13. 1. and taken

taken from the Balance stated by the Sub Accountant General, of Rupees 4,30,000, the Sum of 3,14,665. 2. 1. remains due of the Benares Revenue for the Year 1191. Mr. Benn considers this Balance as doubtful of Recovery, but not unobtainable.

Ordered, That the Resident at Benares be directed to use his best Endeavours for realizing this Debt from the Zemindary, but without risking the regular Payment of the established Kists of the present Year, or affording Cause for oppressive Exactions from the Renters or Ryots.

The Sub Accountant General, in his Statement of the 25th of January, of the Balance of Revenue due from Benares, makes the Sum of R° 540,000 due for the Kists for Cawtick and Aughun in the present Year; these however have been since received, together with the Kist for Poos, so that the Benares Revenue is paid up to the 10th of January last.

The Balance of Revenue now due from the Zemindary of Benares is as follows :

Balance of 1191, doubtful of Recovery, but not unobtainable	—	—	—	3,14,665 2 1
Amount Deductions not yet allowed to the Rajah	—	—	—	68,387 0 0
Kist for Maug, due about the 10th of February	—	—	—	4,12,000 0 0
				<hr/>
				7,95,052 2 1

No mention is made of the Kist for Pehaugun, because it can hardly be supposed to be yet actually due, and certainly is not a Balance.

Ordered, That a Copy of these Proceedings respecting the Benares Balances be sent to the Resident at Benares, for his Information and Guidance.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation,)

John Macpherson.
Cha^r Stuart.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLIX.

Book 579. Page 581.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d May 1786.

Fort William, the 22d May 1786.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief;

John Stables Esquire,
and

The Honble. Charles Stuart.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

To the Honble. John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. Supreme Council, Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Par. 1st. I have the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Commands, under Date the 15th ultimo, containing an Abstract from the Proceedings of your Honble. Board, and the various other Enclosures.

2nd. It is impossible for me to express how much I have been relieved thereby, from the clear and explicit Directions laid down for my Guidance, and the Gratification I have in the Prospect of not only speedily negotiating the Liquidation of the remaining old Balance to be recovered, of 3,14,655. 2. 1. but in future an equally certain Prospect of realizing monthly the Kists of Rajah Myhipnarain's Jumma; and I have the Pleasure to inform the Board, that the Kist for Maug, stated in the Balance due from Rajah, amounting to 4,12,000 R° is already liquidated, and my Treasury Account has only been *differed from that Month on Account of my being in daily Expectation of the Board's further Commands, to enable me to regulate the Charges of the said Account in Conformity thereto, or to my Address of the 21st ultimo. • Sic in Orig.

In regard to the remaining Sum of 68,387 Rupees, I have called for the original Sunnuds of the late Governor General, upon which this Claim of Deduction is founded, and until I am enabled, in consequence, to furnish the Honble. Board with attested Copies thereof, together with explanatory Observations upon each Article, I must crave their Indulgence to be silent.

Further

Further Extract from the same Consultation and Letter, beginning at Page 582.

§ (“ (a) Par. 4. In regard to the Arzee of Baboo Jugger Do-Sing, that Justice which he claimed
 “ was rendered upon my Arrival, by the Removal of the Peons until such Time as personable In-
 “ vestigation might justify the Act under me, and from the Proceedings of my Enquiry of Yester-
 “ day, I have Reason to think that he will be found answerable for the Balance stated against him
 “ for the Two Purgunnah's which he under-farmed in the Names of Two low Persons without
 “ Surety, whilst he himself was the asentiable * Naib, and which, as promptedly † stated by my
 * Sic in Orig. † Sic in Orig. ‡ Sic in Orig. § Sic in Orig.
 “ Predecessors to the Honble. Board, under Date the 19th November 1785, rests the Responsibility
 “ and Deficiency upon him, and consequently ‡ will not only be released from, § to enable me to
 “ act from my own Conviction.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

“ Ja^s Grant, Ref^t. ”)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Macpherson,
 R. Sloper,
 J. Stables,
 Cha. Stuart.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLX.

Book 47. Page 501.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th May 1784.

Fort William, 20th May 1784.

Secret Dept.
 Thursday.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Edward Wheler;
 John Macpherson,
 and
 John Stables, Esquires.

Governor General absent, on a Visit to the Nabob Vizier.

The following Minute having been delivered by Mr. Wheler, and Mr. Wheler not being yet sufficiently recovered from his Indisposition to attend the Board in the Council Chamber, the Members are met in his House to consider the Minute which he has laid before them.

May 19—84.

Mr. Wheler's
 Minute.

Mr. Wheler.—As the Letters received by the Board from the Governor General since I have been prevented by Illness from attending the Meetings of it, comprehend several Subjects of great Importance, and, in my Opinion, such as require our immediate Decision and Reply, I have desired the Secretary to attend me with them to receive my Sentiments on such Points as appeared to me most particularly deserving of my Attention, that Business of such Consequence may not be delayed till I am sufficiently recovered to assist you personally in your Deliberations.

His Letter of the 2d April giving a Description of the present State of the Zemindarry of Benares, contains Matter of a very important as well as disagreeable Nature. Those Districts are represented by the Governor General, not only to have suffered in an extreme Degree from the Drought of last Season, but he adds, that this natural Calamity has been rendered more grievous, and more dreadful in its Effects, by the Mismanagement and Oppressions of the present Naib. The Governor General points out also, in this Letter, many Defects in the Plan of Government established for the Regulation of that Country, and recommends a new System of official Controul; adding, that if “ We think it proper to entrust him with Powers for this Purpose, he will cheerfully undertake the Reformation of the Country, and will be answerable for its Effects.”

I regret that the Governor General has not communicated to us the Plan by which he intended to accomplish the Reformation of the Zemindary of Benares, because the Subject would have been then completely before us, and our Resolutions on it might have been as instant as he wished; and I now propose, that the Governor General should be requested to lay before us the Whole of his intended Plan in respect to Benares, on receiving which we shall determine finally on his Letter; and if he shall conceive, that bad Consequences to the Company, or a Failure of Revenue, might ensue from this Delay in our Resolution, that we give our Sanction to the Governor General for the Dismission of the present Naib, and for the Appointment of any Person, who is at present an Inhabitant of the Country of Benares, whose Qualifications are suited to the

(a) Vide supra, Page 1658.

Charge, who is known and respected by the People, and whose Trust shall be exclusively confined to the Management of the Zemindary, to succeed to the Office now held by Jugger Deo Sing.

(Dated at the End of the Minute)

May 19, 1784.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 510.

Read again the Governor General's Letter, dated the 2d April, and entered in Consultation the 20th April, in respect to the Zemindary of Benares.

Read again Mr. Wheler's Proposition on the foregoing Subject, viz. 'That the Governor General be requested to lay before us the Whole of his intended Plan in respect to Benares, on receiving which we shall determine finally on his Letter; and if he shall conceive that bad Consequences to the Company, or a Failure of Revenue might ensue, from this Delay in our Resolution, that we give our Sanction to the Governor General for the Dismissal of the present Naib, and for the Appointment of any Person, who is at present an Inhabitant of the Country of Benares, whose Qualifications are suited to the Charge, who is known and respected by the People, and whose Trust shall be exclusively confined to the Management of the Zemindary, to succeed to the Office now held by Jugger Deo Sing.'

(" (a) Resolved by the Majority of the Board, That the following Letter be written to the Honourable the Governor General. Governor General.

" Honble. Sir,

" We have been honoured with your Letter of the 2d of last Month in respect to the Zemindary of Benares, and have taken it into our most serious Consideration. We have already had the Honour to advise you that this was protracted until there should be a full Meeting of the Board, and we hope that no ill Consequence can have arisen from the Delay.

" We shall be happy to be made acquainted with your intended Plan for the Reformation of the Country, and make no Doubt that you will keep in View the particular Circumstances, in which this Government is situated with respect to Benares. We wish as much as possible to avoid frequent Changes in the Administration of the Collections, from the Consequences which such Changes must inevitably produce. We shall readily adopt any Checks which you may think likely to be effectual for securing the Happiness of the People, and equal Collection and regular Payment of the Revenue, without encroaching upon the Rights which have been established to the Rajah, by the Agreement which you made with him in 1781.

" We are much concerned at these Appearances of Oppression which you observed in your Progress through the Zemindary, and if it may be in the Power of this Government to apply a sufficient and permanent Remedy.

" We have the Honour.")

§

Fort William,
Sec^y Dep^y, 20th May 1784.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Macpherson,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXI.

Book 47. Page 631.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th June 1784.

Fort William, 8th June 1784.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Edward Wheler Esquire;
John Macpherson,
and
John Stables, Esquires.

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Nabob Vizier.

§ (" (b) Read the following Letter from the Honble. the Governor General.

" Gentlemen,

" In a very long Letter, dated 2d April, I represented to you the distressed State of the Province of Benares, and the Misconduct of the Naib, and the Necessity of applying some early Measures to prevent what I apprehended would be the Consequence of his Continuance, and

(a) Vide supra, Page 1659.

(b) Vide supra, Ibid.

“ the Want of a due System of Controul. I have not yet been favoured with your Answer, and
 “ suspect that my Disappointment in this Instance may have arisen from your Disapproval of the
 “ Offer which I made of my Services for the Establishment of a System for the Administration
 “ of that Province, and perhaps an Unwillingness to give my Proposal a direct and unpleasant
 “ Refusal.

“ To me personally, provided an adequate System is established, it is of little Consequence through
 “ whom it is effected.—But to our Employers, and to the Inhabitants of an extensive Territory
 “ under our Government, it is of great Consequence that some better System should be esta-
 “ blished; and in this the Credit of our Administration in general is deeply concerned. Inde-
 “ pendent of the Motives which we must possess in common, for my own Part, I have had
 “ the sensible Mortification of being an Eye Witness of Evils which I could not redress, and I
 “ have seen the Hopes of a suffering People raised by the Approach of the superior Member of
 “ your Administration, whilst I felt that, instead of being able to afford them Relief, I could only
 “ send them away with Disappointment.

“ It is my Duty to represent to you again, that some Changes ought to be made, and speedily;
 “ that the present Naib must be removed, and a System of some Controul placed over whom-
 “ ever it may be determined to substitute in his Stead, or some entire new Mode of Superin-
 “ tendence established; or that the Loss of the Revenue and Disaffection of the People will be
 “ the infallible Consequence of the present Administration being suffered to remain.

“ If you shall think it improper, for whatever Reason, to confide this temporary Charge to me,
 “ I must still recommend and entreat that you will take the Subject into your Consideration, and
 “ apply such Measures as your Judgment may suggest, for the Security of the Dominion and
 “ Revenue of the Province. I am sorry that the Temper and Current of the Times compel me
 “ to obviate a Conclusion which might be made one Ground of Objection, by declaring that I
 “ have not the most distant Idea of removing Mr. Fouke, of diminishing his Influence, or of
 “ rendering his Situation less eligible, by any Place which I may have in Contemplation. If I
 “ have furnished an Argument against my own Proposal, by not describing the minute Detail of
 “ it, I must beg Leave to observe, that much of this must be formed on the Instant of Execution,
 “ and will depend on the Circumstances arising out of it; and that until I have some Encourage-
 “ ment to expect that the general Plan, so far as I have determined it in my own Breast, will be
 “ adopted, I do not know that I have a Right to commit deserving Men, who may be either
 “ named, or too plainly indicated by it, to the Effects of private Vengeance from those whose In-
 “ terests would be affected by the projected Change, in case it should not take place.

“ Lucnow,
 23d May 1784.

“ I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.” } §

Agreed, That the Subject of the foregoing Letter do lie for Consideration, until the Board
 shall receive the Governor General's Reply to the Letter addressed to him on the 20th of last
 Month.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Machperson,
 John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXII.

Book 47. Page 1018.

Extract of a Consultation of the 30th June 1784.

Fort William, the 30th of June 1784.

Secret Dept.
 Wedulday.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Edward Wheler Esquire.

John M'Pherson,
 and
 John Stables, } Esquires.

The Governor General absent on a Visit to the Nabob Vizier.

Read, another Letter, as follows, from the Honble. the Governor General.

Gentlemen,

Lucnow, 13th June 1784.

In One of the Letters which I had the Honour to receive from you, both dated the 20th ult,
 you are pleased to write in Reply to mine of the 2d, concerning the Zemidarry of Benares, that
 ‘ you shall be happy to be made acquainted with my intended Plan for the Reformation of the
 ‘ Country;’ and that ‘ you shall readily adopt any Checks which I may think likely to be effectual
 ‘ for

for securing the Happiness of the People, and the equal Collection and regular Payment of the Revenue, without encroaching upon the Rights which have been established to the Rajah, by the Agreement which I made with him in 1781.

I have already observed to you, that it was impossible for me to form a Plan so complete and absolute, but that it would necessarily require some Alteration at the Time of its Execution; and I also assigned such Reasons as, I doubt not, will have satisfied you of the Propriety of my reserving the Communication of the Plan, which I might have to recommend, till I had the Encouragement of some Assurance from you, that it would be favourably received. I conceive that the last recited Paragraph of your Letter conveys to me such an Assurance, and, upon the Strength of it, I now write, as I should have written upon the instant Receipt of it, if I could have found Leisure for it, to offer to you the Plan which you require, and I request that you will not ascribe it to Impatience that I urge your speedy Answer to it, for the Reasons which I have already stated, and my own special Use in the Allotment of the Time of my Return.

I believe you will find the Plan strictly conformable to the Engagements under which the Zemindarry is held by the present Rajah. If more is meant by the relative Situation of your Government to Benares, perhaps you may allude to the Distance at which the Management of the Province, in Detail, has been hitherto kept from the Knowledge of the Board, which, satisfied with receiving the Amount of its stipulated Rent, has seldom thought proper to interfere in its internal Administration. In this Construction also I have endeavoured to conform to your Instructions, the Checks which I have prepared being not so much intended for the Security of the Company's Rent, as the faithful Administration of the Charge held by the Representative of the Rajah, to whom we owe that Attention, while we preclude him from the direct Management, and authorize an intermediate Agency for his Behalf. Whenever he shall be qualified to execute that Charge for himself, and fulfills his Engagement with the Company, I presume that the Board will leave him in the entire and uncontrolled * Management; but this Privilege cannot extend of Right to those appointed * Sic in Orig. under him by any other Authority than his own.

I beg Leave to remind you, Gentlemen, that One of the Evils which I enumerated as resulting from the present Administration of the Province was, that the Rights of the Rajah of Benares, and of Course the Faith of our Government, which was pledged for their Observance, had been utterly disregarded. You will therefore readily be assured, that I shall not 'encroach,' or propose any Thing which will have such a Tendency, 'on the Rights which have been established to him by the Agreement made with him in 1781.'

I now submit the Plan to your Consideration. It is this—

1st, That the Rajah be appointed, and declared the Principal in all official Acts of the Zemindarry; that he shall sit as often as he shall chuse it in the Chuchery; that, on such Occasions, all Accounts and Reports and other official Business shall receive his Inspection, and his Name, Seal, and Signature shall be used for the Authentication of all Orders and Instruments, to which, by the Custom of his Predecessors, they were used to be affixed. But he is neither to conduct the Business himself, nor interfere in it further than may be necessary for his Instruction; nor refuse or delay his Authentication of such Papers as shall be presented to him.

2dly, That Bauboo Ajaib Sing, the Brother of Ranny Gulaub Cover, the Widow of Rajah Bulwand Sing, be appointed the Naib or Deputy of the Rajah, with the entire Management and Administration of the Zemindarry, and his Approbation in the official Term Munzoor, shall be added to all Instruments to which the Rajah's Signature is affixed.

3dly, That Allee Ibrahim Cawn be appointed Aumeen or Inspector, to assist the Naib with his Advice respecting the Formation of the Settlement, the new Appointment of Aumils or Officers of the Collections, and other important Measures relative to the Zemindarry, which the Naib shall duly report to him for that Purpose, and shall transmit to the Naib the Complaints which shall be referred to him by the Canongos in the Manner specified in the following Article. In all the Instances promised, the Aumeen is only to advise, but is not to command. The Decision is solely to rest with the Naib, who, in the Cases of Complaints, shall cause an Enquiry to be made into them by one Person, appointed by himself, on the Part of the Rajah, and another by the Aumeen. The Judgement to rest, as has been before provided, with the Naib only.

4thly, That the Canongos of every Pergunnah and other Division, where by old Custom they have been stationed, shall have full Charge of their Offices, that they shall have Access to all Motusful Papers, and take and keep Copies of them; that they shall receive and represent Complaints from the Reiat, and if they shall be ill founded, they shall endeavour to pacify the Reiat, and dissuade them from assembling and complaining on frivolous Occasions; but if they shall appear well founded, they shall refer them to the Aumils, and in case of the Aumils Neglect or Inattention, they shall transmit the same to the Aumeen, who shall refer them for Enquiry as above to the Naib. The Canongos shall send abstract Accounts to the Aumeen, who shall cause them to be registered, and keep them as Accounts of perpetual Record.

5thly, That Mr. Fowke shall receive from the Rajah and his Naib the Monthly Payments of the Company's Revenue in Mutchlidar Rupees, and give Receipts for each.—The Rajah and his Naib shall report to him the Names of such Aumils as they shall have chosen for the Management of the Districts, the Plan formed for the Settlement of the Revenue, and all other Business of Conse-

quence relative to the Zemidarry : But the Aumils shall receive their Appointment and Investiture only from the Rajah and the Naib. If any Complaints shall be made to Mr. Fowke, he shall refer them to the Naib, and they shall be enquired into and decided in the Manner mentioned in the Third Article. When Parties of Sepoys shall be wanted for any Occasion, the Rajah and his Deputy shall make Application to Mr. Fowke, in Writing, with the Forms above prescribed in the First and Second Article, and Mr. Fowke, if he approves of the same, shall accordingly apply to the Officer commanding either at Chunargur or Buxar, specifying the Services required; and in like Manner Applications shall be made by the Rajah and his Naib to Mr. Fowke, for the Recall of such Parties; and for these Purposes the Commanding Officers of Chunargur and Buxar shall be ordered to conform literally to his Requisitions in the first Instance, but, in emergent Cases, the Officers commanding detached Parties shall receive their Instructions from Mr. Fowke, and Mr.

* Sic in Orig. Fowke shall enter in a Book, in the Order of their Dates, and ^{all} * such Applications made to him, and all official Acts done by him in Consequence, and shall transmit the same every Three Months to the Board.

6thly, That the Rajah and his Naib shall establish a Cuchery or Office of Treasury for the Am-danny or current Receipts of Revenue, and Mr. Fowke and the Aumeen shall appoint a Mutta-suddee jointly, or one on the Part of each, who shall sit in the said Cuchery, and keep a separate Copy or Copies of the Accounts of the daily Receipts and Disbursements.

7thly, That after Payment of the stipulated Kists or Monthly Sums due to the Company, according to the fixed Agreement with the Rajah, and necessary Provision made for the Allowances of Officers and current Expences of the Collections, the Surplus, shall be appropriated to the private Expences of the Rajah, and as a Fund for the extraordinary Expences of the Zemidarry, such as Tuccary, the Repairs of Forts and Pools, and Dikes and Bridges, and other emergent Occasions.

I beg Leave to obviate an Objection which may occur in the first View of this Plan, namely, that the Power given to the Aumeen is in Effect none, since he can only inspect and advise without Decision, or even an Authority to suspend the Execution of any Measures which he may disapprove; and his Office may appear to approach too near to that assigned to the Resident, so as to be at best useless, and liable to many of the ill Consequences which attend a Diversity of Opinion. In Truth, I do not propose this as a permanent Arrangement. The Time will not admit of it. The Constitution of the superior State is yet undetermined. I will be answerable for the Effect of it as a temporary Expedient; for such is the Opinion entertained of the Wisdom and Integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, that the Naib will respect his Opinions, and will at least fear to commit any gross Neglect or Misdemeanor with such an Eye constantly regarding him. The present Naib has no Check, and dares to presume upon it even with Expressions of Defiance. The Authority given to the Resident will add to the Influence of the Aumeen, while they are on Terms of mutual Confidence. It is dangerous to commend Mr. Fowke, for his Friends, I am sure not with his Consent, have most ungenerously taken the Advantage of former Testimonies which I have given in his Favour, to reproach me with them. This shall not induce me to withhold the Acknowledgement of his real Merits on an Occasion connected with them. I believe him to possess much Gentleness of Manners, and a well cultivated Understanding, and therefore well suited to bear his Part in a Charge assigned him, with such an Assistant as Ally Ibrahim Cawn.

I hope that neither the present nor any future Administration will think of committing the inferior Detail to the Controul of a British Subject. We have already too many English Collectors in our own Dewanny Districts. To establish them in this, would be to subvert the Rights of the Family, to injure the Revenues, and loosen the Attachment of the Riais, which it will be ever good Policy to conciliate.

With respect to the Character of Ajaib Sing, the intended Naib, he is generally respected, and reputed to be well qualified for the Office. He is the Choice of the Rajah and the old Ranny; and in a Charge of such a Kind, I presume that you will allow them a Right of Choice, if the Object of it is in other Respects unexceptionable; for if the Rajah himself was capable of the Management, we could not, with any Shew of Justice, transfer it to any other from him.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obed^t and most humble Serv^t

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Extract of a Consultation of the 30th of June 1784, beginning at Page 1629.

§ (“ (a) Mr. Wheeler begs Leave to put the following Question to the Members of the Board:
“ Shall the Plan submitted to us by the Governor General, for the Collection of the Revenues of
“ the Zemindary of Benares, receive the Sanction of this Government ?

(a) Vide supra, Page 1660.

“ Mr.

“ Mr. Stables.—I do not wish to make any Alteration, for the present, in the Management of the Zemindary of Benares, the Kists having been regularly paid up by the present Naib, as we are informed by the Resident's Letter of the 27th ulto. and no Complaint having been made by the Resident against the Conduct of that Naib. Mr. Stables's Opinion.

“ Mr. Macpherson.—The present Rajah of Benares possesses, I imagine, a Power from his Sunnud to appoint or dismiss his own Naib; but the Rajah is acknowledged, or supposed to be, incapable of exercising a proper Judgement in such Cases. The present Naib was confirmed by this Government in December 1782; and, except in the Appearances of Oppression which the Governor General saw on his Route through Benares, and the Complaints then made to him by the Natives, the Members of the Board are uninformed in regard to the Mal-administration of that Naib. He appears to have paid up the Rajah's Kists regularly, nor has the Resident made any Complaints against him. Mr. Macpherson's Opinion.

“ The Regulations proposed by the Governor General are stated to be an Expedient, and he pledges his own Responsibility for the Success of the Arrangement: In Consideration of these Assurances on the Part of the Governor General, and as it appears from his Letter that Ajaib Sing is the Choice of the Rajah and Ranee, I shall agree to his Appointment, with the Checks which the Governor General proposes; I mean those of Canongos and Aumeen, which promise a Security to the Reiat. There appears to me an Objection to that Part of the Governor General's first Proposition, which declares, ‘ That the Rajah shall not refuse or delay his Authentication of such Papers, &c. or Orders as shall be presented to him by the Naib.’ The Influence of such a Regulation might be understood, but the Regulation itself should not be publicly declared or enforced by our Government. I imagine the Naib will always have sufficient Influence to obtain these Sanctions from the Rajah, and the Consideration, that this Power rests ultimately in the Rajah, though he may have little Capacity, may be necessary for his Protection and Consequence.

“ Mr. Wheeler.—In my Minute of the 19th of last Month, recorded on our Proceedings of the 20th, I delivered my Opinion on the Reply, which I thought proper to be given to the Governor General's Letter of the 2d April, in respect to the Condition of the Zemindary of Benares, ‘ I regretted that the Governor General had not communicated to us the Plan by which he intended to accomplish the Reformation of the Country, because the Subject would have been then completely before us, and our Resolutions on it might have been as instant as he wished, and I proposed that the Governor * Governor General should be requested to lay before us the whole of his intended Plan, on receiving which we should determine finally on his Letter; and if he should conceive that bad Consequences to the Company, or a Failure of Revenue might ensue from this Delay in our Resolution, that we should give our Sanction to the Governor General to the Dismission of the present Naib, and for the Appointment of any Person who is an Inhabitant of the Country of Benares, whose Qualifications are suited to the Charge, who is known and respected by the People, and whose Trust shall be exclusively confined to the Management of the Zemindary, to succeed to the Office now held by the Jagger Deo Sing.’ Mr. Wheeler's Opinion.

“ In the Letter addressed by the Board to the Governor General on the 20th of last Month, they expressed themselves as follows:

“ ‘ We shall be happy to be made acquainted with your intended Plan for the Reformation of the Country, and make no doubt that you will keep in view the particular Circumstances in which this Government is situated in respect to Benares; we wish as much as possible to avoid frequent Changes in the Administration of the Collections, from the Consequences which such Changes must inevitably produce; we shall readily adopt any Checks which you may think likely to be effectual for securing the Happiness of the People, and the equal Collection and regular Payment of the Revenue, without encroaching upon the Rights which have been established to the Rajah by the Agreement which you made with him in 1781.

“ ‘ We are much concerned at those Appearances of Oppression, which you observed in your Progress through the Zemindarry; and wish it may be in the Power of this Government to apply a sufficient and permanent Remedy.’

“ The Governor General has now submitted his Plan to our Consideration; and desires our early Decision on it. The Rajah is represented as incapable of the Management of the Zemindarry; and the Governor justly observes, that if he were otherwise, we could not, with any Shew of Justice, transfer the Management of it from him to any other Person. His Incapacity has been long a Subject of our Belief; and it was also known to us, that the Rauge was bestowed on Bauboo Mihipnarain in the Year 1781, merely because he was the next lineal Heir to it. I consider him in the Light of a Minor Zemindar, who has the nominal Charge of a Country by Right of Inheritance; but, as he is not able to manage it, a Dewan or Naib is appointed to manage it for him. The Office of Naib of Benares, was given by the Governor General, in the Year 1781, to Doorbejay Sing, the Father of Rajah Mihipnarain: Doorbejay Sing behaved ill, and was guilty of Oppressions; and was therefore removed from the Naibut, at the End of 1782. He was succeeded by Jagger Deo Sing, but this Man is also represented to us by the Governor General as oppressive; and the Governor General proposes his Removal from his Office. It is true, that he has discharged the Rajah's Kists with Regularity;

“ Regularity ; but if the People grieve under his Management, and if the Country is desolated,
 “ no Time should be lost in removing him ; and with him, if possible, the Evils that are com-
 “ plained of. And this Opinion I deliver at the same Time, that I coincide entirely in that of
 “ the Board, that we ought to avoid, as much as possible, frequent Changes in the Administra-
 “ tion of Revenue Collections : yet I would not, on this Principle, persist in allowing the Conti-
 “ nuance of an Evil reported to us by the first Authority, when it is thought such an Evil may be
 “ stopped, because such Allowance must ultimately tend to the Ruin of the Country ; and in
 “ the present Instance, of a Country which has, until lately, been esteemed above every other in
 “ India for its Fertility.

“ The Governor General’s Plan proposes Checks, which he informs us are ‘ not so much in-
 “ tended for the Security of the Company’s Rent, as the faithful Administration of the Charge
 “ held by the Representative of the Rajah, to whom we owe that Attention, while we preclude
 “ him from the direct Management and authorize an intermediate Agency * for in his Behalf ;
 “ but I suppose that the Company’s Rent cannot be prejudiced by the Plan, since the Governor
 “ does propose a Diminution of it ; and there is nothing in the Spirit of the Plan, which I conceive
 “ will have that Tendency. It is proposed as a temporary Expedient, and the Governor declares,
 “ that he will be answerable for the Effect of it as such. He has the greatest Reliance on the Wis-
 “ dom and Integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn : he acquaints us, that the same Opinion is univer-
 “ sally entertained of him. Ajaib Sing, the Person recommended to be the Naib in the room of
 “ Jaggerdeo Sing, is represented to us by the Governor General to be generally respected ; and re-
 “ puted to be well qualified for the Office. We are informed that he is the Raney’s Brother, and
 “ † Sic in Orig. that he is her Choice, and the Choice of the Rajah. The Allotment to † of the Canongos,
 “ of the full Charge of their Offices, seems to be very proper, and well calculated for the Happi-
 “ ness of the People.

“ I acquiesce therefore in the Plan, leaving the Responsibility of its Effect as a temporary Expe-
 “ dient with the Governor General ; but I agree with Mr. Macpherson to an Exception of that Part
 “ of the Plan which proposes that the ‘ Rajah shall not refuse or delay his Authentication of such
 “ Papers as shall be presented to him.’ It may be supposed that this will never happen, but we
 “ ought not to prescribe what may bear even the Construction of an Injury to the Rajah’s
 “ Rights.

(Signed) “ Edw^d Wheler.

Resolution of the Board. “ Resolved, That the Governor General be authorised to carry into Execution the Plan sub-
 “ mitted to us in his Letter of the 13th instant, the Governor being responsible for its Effect as a
 “ temporary Expedient, and an Exception being made to that Part of the First Article of it, which
 “ proposes that the Rajah shall not refuse or delay his Authentication of such Papers as shall be
 “ presented to him.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

“ John Macpherson,
 “ John Stables.”)

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXIII.

Book 67. Page 844.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 23d November 1784.

§

(a) (“ Fort William, 23d November 1784.

Secret Dep.
 Tuesday.

“ At a Council ; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President ;
 John Macpherson, }
 and } Esquires.
 John Stables, }

“ Read, the following Letter and Enclosures from the Governor General.

Governor Ge-
 neral.

“ Gentlemen,
 “ Some Weeks before my Departure from Lucknow, I issued Orders to Mr. Fowke, Ally
 “ Ibrahim Cawn, and Rajah Meyhipnaram, and Baboo Ajaib Sing, to carry into Execution the
 “ Plan which I had formed with your Approbation for the Administration of the Government and
 “ Revenues of this Province ; on my Arrival therefore at this Place on the 12th of September, I

(a) Vide supra, Page 1662.

“ found

“ found that the new Arrangements had already taken Effect, that a considerable Progress had been
 “ made in forming the Mofussil Settlement, and consequently that there remained little for me to do,
 “ except to receive the Rajah's Kistbundee, to confirm by the Sanction of my Authority the Mea-
 “ sures already adopted, and to give Solidity to the System of Administration newly established, by
 “ habituating the Members of it, under my own Inspection, to the Exercise of the Duties of their re-
 “ spective Stations; but as the political Negotiations impending at Agrah, and the recent Arrange-
 “ ments in the Province of Oude, seemed to require my Presence in this Part of the Country for
 “ some Time longer, I was desirous of employing the intermediate Period in examining more mi-
 “ nutely the State of this Province, and enquiring into the Causes, which, independant of the Op-
 “ pression of its late Ruler, had tended to promote either its Prosperity or Declension, and in Pro-
 “ portion as I should discern Circumstances, having one or other of those Tendencies, it was my In-
 “ tention to have taken Measures for improving or obviating them.

“ In the Midst of these Pursuits, the melancholy Intelligence, which I Yesterday received from
 “ Calcutta, imposes upon me a Necessity superior to every other Consideration of immediately re-
 “ turning to my Place at the Board, and I am obliged to bring my Proceedings here to an abrupt
 “ Conclusion.

“ I have the Honour to lay before you a Translation of the Kistbundee, which was this Day
 “ executed by Rajah Meyhipnaram, for the Amount of his annual Tribute to the Company for the
 “ present Fulsullee Year 1192. It corresponds with those of former Years in respect to the Sum
 “ Total; but differs in the Proportions of Kists stipulated for each Month. In the Kistbundee,
 “ which was settled with me by the Rajah in 1781, a very heavy Payment was reserved for the latter
 “ Months. This was an Indulgence which the Rajah pressingy solicited for that Year; and it was
 “ necessary, at that particular Time, when the Country was just emerged from a State of universal
 “ Rebellion, and when the Credit and Authority of the new Government were still imperfectly
 “ established, although the Season for collecting the Revenues was far advanced. But it was not
 “ understood, either by the Rajah or myself, that it should be extended, as it has been, to subse-
 “ quent Years. Every one conversant in the Collection of the Revenues, knows, that the monthly
 “ Kists of the Riots or Cultivators must be regulated by the Resources or the Produce of the
 “ Harvests, and the Aggregate of their Kists must be the Rule for the proportioning out the De-
 “ mand in the different Stages of Collection, from the Riots up to the Government. If the Demand
 “ anticipates in any great Degree the Resources, the Renter must either fail in his Payments, or
 “ have Recourse to Methods of raising Money, that will terminate in the Ruin of himself and his
 “ Country. In the same Manner, if the Demand follows at too great a Distance, the Resources
 “ will probably be dissipated, or the Difficulty of collecting them encreased. On these Principles
 “ I was induced to propose an Alteration to the Rajah, which I have the Pleasure to inform you
 “ he readily agreed to; and the present Kistbundee is accordingly drawn out on an Inspection of
 “ his own Settlement with the Mofussil Aumils and Farmers.”)

The Rajah has presented to me a Paper of Requests, a Translation of which, and of my An-
 swers, is inclosed with this Address: You will observe that these Answers are drawn out in Terms
 which, without conveying any new Rights to the Rajah, will confirm to him the more secure
 Enjoyment of those he already possesses.

The Ranee has requested, that her Grandson the Rajah may be secured in the Possession of
 the Districts of Kheera and Mungura, alledging that they have long been separated from, the
 Jummah of Government and reserved as a Jaghure for the Maintenance of her Family, of which
 he is the Representative; the Claim I believe is just, and I have accordingly granted a Sunnud
 confirming the Rajah in the Possession of these Districts; but as I am desirous that this Transaction
 should be ratified on more authentic and official Information than my Time would admit of pro-
 curing at present, I have thought it necessary to insert a provisional Clause, specifying that it is to
 be continued in Force only on Condition that the Ranny's Right shall be fully ascertained and
 proven; and I directed Mr. Fowke to enter into an Investigation of the Tenure, and to report
 thereon to you; in the same Manner the Rajah has on his Part executed a Paper which is de-
 posited with Mr. Fowke, declaring that the Sunnud is to be valid only on the Condition above-
 mentioned. This Sunnud is in Fact of no great Consequence, for whilst the Province is left under
 the Management of the Rajah, these Districts as well as the rest of the Country must be in his
 Possession, and as he has himself expressly acknowledged, they will be equally answerable for the
 Payment of his stipulated Revenue.

The great Advantage which the Province of Benares possesses over almost every other Part of
 India arises from the supposed Sanctity of its Capital which renders it the Resort of the Peons,
 the aged and the healthy Hindoos from the most distant Quarters, and occasions a constant Influx
 of Money. These Pilgrimages cannot be too much encouraged: When I was here in 1781, I
 abolished the Duties formerly authorized upon them, which being in a great Measure arbitrary,
 had afforded a Pretext for Extortion without yielding much immediate Benefit to the Govern-
 ment, and I established some other Regulations to secure the Pilgrims more effectually against
 every Means of Oppression: As these Regulations have been carefully attended to under the In-
 spection of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, their Effects have fully answered my most sanguine Wishes, and
 I have had the Pleasure to find my Pains fully requited in the grateful Acknowledgement of
 all Ranks of People.

The

The central Situation of this Province betwixt the different trading Countries of India is also another Circumstance which, if properly attended to, will greatly conduce to its Prosperity. The Town of Mirzapore was once considered as the common Mart to which the Merchants of the Dewan and of the Western Provinces resorted for the Sale of their own Commodities, and the Purchase of the Manufactures of Bengal and the Production of the Northern Countries of Nepal and Thibet: Their Imports chiefly consisted of Cotton Curwahs and other cheap and bulky Commodities; their Exports were usually Silks, Spices, Broadcloth, and other Articles, comprising a great Value in a small Space, and as the same Cattle and Carriage which brought their Imports were also used in conveying their Exports, the Difference betwixt the Value of the One and the other formed a Balance of Trade in Favour of this Country, which the Merchants were necessarily obliged to supply by bringing along with them Gold and Silver; nor were the Benefits of this Trade confined merely to the Place where it was carried on. Bengal, which furnished the greatest Part of the Articles exported, enjoyed its full Share of the Returns of Wealth, and its Manufacturers found in it ample Employment for their Industry. The late Bulwant Sing fully understood the Importance of this Trade, and it flourished under his Protection; his Successor, more attentive to the Gratification of his Dependants than the Interests of his Country, connived at Oppressions which deterred the Merchants from following their annual Pursuits, and when I arrived here in 1781, I found that the Trade of Mirzapoor was greatly decayed; the Rates of Duties to which I myself had given a Sanction in 1773 were originally too high, but they had been raised still higher by arbitrary Constitutions, and the Merchants had been exposed to unsufferable Vexations, from the Multiplication of Chokeys or Custom Houses separately collecting Duties in every Part of the Province: To remedy these Defects I formed some Regulations in 1781, and if they had been strictly enforced I should scarcely have had Occasion to resume the Subject now; but the Fact is, that they have been so little attended to by the executive Officers of Government that they have almost become obsolete; I have therefore compiled them together, and have issued them a-new, with some additional Provisions, either occasioned by Circumstances of a later Date, or formed to prevent the Infringement of those which were before established: A Copy of these Regulations, as they now stand, is submitted to your Perusal;—they are short and simple, and I flatter myself they will meet with your Approbation; the only Alteration of Consequence which I have made is in the Rate of Duty to be exacted on Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal. From the Information of the most intelligent Merchants it appeared to me that the Exportation of these Goods had considerably decreased of late; the former Rate of 5 per Cent. Duty having so much enhanced the Cost of them that the Merchants who found themselves undersold by the Manufacturers of Bourhanpore and other Places in the Deekan were discouraged from dealing in them: Some Time ago the Board at the Recommendation of the late Resident reduced the Rate of Duties on Raw Silk at Benares from 5 to 2½ per Cent.; I do not know how it happened that we omitted to make a similar Reduction at the same Time in the Duties on Silk Piece Goods, since independant of other Considerations it is an incontrovertible Principle of Policy in every populous and commercial State to encourage the Exportation of its manufactured ever in a greater Degree than of its Raw or unwrought Commodities; I have corrected this Omission in the present Regulations, and I think I may venture to affirm that it will be attended with no Loss of Revenue to the Rajah, as the Increase of Commerce, and consequently of Customs which it will occasion, must amply compensate for the Reduction of the Rate.

By some Mistake either in translating or transcribing the Table of Rates, which accompanied my Orders to the Resident of the 22d of November 1781, the Valuation of Chower or Cow Tails was set down at 12 Rupees per Seir, though the real Price of this Article has seldom ever exceeded 3 or 4 Rupees; it was represented to me, that in Consequence of this Mistake the Duties had been charged at so high a Rate that the Merchants of Nepaul had been deterred from bringing this Article for some Years past to Benares, and as it is one of the principal Commodities which their Country affords, the Commerce with them had been greatly affected; in the present Regulations I have corrected this Mistake, and have valued the White Chowers at 4 Rupees and the Black at 3 Rupees per Seir.

To obviate effectually the Apprehensions of the Merchants of Mirzapour, who from their Sufferings have contracted a Diffidence very unfavourable to the Growth of Commerce, I have in Compliance with a Petition which they presented to me, directed the Resident to depute one of his Assistants to reside at that Place for the Purpose of receiving their Complaints, which he is to transmit to the Resident or the Officer of Government with a Representation of the Circumstances as far as they may come to his Knowledge, but he is not to exercise of himself any Act of coercive Authority, and as the Merchants have offered in their Petition to support the Expence of this Appointment by a voluntary Payment of 4 Annas per 100 Rupees on the Value of the Goods exported or imported by them at Mirzapoor, I have for the present authorized the receiving of this Fee, but I have given particular Directions to the Resident in case it should ever occasion any Complaint to transmit immediate Intimation to you, and suspend the further Collection of it until your Pleasure shall be known.

Juggerdeo Sing, the late Manager, has delivered to me an Account Jumma Wafil Baky, from the Beginning of the Fussullee Year 1191, until the Time when he was removed from (his) Office. This Account states his Collections from the Zemmindars, Aumils, and Farmers of the Land

Land Revenue, at Rupees of Sorts 30, 82, 164 : 8 : 3, at Benares Rupees 30, 44, 392 : 12 : 3; and from the Customs at Benares 2, 81, 906 : 11 : 9. And an Account which I have received from Mr. Fowke, states the subsequent Collections of Baboo Ajaib Sing, the new Naib, from the Land Revenue, at Rupees of Sorts, 3, 24, 996 : 15 : 9; and the Huzoor Collections, at Rupees 85, 729 : 10 : 0. The Whole of these Collections falling so far short of the Revenue of the Province, it was my Intention to have caused a minute Investigation of Juggerdeo Sing's Accounts to have been made under my own immediate Inspection; but the Necessity which has occurred for my sudden Departure, has obliged me to content myself with directing Mr. Fowke to refer them to the proper Officer for Examination. I have strongly enjoined Baboo Ajaib Sing to pay Attention to the Balances that are still due from the Farmers, Aumils, &c. on Account of last Year, and to take such Measures as may be most effectual for recovering them.

The Drought which has prevailed in to extraordinary a Degree for some Years past in the Western Parts of Hindostan, has also been felt with great Severity in this Province; but though the fatal Effects of it may be of some Duration, it is with Pleasure I can inform you, that the Cause itself is at an End. The present Season has been extremely favourable; the Lands have been cultivated with uncommon Care and Industry, and the whole Face of the Country promises a plentiful Harvest.

Benaras,
21 October 1784.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Kistbundee of the Rent due from Rajah Myhipnarain to the Honble. Company, for the Fully Year 1192.

Enclosed from
the Governor
General.

1 Thoonwar	—	—	—	—	2,20,000
2 Cawtech	—	—	—	—	2,20,000
3 Aughim	—	—	—	—	3,40,000
4 Pools	—	—	—	—	3,40,000
5 Maieg	—	—	—	—	4,12,000
6 Phegoon	—	—	—	—	4,12,000
7 Chute	—	—	—	—	4,12,000
8 Bylack	—	—	—	—	4,12,000
9 Jait	—	—	—	—	4,12,000
10 Affan	—	—	—	—	2,60,000
11 Sawun	—	—	—	—	2,60,000
12 Bhadoon	—	—	—	—	3,00,000
					<hr/> 40 00.000

Requests of Rajah Myhipnarain, 21st October 1784.

Governor General's Answer.

1st. That he shall receive Credit for the Mahls of the Mint Fougidany, and other Articles which, according to the Paper of Requests formerly signed, were admitted to be brought to credit in his Settlement.

Whatever was formerly ordered on this Subject, still continues in force.

2d. That he shall receive Credit in his Malguzany for whatever Allowances shall be given in future to Zemindars and others.

Whatever, not having been allowed before, shall be allowed in future, shall be credited.

3d. That he is hopeful, that the Governor General will confirm, under his Signature, what he has been pleased to declare, that whatever Surplus there may be of the Revenues, after discharging the Company's Dues of Forty Lacks, shall belong to him.

Certainly; this is the Right of the Zemindar.

4th. That wherever he shall believe there may be a Capacity of yielding a larger Revenue, he may, with the Knowledge of the Nabob, (Abraham Abe Cawn) and the Approbation of the Naib, make such a Settlement as may be easy and moderate to the Ryots.

Of such Mahals as have not already been completely and firmly settled under mutual Obligations, the Rajah may make the Settlement, with the Approbation of the Naib, and the Advice of the Nabob (Ibrahim Ale Cawn), and Mr. Fowke.

Regulations for the Management and Collection of the Customs on the Import and Export Trade of the Province of Benares.

1st. That whereas in the Orders which were issued by the Governor General to Rajah Mehinarain, under Date the 22d November 1781, it was enjoined, that there should be Chokees for the Collection of the Customs at only Three Places, namely, Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore :

pore; and whereas it appears, that notwithstanding this Injunction, a Number of petty Chokees have been established for the Collection of Customs in different Parts of the Country, it is hereby positively ordered, that no Customs, Duties, or Exactions of any Kind, shall be collected on Goods passing at any Place, except the Three Chokees above mentioned, of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore.

2d. That whereas it was expressly and positively ordered in the said Purwannah of 22d November 1781, that the Customs should not be let to farm, but collected by Aumils or Agents; this Order is hereby repeated, and must be strictly obeyed; and that the Rajah and his Naib shall accordingly appoint Aumils at the Three above-mentioned Stations of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, who shall collect the Customs on Behalf of the Rajah.

3d. That the Rajah and his Naib shall authorize and direct the Aumils of the Custom Houses of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, agreeable to the Regulations of 22d November 1781, severally to grant Rowannahs to Traders, or other Persons passing Goods, on receiving from them the stipulated Duties, and that their Rowannahs shall be issued under the Seals of their respective Custom Houses.

4th. That the Aumils of the Three above-mentioned Custom Houses of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, may station Chokees in the neighbouring Districts, for the Purpose of preventing Goods from passing which have not been regularly entered at One of the said Three Custom Houses; and they shall accordingly be authorized to detain them, until the Owners shall procure regular Rowannahs; that, agreeable to the Regulations of the 22d November 1781, the Rowannahs granted at either of the said Three Custom Houses shall serve to pass Goods from one Extremity of the Province to the other, either by Land or by Water; and that the Officers of the other Custom Houses, and at the Out Stations, must endorse the Rowannahs, and dispatch the Goods without demanding any other Duty or Fee whatsoever.

5th. That the Aumils at the Three principal Custom Houses, and the Officers at the Out Stations, shall be particularly careful to create no unnecessary Delay in entering or passing the Goods.

6th. That the Rate of Customs to be exacted on all Goods shall be Five per Cent. on their fixed Valuation, agreeable to the Regulation formerly established by the Governor General on the 22d November 1781, except the following Articles, viz. Saffron, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cochineal, Raw Silk, Broad Cloth, Europe Iron, Steel, and Copper, the Duties on which were reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. by the Orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council of the 8th of April 1782, except also the Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal, and imported from thence, the Rate of which is hereby reduced likewise to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

7th. That the Valuation established in the List and Table, annexed to the Governor General's Orders of the 22d November 1781, shall be continued for all Articles therein mentioned, except only Chowers or Cow Tails, the Valuation of which is hereby fixed as follows; White Chowers of every Sort and Quality, at Four Rupees per Seer; and Black, of every Sort and Quality, at Three Rupees, instead of Twelve Rupees, at which both Sorts of this Article erroneously stand rated in the List above mentioned.

8th. That the Value of all Articles, not specified in the said List or Table, shall be determined by their Quality, and the Market Price of the Place at which they are entered, conformably to the former Regulation of the 22d November 1781.

9th. That Goods shall pay Duties only once: If they shall remain in the Province longer than One Year after the Date of the Rowannah, it will be necessary that a new Rowannah be taken out; and accordingly, on the old Rowannah's being restored, and Oath being made by the Owners, or Proof obtained on sworn and good Evidence, to the Identity of the Goods, a new one shall be granted, without any further Demand of Duties.

10th. That whereas it appears, that the other Duties and Exactions have been collected at Mirzapore, besides the established Rate of Five per Cent. on Cotton imported from Nagpore, and other Parts of the Deckan; this Practice is strictly prohibited for the future.

11th. That no Duties or Exactions of any Kind be demanded or collected in future on empty Boats.

12th. That the Resident and the Aumeen shall appoint a Muttesuddee, each on his separate Behalf, or One jointly for both, at each of the Three Custom Houses above mentioned, who shall keep a Maccabellah, or Check Account, of all the Receipts of Customs, and a regular Register of all Rowannahs issued, or Indorsements made on the Rowannahs of the other Custom Houses, and shall transmit Copies of the same to the Resident and Aumeen Monthly, or as often as they may be required.

13th. That these Regulations, and the corrected Table of Valuation, be published, and affixed at the Cutcheries of the Three Custom Houses of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, and a Penalty denounced for every Breach of them, namely, Forfeiture to the injured Persons of double the Excess collected; and the Rajah and his Naib shall be careful to remove from their Offices all Persons who may be guilty of flagrant Offences, or, by their Carelessness and Inattention, create unnecessary Trouble to the Merchants.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor General.

Benaras,
21st October 1784.

(Signed)

D. Anderson.

List of Articles with their fixed Values on which Customs are to be levied at One of the Stations of Gauzipore, Benares, and Merzipore, at the Rate of 5 per Cent. on their fixed Valuation. Enclosed from the Governor General.

Keraneh Drugs, Spices, &c.

Souparee Poor bee — Beetle Nut of the East.						B ^s	S ^s	R ^s
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	per Maund	12	0	0
2 Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	11	0	0
Do. Duckemee — do. of the South	—	—	—	—	Do.	42	8	0
Goll Mumcher } Febfile Khurd }	Black Pepper, 2 Sorts.							
1st Poorbee	—	—	—	—	Do.	22	0	0
2d Duckence	—	—	—	—	Do.	40	0	0
Peepul or } Febillee Deraz }	Long do.				Do.	10	0	0
Peeplee Mull — Long Pepper Roots, do.								
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	Do.	18	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	12	0	0
3d Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	8	0	0
Meekhanna — a Kind of Water Nut	—	—	—	—	Do.	9	0	0
Kennegee, — an Earth used in washing Cloaths.								
1st Poorbee	—	—	—	—	Do.	7	0	0
2d Duckennie	—	—	—	—	Do.	12	0	0
Huldee } Jurdee Chob }	Turmercee							
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	Do.	3	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	12	0
Nargeel — Cocoa Nutts	—	—	—	—	per Cent.	6	0	0
Soouth } Tenjabeel }	Ginger.							
1st Beterah	—	—	—	—	per Maund	7	8	0
2d Dhoonferee	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	8	0
Chobee Buchan — Redwood.								
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	Do.	8	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	6	0	0
Sandel.								
1st Poorbee	—	—	—	—	per Maund	23	0	0
2d Duckance	—	—	—	—	Do.	40	0	0
Shonguiff — Cinnabar	—	—	—	—	per Seer	4	8	0
Seemaub — Quicksilver	—	—	—	—	Do.	3	0	0
Kurtdell — Apement	—	—	—	—	per Maund	34	0	0
Philcanree — Allum	—	—	—	—	Do.	8	0	0
Shindon — Vermillion.								
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	Do.	20	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	16	0	0
Temgain — Verdigrease	—	—	—	—	Do.	120	0	0
Ruiba — Amber	—	—	—	—	Do.	35	0	0
Peejevar	—	—	—	—	Do.	50	0	0
Neelburree — Indigo	—	—	—	—	Do.	35	0	0
Gunduck — Sulphur.								
1st Chongeech	—	—	—	—	Do.	20	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	Do.	10	0	0
Illachee — Cardamum Seeds.								
1st Poorbee	—	—	—	—	Do.	13	0	0
2d Guzzerat	—	—	—	—	Do.	200	0	0
Teeralt — Cumin Seeds.								
1st White	—	—	—	—	Do.	3	12	0
2d Black	—	—	—	—	Do.	40	0	0
Gushneez or Dhaneah — Coriander Seeds	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	12	0
Sounp } Bhadean }	Anes Seeds				Do.	2	8	0
Terpaul — Cassia Leaves	—	—	—	—	Do.	6	0	0

Rut 1st White	—	—	—	Do.	8	0	0
2d Red	—	—	—	Do.	6	0	0
3d Black	—	—	—	Do.	4	0	0
Lauch Chaprah	—	Shell Lack.	—	Do.	16	0	0
1st	—	—	—	Do.	14	0	0
2d	—	—	—	Do.	12	0	0
3d	—	—	—	Do.	10	0	0
4th	—	—	—				
Affeyoun	—	Opium.	—	per Seer	5	0	0
1st	—	—	—	Do.	4	0	0
2d	—	—	—				
Moorfubber	—	Aloes	—	per Maund	40	0	0
Dhoona	—	Dammer	—		2	8	0
Raul	—	—	—		16	0	0
Lemaun	—	Benjamin	—	per Maund	5	8	0
Load Wood	—	used in dying	—	per Seer	4	0	0
Lucky	—	—	—	per Maund	5	0	0
Semdel Soork	—	Logwood	—	Do.	5	8	0
Mungheet	—	Wood used in dying	—	Do.	11	0	0
Sohaza	—	Borax	—				
Abruh	—	Talk.	—	Do.	40	0	0
1st	—	—	—	Do.	30	0	0
2d	—	—	—	Do.	20	0	0
3d	—	—	—	Do.	10	0	0
4th	—	—	—	per Seer	2	0	0
Jetamaecy	—	—	—	Do.	5	0	0
Alemeunia	—	—	—	* per Tolah	5	8	0
Mufhh Nofch	—	Mufh *	—		0	0	0
Selaris	—	—	—	per Seer	12	0	0
Chowrah Gowry Dufhty	—	Cow Tails	—				
Zafrann	—	Saffron.	—	Do.	32	0	0
1st Sort	—	—	—	Do.	12	0	0
2d Tayleah (i. e.)	—	mixed with Oil	—				
Daulchumrey	—	Cinnamon.	—	Do.	16	0	0
1st Sort	—	—	—	Do.	5	0	0
2d	—	—	—	Do.	4	0	0
Rafon	—	Camphire	—	Do.	16	0	0
Jowtrej	—	Mace	—				
Bungflochein or Tebashur	—	Camphire of the Bamboo.	—	Do.	12	0	0
1st Sort	—	—	—	Do.	8	0	0
2d	—	—	—	per Maund	5	0	0
Saboon Soah	—	—	—	Do.	30	0	0
Juffedah	—	White Lead	—	Do.	40	0	0
Kurccua feel	—	Cloves	—	Do.	20	0	0
Zyful	—	Nutmegs	—	Do.	32	0	0
Morn	—	Bees Wax	—		0	0	0
King	—	Alfafa-tida	—	per Seer	25	0	0
Krmun Dana	—	—	—	Do.	2	4	0
Mazoo Phul	—	—	—	per Maund	2	0	0
Meyteeh	—	—	—		0	8	0
Ounlah	—	—	—		4	0	0
Zunjiehur	—	—	—		1	8	0
Barcahur	—	—	—		0	8	0
Behura	—	—	—		16	0	0
Koorhee	—	—	—	per Seer	1	8	0
Malhurgie	—	—	—	Do.	2	8	0
Augur	—	Agata Wood	—				
Bhela	—	—	—	per Maund	1	8	0
Bladie	—	—	—		0	0	0
Googul	—	—	—	Do.	2	0	0
Singhara	—	—	—		6	0	0
Nour Shadul	—	Sal Amoniac	—				

* Sic in Orig.

Articles

Articles used in the Celebration of the Hooley.

Golaul or } The Vermillion Powder with which the Hindoos cover their									
Aubur } Bodies at the Feast of the Hooley.									
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	—	per Maund	20	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	15	0	0
3d	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	13	0	0
Outer 1st Sort, Raussee Agrah	—	—	—	—	—	per Tolah	5	0	0
2d Moolky	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	4	0
Gool Aub.									
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	—	per Maund	20	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	10	0	0
Tale Phoolayl	—	Oil scented by Flowers	—	—	—	per Seer	2	0	0
Tale Lugemdia	—	Do. highly do.	—	—	—	Do.	4	0	0
Choat Racel	—	Do. extracted from Dammer	—	—	—	Do.	12	0	0
Argujjah	—	A Perfume composed of Sandel and many other	} Ingredients	—	—	} Do.	3	0	0
Tobacco.									
Defeh Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	per Maund	4	8	0
Bhung	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	3	0	0
Gougah	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	40	0	0
Chowroies	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	50	0	0
Fruits.									
Laudamn Coyzee	—	Almonds	—	—	—	Do.	35	8	0
Khoorma	—	Dates	—	—	—	Do.	16	0	0
Keshmush	—	Raisins.							
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	50	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	40	0	0
Moonucha	—	A Species of Raisins	—	—	—	Do.	32	0	0
Movays	—	Do.	Do.						
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	—	per Seer	1	4	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	0	0
Anain Jelabady	—	Pomgranates of Jelalabad	—	—	—	Do.	4	8	0
Nemuck — Salt.									
1st Nemuck Sinda Poorbee	—	—	—	—	—	per Maund	6	8	0
2d Do. Sahery	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	13	0	0
3d Do. Sombra	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	4	0	0
Shora	—	Salt Petre	—	—	—	Do.	2	12	0
Rooy or } Cotton.									
Pomba }									
1st Rooy or } Cotton separated from the Seeds,	—	—	—	—	—	per Maund	10	0	0
Pomba }									
2d Kuppos or } Cotton with the Seeds	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	8	0
Benulladar }									
Tulligaut — Metals.									
Ramrguet	} Tin	—	—	—	—	Do.	50	0	0
Kullie, &c.		—	—	—	—				
Justuh	—	Tuthenague	—	—	—	Do.	30	0	0
Mifs — Copper.									
1st Golua Holundazee	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	65	0	0
2d Melley Chanderley	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	60	0	0
3d Do. Kathee Engrozy	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	59	0	0
4th Do. Kodoliet	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	55	0	0
Syrah	—	Lead	—	—	—	Do.	23	0	0
Ahen — Iron.									
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	4	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	3	0
Foolaud	—	Damashed Iron	—	—	—	Do.	5	0	0
Zennofaut Athemey	—	Vessels, Pots, Pans, &c. of Iron	—	—	—	Do.	12	0	0
Burmgee of Brads	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	70	0	0
Horn	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	60	0	0
Messer of Copper	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	80	0	0
Bheneet of Bell Metal	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	50	0	0

Cheney, &c. Sugars.

Oolax	—	—	—	—	per Maund	10	0	0
Cheny Sufferd	—	—	—	—	Do.	7	0	0
Shukker	—	—	—	—	Do.	3	8	0
Shukker Doyun, 2d Sort	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	12	0
Kundy Dhutna	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	4	0
Kundy Raub	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	0	0

Ghee, &c.

Ghee	—	—	—	—	Do.	9	0	0
Tale Oil	—	—	—	—	Do.	3	4	0

Bunaut — Woollen Cloths.

Sultaney Surkh.								
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	per Yard	10	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	Do.	9	0	0

Neem Sultance Surleh, per Piece from 100 to 120.

Do.	Subz	Do.	Do.					
Pultoo, red and white,	—	—	—		per Piece	35	0	0
Bomatty Londeria	—	—	—		Do.	75	0	0

Parcha, &c. — Cloths, &c.

Murmgebie or Radamagurria.								
1st Sort	—	—	—	—	per Score	120	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	100	0	0
3d Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	80	0	0

Maldahee Parmchrungie.

1st	—	—	—		Do.	200	0	0
2d	—	—	—		Do.	80	0	0

Chaylee Baloorherry Engrezy.

1st Sort	—	—	—		per Piece	13	0	0
2d	—	—	—		Do.	10	0	0
3d	—	—	—		Do.	8	0	0
4th	—	—	—		Do.	5	0	0

Mushrook Maldaky.

1st Sort	—	—	—		per Score	160	0	0
2d Do.	—	—	—		Do.	100	0	0

Gurrah.

1st Sort	—	—	—		Do.	40	0	0
2d	—	—	—		Do.	35	0	0
3d	—	—	—		Do.	30	0	0
4th	—	—	—		Do.	27	8	0

Kharwah.

1st Sort	—	—	—		Do.	25	0	0
2d	—	—	—		Do.	20	0	0
3d	—	—	—		Do.	17	8	0

Guzzee Sullahatty.

1st Sort	—	—	—		per 100 Yards	7	0	0
2d	—	—	—		Do.	6	4	0
3d	—	—	—		Do.	5	8	0

Gaylafy Cheet.

1st Sort	—	—	—		per Score	22	0	0
2d	—	—	—		Do.	20	0	0
3d	—	—	—		Do.	17	8	0
4th	—	—	—		Do.	16	0	0

Rezoyee.

1st Sort	—	—	—		Do.	30	0	0
2d	—	—	—		Do.	25	0	0
3d	—	—	—		Do.	20	0	0
4th	—	—	—		Do.	15	0	0
5th	—	—	—		Do.	13	0	0

Gool Buddun Poskaky.

The Price of this Kind of Gool Buddun cannot be fixed with any Kind of Propriety, as it varies greatly according to the Difference of the Patterns and the State of the Market.

Gool Buddun Turlooty.

Ranfee — Flowered Goolhidden of the Sort in Common	per Piece	9	0	0
Use — — — — —	Do.	8	0	0
2d Sort, or Plain. — — — — —	Do.	6	0	0
3d — — — — —	Do.	5	0	0
4th — — — — —	Do.	4	0	0
5th — — — — —	per Score	200	0	0
Peelarun — — — — —	Do.	150	0	0
Sauree Aubree Shum Oufet — — — — —	Do.	80	0	0
Dooreah Tindar. — — — — —	Do.	60	0	0
1ft Sort — — — — —	Do.	50	0	0
2d Do. — — — — —	Do.	75	0	0
Do. Benaras — — — — —	Do.	70	0	0
Jaum Dawnee Tenda. — — — — —	Do.	200	0	0
1ft Sort — — — — —	Do.	200	0	0
2d — — — — —	Do.	250	0	0
Doora Purbey Rawfee — — — — —	Do.	200	0	0
Mulmul Rawfee Nuddeer — — — — —	Do.	200	0	0
Khafaw Jehanguernazore Oufet — — — — —	Do.	200	0	0
Doorea Do. Nawfee — — — — —	per Piece	25	0	0
Teumdam — — — — —	per Score	225	0	0
Tunzib Jehanguernagoree — — — — —	per Piece	50	0	0
Shubruin — — — — —	per Score	30	0	0
Cheet Sharaudpercy. — — — — —	Do.	25	0	0
1ft Sort — — — — —	Do.	20	0	0
2d — — — — —	Do.	15	0	0
3d — — — — —	Do.	12	0	0
4th — — — — —				
5th — — — — —				

Pushmenah.

Shaul Roomaul Jamawan Kummerbenid, &c.

The Prices of these Articles must depend upon their Quality and the State of the Markets.

Kimcaub Banareepy.

The Price of these Articles varies from 15 to 100 Rupees according to its Quality and the State of the Market.

Looce 1ft Sort — — — — —	per Score	40	0	0
2d — — — — —	Do.	35	0	0
3d — — — — —	Do.	30	0	0
4th — — — — —	Do.	25	0	0

Gaulecha, per Yard, from 1 to 12 8.

Shuhungee Soolee, per Yard — — — — — 0 0 0

Do. Pushmeernar — — — — — 0 0 0

Kumbul Blankets — — — — — Do. 30 0 0

2d Sort — — — — — Do. 25 0 0

Zurbafty Benares.

Price to be determined according to the Quality of the Article and the State of the Market.

Doopullah and Woorney Benares.

Price to be determined by the Quality of the Goods and State of the Bazar.

Dhotey Benaras Reyshum Kenares. Price variable.

Duffar. Price from 1 to 9 Rupees.

Tauch-o-Baudelah Nookeyer — Silver Tissue, Silver Thread, Tinsel, &c.

1. Reyshruyer Rootedar — Silver flowered Silk.

1ft Sort — — — — —	per Tolah	1	8	0
2d — — — — —	Do.	1	4	0

2. Sapdeh, plain.

1ft Sort — — — — —	Do.	1	4	0
2d — — — — —	Do.	0	14	0

Toufley Telanyee — Gold Tissues.

1. Kismey Booteda, flowered Sort.

1ft — — — — —	Do.	2	0	0
2d — — — — —	Do.	1	12	0

2. Kismey Saudeh.								
1ft	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	8	0
2d	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	2	0
Kenavree Zelanyee	—	Gold Fringe	—	—	Do.	2	0	0
Kenavree Nuchree	—	Silver Do.	—	—	Do.	1	10	0
Gotch Telanyer	—	Gold Lace	—	—	Do.	2	3	0
Gotch Nuchree	—	Silver Do.	—	—	Do.	1	12	0
Goolaubaltoon Teelanyer — Golden Thread.								
1ft Sort	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	14	0
2d	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	4	0
3d	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	2	0
Newau, &c. — Webbs, Threads, &c.								
1ft Sort	—	—	—	—	per Maund	40	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	Do.	32	8	0
Soothe Bareek — Fine Thread.								
According to its Quality and the State of the Market.								
Soothe Gundeh	—	Coarse Thread	—	—	per Maund	20	0	0
Abreefhum — Silk.								
Ser Nuckee	—	—	—	—	per Seer	7	0	0
Pungee	—	—	—	—	Do.	9	0	0
Huft	—	—	—	—	Do.	11	0	0
Kushbee and Tooreh	—	—	—	—	Do.	3	8	0
Duree	—	—	—	—	Do.	5	8	0
Shefra	—	—	—	—	Do.	5	0	0
Coochaal Bareek	—	—	—	—	Do.	5	0	0
Ditto Gundah	—	—	—	—	Do.	4	0	0
Muktool, 1ft and 2d Sorts	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	0	0
Paunch Rung Kauree	—	—	—	—	Do.	16	0	0
Chellah	—	—	—	—	Do.	0	12	0
Cutcher Buggra	—	—	—	—	Do.	0	10	0
Muckmul of all Sorts.								
1ft	—	—	—	—	per Yard	10	0	0
2d	—	—	—	—	Do.	8	0	0
3d	—	—	—	—	Do.	6	0	0
4th	—	—	—	—	Do.	4	0	0
5th	—	—	—	—	Do.	2	0	0
Gullaut — Grain.								
Beramyey Bannfbaraly	—	Rice of Barmfbaraly	—	—	per Maund	4	0	0
Ditto Banreck	—	Fine Rice	—	—	Do.	2	8	0
Ditto Gundeh	—	Coarse Do.	—	—	Do.	1	4	0
Mauh	—	Horfe Grain	—	—	Do.	1	0	0
Moong	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	0	0
Mutter	—	Pease	—	—	Do.	0	10	0
Gundun	—	Wheat	—	—	Do.	0	14	0
Jow	—	Barley	—	—	Do.	0	11	0
Surfoon	—	Rape	—	—	Do.	1	0	0
Rye	—	Mustard Seed	—	—	Do.	0	14	0
Hoonfed	—	—	—	—	Do.	1	0	0

The Value of all Articles not specified in the above Table is to be determined by the Quality and the Market Price, and the Duty of 5 per Cent. upon the Value so ascertained to be paid accordingly.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honble. Board.

Ordered, That Copies of the foregoing Papers be transmitted to the Honble. Court of Directors Numbers in the Packet by the Surprize.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation) Warren Hastings,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXIV. (a)

Vide Appendix, N° CCLVII.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1664.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXV.

Book 505: No Page.

Extract of a Select Committee of the 10th August 1765.

Fort William, the 10th August 1765.

At a Select Committee; Present,
William Brightwell Sumner Esquire, President,
Harry Verelst Esquire.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I hope you do not suspect me capable of making any Bargain for myself with Shuja Dowla; I never had a Thought of asking Money of him, but for the Company.

(" (a) After much arguing, I have been obliged to restrain my Demand upon him to 50 Lacks, to which I have brought him to consent, but he strongly pleads his Incapacity to pay at present more than a small Part thereof, and requires somewhat more Time to discharge the Whole than I am willing to allow; however, this, with all other Matters, will be finally determined upon, when we have the Interview with his Lordship. In the Interim I have permitted him to send for his Mother and Family, as I imagine what Money there may be is lodged with them.

(" (Signed at the End of the Letter)

" John Carnac." §

" Illahabad,
" the 3d July 1765.

Further Extract from the same Committee.

Gentlemen,

Shuja Dowla has near got ready a Deposit of Money, Bills, Jewels, Plate, to the Value of Ten Lacks, in Part of the Fifty, which I stipulated with him for as an Indemnification. I beg you will be assured of my cheerfully exerting my utmost Efforts in Conjunction with Lord Clive towards promoting the salutary Ends you propose, and that I wish for nothing more ardently than by my Zeal for the public Service, to recommend myself to your good Opinion, and to that of my Employers.

I am, with great Respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,
John Carnac.

Illahabad,
18th July 1765.

(No Signature at the End of the Committee.)

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXVI.

Book 8. Page 680.

Fort William, 2d February 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday
Evening.

Read and approved, the Consultation of the 31st instant.

The following Letter from Colonel Gailliez having been received, since the Council held in the other Department in the Morning, the Governor General acquaints the Board, that he thought it necessary to summon a Meeting this Evening, expressly to consider it.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. the Col. Gailliez.
Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

The Vizier's Indisposition, which has increased much since I last did myself the Honour to address you, still obstructs my Negotiations with him. He is now in a very dangerous Way, and extremely ill.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1825.

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he

he seems sensible of it; for he is much dejected, very apprehensive, and daily gives Way to his Fears of his Situation. At his own Request, I have directed Mr. Campbell, Surgeon Major of the Brigade, to attend him, who has an Apartment allotted to him in the Palace where he resides, and Captain Stuart, who was of that Profession, assists him with his Advice.

As there appears such Danger to the Vizier's Life, I should be glad to be honoured with your Instructions for my Guidance in Case of his Death, as such an Accident will be productive of much Commotion in these Provinces. Fortunately there are few of his regular Troops at present here; the best disciplined, and indeed the principal Part, is in the Rohilla Country, with his Second Son the Nabob Saidit Alli. The Corps commanded by Buffant is with the Nabob of Ferokabad on the opposite Side of the Ganges in the Patan Country.

Within these few Days, since the Vizier has been in so dangerous a Way, it has been hinted to me, that it is wished I should remain here until it may be seen what Turn his Disorder takes.

The first Battalion of Sepoys is here with me.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Fyzabad,
the 23d January 1775.

§ (" (a) Resolved, That the following Orders be immediately dispatched to Colonel Gailliez.

" To Colonel Primrose Gailliez.

Orders to Co-
lonel Gailliez.

" Sir,

" We have this Day received your Letter of the 23d ultimo.

" It is our express Orders, on the Receipt of this Letter, that in either Event of the Vizir's Death before the Arrival of this, or of his continuing dangerously ill, you draw the Whole of the Company's Forces under your Command to Fyzabad; in the latter Case it will be advisable to obtain the Vizir's Concurrence as a Measure necessary for his own Safety, and to prevent the Disorder which may arise during his Absence by Sickness, from the direct Management of his Affairs; but in the Case of his Death, you are without Hesitation to bring down immediately the Troops to that Capital, and there to employ your whole Attention to maintain the Quiet of the City and the Country round, and to prevent the Embezzlement of the Vizir's Treasure by placing Guards upon it, but on no Account to take any Step which may embarrass the Company in the Line which it may be thought expedient afterwards to adopt; and you are to wait our further Orders, which shall immediately follow this Letter.

" We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" Fort William,
the 2d February 1775.

" Warren Hastings,
" J. Clavering,
" Geo. Monson,
" Rich. Barwell,
" P. Francis.")

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXVII.

Book 8. Page 684.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d February 1775.

Fort William, the 3d February 1775.

Secret Dept.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

The Consultation of Yesterday read and approved.

Resumed the Subject of last Night's Council on Occasion of Colonel Gailliez's Letter then recorded.

Reconsidered
Colonel Gail-
liez's Letter
received Yel-
terday.

On considering this Matter, the First Question which arises from it is put to the Board as follows:

Whether it be for the Interest of the Company, that this Government should interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde, in case of the Vizir's Death?
Mr. Francis is of Opinion, that it is, under certain Stipulations.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1825.

Mr. Barwell thinks it is, under certain Limitations.
 Colonel Monson thinks it is, under certain Stipulations.
 •General Clavering is of the same Opinion.
 The Governor General thinks it is for the Interest of the Company.

The Second Question arising from the Subject is put as follows :

Whether there be any Obligations by Treaty on this Government to interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde?

Mr. Francis.—It does not appear to me that there is any specific Obligation on this Government to interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde.

§ (“ (a) Mr. Barwell.—I am of Opinion that the Words of the Treaty of Illahabad, ‘ A perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union, shall be established between his Highness Suja ul Dowla and his Heirs, on the One Part, and his Excellency Nudjum ul Dowla and the English East India Company on the other,’ are a specific Obligation,”) though under some Circumstances the Policy of Government, both admits and requires a Deviation, but the Necessity in such Case should be particularly pointed out and justify the Deviation. §

Colonel Monson.—It appears to me that there is no Obligation by Treaty on this Government, to interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde.

General Clavering.—I agree exactly in Opinion with Colonel Monson.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion that there is an Obligation on this Government by Treaty, expressed in the First Article of the Treaty of Illahabad, to interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde, because this Article establishes a perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union, between the Company and the Heirs of the Nabob Sujah Dowla, and because that Union must necessarily cease, if this Government permits the Succession to be alienated from the Heirs of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah.

The Governor General thinks it proper in this Place to acquaint the Board, that he is informed by Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, that the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, during his Illness, formerly declared his eldest and only legitimate Son Mirza Amauny, his Heir and Successor, that he had entrusted him with the Direction of all the public Seals of the Government, and had given him Powers to issue Orders, and act as his Representative in the Government during his Illness; and that, in Consequence, he has sat in the public Durbar, and issued public Orders as the Nabob's Representative; the Governor therefore proposes the following Question for the Determination of the Board :

Whether this Government shall support Mirza Amauny, the Nabob Sujah Dowla's eldest and legitimate Son, in his Title to the Succession, in case his Right to succeed shall appear to have been established, either by this Act of his Father, or by Will, or by the lawful Plea of Inheritance, in case the Nabob Sujah Dowla shall not have appointed any other Person his Heir and Successor, by an act subsequent to the foregoing?

Mr. Francis gives his Opinion on this Question as follows:

§ (“ (b) Supposing the Right to be established in Mirza Amauny, according to the Terms of the Question, which for the present I neither affirm nor deny, I then think that there will be an Obligation upon this Government, to acknowledge him as the Representative of Suja Dowla, in the Terms and to the Extent prescribed by the Treaty of Illahabad.”) §

Mr. Barwell.—I am of Opinion this Government cannot set aside the Succession of a Prince, but under the Impulse of their Necessities, or in the Promotion of some grand political Object; that in either of these Cases I judge the Government may set aside any Succession.

Colonel Monson.—I am of Opinion that Government should not set aside the Succession of a Prince; that if Mirza Amauny's Rights are legally established, this Government should support him in his Succession.

§ (“ (c) General Clavering.—I am of Opinion that in the Terms of the Treaty of Illahabad, we ought to acknowledge Mirza Amauny for the Successor of the Vizir.”) §

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion that in the Terms of the Treaty, this Government is bound to acknowledge the Right of Mirza Amauny to the Succession; but I think it necessary to add, that I am of Opinion Cases may occur hereafter in which this Government may, in like Manner, interfere, even to the dispossessing Mirza Amauny of the Government: The Cases which I suppose, are these; Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the Company and him, as the Representative of his Father; or an absolute and experienced Incapacity to hold the Government: In either Case I think it incumbent on this Government to set aside Mirza Amauny, and to support the Pretensions of the next lawful Heir to the Succession. I do not think this necessary to the Question before us, but that the Question answered too determinately, might hereafter make it appear as an Inconsistency to offer an Opinion in apparent Deviation from the Answer now given.

(a) Vide supra, Page 840.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

(c) Vide supra, ibid.

The Board desiring to receive particular Information on several Points respecting the Subject now before them from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, late Resident at the Vizier's Court, and being acquainted that he is at Hand,

Ordered, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be immediately sent for and called before the Board.

Mr. Middleton attending agreeable to the Summons, is called in, and the following Questions are put to him.

First Question by the Governor General.—Do you know of any Act of the Nabob Suja Dowla by which he declared his Son Mirza Amauny his Heir and Successor in case of his Demise?

A. I know of no written Deed, but I have heard that he declared in Presence of his Mother, his Wife, and his Two Brothers in Law, that Mirza Amannee was to be his Successor; all public Business was transacted in his Name during the Vizir's Indisposition.

Q. Did he sit in the Durbar as the Nabob's Representative; had he Possession of the Seals; or did he receive any other Marks, which, according to the Usages of that Government, constituted him the declared Heir of the Nabob?

A. I believe he did sit in the Durbar, all public Representations were made to him, and the Vizier told me himself that he was the Person I was to apply to on all public Business during his own Indisposition. I think he had not Possession of the Seals, the Vizier's Wife always kept them, but the public Papers all went to him to be sealed in the same Manner as to the Vizier. (“(a) The Seals were all kept by the Begum, during the Time the Vizier administered his own Affairs.”) § I know of no other Marks of Authority that he received.

Q. Do you suppose that the Acts which you have described, would be understood by the Subjects of the Nabob's Government, as constituting Mirza Amannee the declared Heir and Successor of the Nabob?

A. I do. If any Accident had happened to the Vizier, I should have looked upon him as the Successor, and this was the general Idea of the People at that Court.

Q. Do you think that Mirza Amannee would meet with any Opposition in succeeding to his Father's Inheritance?

A. I believe, none.

Q. Whom, among the Nabob's Servants, do you conceive to be most attached to his Interest, and what would be the probable Conduct and Views of the Persons in Power, dependant on the Nabob, or in any other Shape connected with him in Case of his Death?

Mr. Middleton begs Leave to have a Copy of this Question delivered to him, that he may give his Answer to it in Writing.

Q. What is the Character of Mirza Amannee as he is reported by the general Voice of the Public, and as you can report it from your own Knowledge?

A. He is a very weak Man, much addicted to Pleasure, and very averse to Business. I mention this as the public Opinion, as well as my own.

Q. What is his moral Character?

A. A very bad one.

Q. What is the Character of the Nabob's Second Son Meer Saudeet Ally?

A. The strongest Character I can give of him is, that he is exactly the opposite of Mirza Amannee.

Q. Do you think it likely that any Disturbance would ensue, in case of the Vizier's Death?

A. I can expect none but from the Two Gossayn Rajahs, who have a considerable Army, and at present the entire Controul of the Vizier's Possessions in the Doaub.

Q. by Colonel Monson.—Do you know from what Treasury the Troops of the Gossayn Rajahs are paid.

A. They are paid by Tuncaw on the Districts they command.

Q. by ditto.—Do you recollect about what Time the Vizir told you, that you were to apply to Mirza Amannee on all public Business during his own Indisposition?

A. I cannot speak with Certainty; but I think it was about the 20th last December.

Q. by ditto.—Did you inform Government of that Declaration of the Nabob?

A. No, Sir.

Q. by the General.—Did you acquaint Colonel Gailliez of this Declaration?

A. No, Sir, I did not. The Vizier himself was recovered sufficiently to transact Business himself before Colonel Gailliez arrived at Fyzabad; nor had I myself any Occasion to apply to Mirza Amannee on Public Business.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1833.

Q. by Colonel Monfon.—From whom did you receive the Treasure brought down in Part Payment of the Forty Lacks for the Rohilla War?

A. From the Vizir's Agents. The Tuncaw was signed by the Nabob, but the Money was paid to my Agents before the Nabob's or my Arrival at Fyzabad.

Q. by ditto.—When did you arrive at Fyzabad?

A. I cannot tell precisely.

Q. by ditto.—When did you acquaint Government of the Receipt of the Fifteen Lacks?

A. I cannot recollect the Date; it was on my Arrival at Fyzabad.

Q. by the General.—Did you deliver to Colonel Gailliez all the Accounts and Papers which were in your Possession relative to the pecuniary Demands of the Company upon the Vizier?

A. I delivered to Colonel Gailliez a general State of the Company's Account with the Vizier.

Q. by ditto.—Did you mention to him at the same Time your Opinion of such of the Nabob's Servants as you judged were most attached to the Government?

A. No, I did not; I never conversed with Colonel Gailliez on that Subject.

Q. by the Governor.—When did you leave Fyzabad?

A. I left it the 3d January.

Q. by ditto.—At the Time you left Fyzabad, how were the Nabob's Forces distributed?

A. The principal Part of the Army was in the Rohilla Country, under the separate Commands of Saudit Ally, Busheer Cawn, and Coja Letafeet. He had also Troops across the River, in the Doaub, under the Command of Coja Buffent; besides these the Forces under the Two Gof-faynes were at Etowa.

§ (“(a) Q. by the General.—What Force do you think Shujah Dowlah may have in his Service?”

“A. About 100,000 Men;—he has lately dismissed a Part of his Troops.”)

§

Q. by the Governor.—Had he any with him at Fyzabad?

A. Most of his regular Battalions were there.

Q. by the General.—Where is Monsieur Gentil now?

A. He is at Fyzabad.

Q. by the Governor.—On what Footing is he at Fyzabad?

A. He is not in the Nabob's Service.

Q. by ditto.—Do you know whether he has Permission to remain there, and how did he obtain that Permission?

A. He was dismissed the Nabob's Service at Bissouty, and went to Fyzabad; on his Arrival there he wrote to the Nabob that he had lost One of his Children by Sicknefs, and that the Second was much indisposed;—that having also many Concerns unsettled, he begged the Nabob would permit him to stay at Fyzabad a short Time, till he should have collected his outstanding Balances.

Q. by Colonel Monfon.—What Number of Europeans do you imagine Shujah Dowlah may have in his Service?

A. I do not know. There are about 150 Europeans in Sujah Dowlah's Dominions.

Q. by the General.—Of what Country are they chiefly?

A. They are mostly French.

Q. by Colonel Monfon.—Do you know of any French Faction in his Court?

A. I do not know of any.

Q. by the General.—What was Major Polier doing at Fyzabad?

A. I do not know.

Q. by ditto.—Do you conceive that you received your Salary from the Company, or from the Governor?

A. I conceive from the Company.

The Board having no further Questions to put to Mr. Middleton at present, he has Permission to withdraw, and does so accordingly.

The Governor General now proposes the following Question for the Determination of the Board.

Supposing that the Nabob should have nominated any other of his Sons his Heir and Successor, either by Will or by any other authentic Declaration in Prejudice of Mirza Amauny, is it

(a) Vide supra, Pages 1826 and 1840.

the Opinion of the Board that they should regard such Person as his lawful Heir, and support him in his Pretensions to the Succession.

Mr. Francis delivers his Opinion upon the Question in the following Manner.—All the Evidence yet before the Board is positive against this Supposition; admitting it however to be founded in Fact, I then adhere to the Opinion delivered in my Answer to the preceding Question. That Answer gives no particular Preference to one Claimant before another, except as his Claim may appear to be founded on the Rights described in that Question. I think we are bound to acknowledge the Person in whom those Rights center.

The Governor General begs Leave to explain his Question in the following Manner.—I understand that the Nabob has long declared his Intention of nominating his eldest Son Mirza Amauny, to the Succession, in Consequence of the Attachment which the Nabob is said to bear to his Wife, the Mother of Mirza Amauny, and in Opposition to his own natural Inclinations. I have heard, however, that the Nabob has, at Times, expressed a Detestation of Mirza Amauny, on Account of his notoriously base and vicious Behaviour. I have heard also, that he has generally shewn a strong Affection for his Second Son Saudit Ally Cawn; and although the Influence of his Wife may have induced him hitherto to shew every public Demonstration of a Preference given by him to Mirza Amauny, yet I see no Improbability in his following the natural Dictates of his own Affection in the last Period of his Life, or of having yielded to them even a long Time before, by an Act which could not take Place, or might not be known until his Death. It is for this Reason I have supposed the Case to which the Question applies.

Mr. Francis.—The Governor's Explanation seems to me still to go on a Supposition against some Degree of positive Evidence. If the clear Right of Inheritance be established in any one Person, any other Pretender to the Succession must be a Rebel. If different Titles are set up, we must then weigh, as I apprehend, their Validity, and be determined accordingly. Before any further Answer can be given to the Governor's Question, I think it is necessary to establish what are the Qualifications which gives a Right of Inheritance to a Subarship.

Mr. Barwell.—I think that nothing more for the present is necessary, than to direct Colonel Gailliez to support the Government in whatever Manner it may be regulated by the Vizier.

Colonel Monson.—By the Evidence of Mr. N. Middleton, it appears that the Vizier has already entrusted the Government of the Subarship in the Hands of Mirza Amauny, and has made a Declaration, appointing him his Successor: I cannot, therefore, suppose that he will suddenly alter his Declaration; but if he should, I think this Government, if it does interfere, should interfere in Favour of the legal Successor.

General Clavering.—The Governor General's Question, if I understand it right, is whether, if the Vizier has made a Will in Favour of any of his other Sons, who are illegitimate, we ought to admit such Appointment in Disqualification of his legitimate Son. I can only answer to this, as well as to any other Question which tends to draw a Declaration from us, to defeat the natural Line of Succession, that I consider it as repugnant to my Idea of the Treaty of Illahabad, by which this Government is only engaged to acknowledge the Heirs of the Vizier, and not to interfere at all in the Appointment of a Successor.

The Governor General.—My Opinion is, that whomsoever the Nabob shall constitute his Heir is his Heir, and that this Government is bound to support him.

General Clavering.—As it appears by the Answer which Mr. Middleton has given to this Board, that he did not acquaint Colonel Gailliez with the Information he had respecting the Servants of the Nabob, whom he imagined were not attached to his Interest, and what would be the probable Conduct and Views of the Persons in Power, dependant on the Nabob in case of his Death, I think Mr. Middleton should be desired to give an immediate Answer to that Question for the Information of Colonel Gailliez.

The Governor General.—I must inform the Board, in Justification of Mr. Middleton, that it was no Part of his Duty either to advise or instruct Colonel Gailliez, whose Acquaintance with the Vizir, his Family, and the Officers of his Government, is of much older Date than Mr. Middleton's; and I believe his Knowledge of all Matters relative to the Vizir, yet more complete than any which Mr. Middleton could have acquired in the short Time he was with him. So far from conceiving it to be the Duty of Mr. Middleton to have given that Information to Colonel Gailliez, I think the latter might have looked upon it as an officious Intrusion of an Opinion which the other had no Right to offer.

Agreed, That a Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez to the following Purport, with a Duplicate of the last.

Proposed
Draft to Col.
Gailliez.

That understanding Mirza Amauny, the Nabob's eldest and only legitimate Son, to have been declared his Heir, and conceiving ourselves bound by Treaty to maintain a perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union with the Nabob and his Heirs, we direct and command that in such Case Colonel Gailliez support Mirza Amauny in his Pretensions to the Succession of his Father's Possessions, and conduct himself towards him, in all Respects, as he would have done to the Nabob Suja Dowla himself were he alive; to make known to the new Nabob, that we conceive it to be necessary to renew the Treaty of Alliance which has hitherto subsisted between the Company and his Father; and shall depute Mr. Bristow, the Resident at

that Court, with full and explicit Instructions on this Head, and with Orders to set out immediately, and proceed with all possible Dispatch to the Capital of Owde; that in our Letter of Yesterday we directed him to put Guards on the Treasury, but we only meant in case of Disturbance, to prevent the Treasure from being carried off; but by no Means to interfere in case a regular Government should take Place; that we think it necessary to recommend the strictest Secrecy in every Thing that regards these Orders; and that in case of the Vizir's being alive on the Receipt of them, he conceal them even from his official Secretary.

The Draft of the Letter to Colonel Gailliez being prepared by the Secretary agreeable to the foregoing Minute, and sent in Circulation for the Approval of the Board, it was returned with the following Minutes of Remark.

The General, Colonel Monfon, and Mr. Francis.

The Supposition that he shall have declared Mirza Ammany his Heir ought not to make Part of the Letter. We have agreed to acknowledge him whether he is declared his Successor or not.

Remarks on
the Draft.

(Signed) J. C.
G. M.
P. F.

I do not agree to the proposed Alteration, nor do I understand that we have agreed to acknowledge Mirza Ammanee, whether he is declared the Vizir's Successor or not;—if the Majority declare this to be their Resolution, I shall not oppose its being so expressed in the Letter.

(Signed) W. H.

The Sentiments I delivered at the Board were simply to the following Effect: That the Government of the Soubardarry of Oude should be supported in whatever Manner might be regulated by the Vizier at his Death; and I conceive this to be consistent with the Spirit and Terms of the Treaty subsisting between our Government and the Vizir's. Mirza Ammanee may be the Heir, and he may not be the Heir: The first, from every Information before the Board, seems the probable Event; but as the other is possible, I think it should be guarded against and equally be provided for; therefore, instead of saying, 'that in case of the Vizir's Death you are to support the Pretensions of Mirza Ammanee, you are to support whatever Government has been established by the Vizir; but in case the Succession is not appointed, you are in that Case to secure the Succession to the next of Blood, his eldest legitimate Son.' Further, I do not think this Government should be in Haste to renew its Treaties: It will be sufficient to obtain from whoever steps into the Subah of Oud's Station, an absolute and unreserved Declaration that he will make good all the Engagements of the Vizir. This Declaration should be in Writing, and our Return to it simply that we will act by the Articles of the Treaty concluded with the Vizir, but can engage at present no further. In short, we should be bound by no positive Engagement on our Part, while we attempt to bind the Vizir's Successor in positive ones to our Government. This is my Idea at present, but if any Arguments that do not occur to me should be suggested hereafter, it will give me much Pleasure to correct any Error I lay under.

(Signed) R. B.

The Draft being altered in consequence of these Minutes, the Letter is now written out fair and signed as follows:

To Colonel Primrose Gailliez.

Sir,

We herewith transmit you a Duplicate of what we wrote you last Night, and now proceed to give you the Directions which we promised you in that Letter.

To Colonel
Gailliez.

§ (" (a) Conceiving ourselves bound by Treaty to maintain a perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union, between the Company and the Nabob Sujah Dowlah and his Heirs, we direct and command, that in the Case of his Death, you support the Pretensions of Mirza Amanee, his eldest and only legitimate Son, to the Succession to all his Father's Possessions, and conduct yourself towards him in all Respects as you would have done to the Nabob Sujah Dowlah himself were he alive.")

§ We further direct, that you make known to the new Nabob, that we conceive it to be necessary to renew the Treaty of Alliance which has hitherto subsisted between the Company and his Father, and shall depute Mr. Bristow, the Resident at that Court, with full and explicit Instructions on that Head, and with Orders to set out immediately, and proceed with all possible Dispatch.

In our Letter of Yesterday we directed you, in case of the Vizir's Death, to put Guards on his Treasury, but as we only meant this to prevent it from being embezzled or carried off in case of a Disturbance, you are by no Means to take this Step, if a regular Government should take Place.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1840.

We think it necessary to recommend the strictest Secrecy in every Thing which regards these Orders, and that in case of the Vizier being alive on the Receipt of this, you conceal them even from your official Secretary.

Fort William,
the 3d February 1775.

We are, &c.

Instructions to
Mr. Bristow.

The Instructions for Mr. Bristow, the Resident at the Vizir's Court, having been circulated to the Board, are now revised, and ordered to be drawn out for signing as follows:

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

Having thought proper to appoint you Resident for this Government at the Court of the Vizir Soujah Dowlah, we direct that you repair thither with all convenient Dispatch, and that on your Arrival you immediately acquaint him of it, requesting an Audience for the Delivery of your Credentials. These Credentials will be given you sealed in the usual Form by the Governor General, and for your Information of their Contents you will be furnished with an authenticated Copy.

As we shall probably have Occasion in the Course of your Residency to employ you in various Negotiations or Matters of Business with the Vizir, you will receive special Instructions as these Occasions shall occur. In the mean Time the Object which we chiefly and immediately commit to your Charge, is the settling and obtaining Payment of the Sums of Money which are or may become due by him to the Company, according to the Engagements he has contracted with them.

Vide Mr.
Middleton's
Account in
Consultation
6th February.

For your more clear understanding this Article, and for directing your Demands, we herewith deliver you a regular Account Current, wherein the Vizir is charged with the Sums due by him, and credited by what he has paid, the Balance being * is what appears now due from him.

* See in Orig.

But should he have made any further Payment into the Hands of Colonel Gailliez before you arrive, it will appear from the Accounts and Vouchers which Colonel Gailliez is directed to deliver to you, and you will give Credit to the Vizier accordingly.

In your Communications with the Vizir, you are to preserve that Respect and Deference which is due to his high Rank and Station, without lessening the Consequence of your own public Character, and also endeavour to impress him with the Idea that your Appointment is meant for his Benefit and Convenience equally with those of the Company.

§ (“(a) You are besides to give him the fullest Assurances of the amicable Intentions of this Government, and that we mean to adhere stedfastly to the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares, till the Pleasure of the Court of Directors be known with regard to the latter.”)

But at the same Time you are to avail yourself of your Situation and Access to the Vizier to watch over his Motions, and to endeavour to penetrate into his Designs. You will also observe diligently his Temper, present Disposition, and State of Health, and advise us of the Result of your Observations, with your Opinion of the probable Consequences that would ensue on his Death.

You will further endeavour to procure the most exact Intelligence of all public Occurrences in that Part of India, and advise us in a regular Correspondence of every Incident which you may deem either nearly or remotely to affect the Interests of the Company; you are to correspond with the Governor General and Council in their collective Character.

If any Request or Proposal should be made to you by the Vizier, which you either deem inconsistent with the Interests of the Company, or find to be such as you are not authorized to comply with, you are still to avoid giving personal Offence to him by a direct Refusal, and will receive all such Requests or Proposals with an Assurance that you are ready to transmit them to us for our Determination, taking Care at the same Time not to give him any Encouragement to hope that this Government will yield to them. Your general Language to the Vizier in your Conferences on public Business, should be at once firm and amicable. You will maintain a due Correspondence with the Officer commanding the Company's Troops stationed in the Vizier's Country, communicating to him such Intelligence as it may be necessary for him to be apprized of for the Good of the Company's Service. Our Instructions to him on this Head will be to the same Effect.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
3d February 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
George Monson,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.”

P. S. We have also furnished you with Copies of the Instructions of the late President to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, and of the Accounts which were delivered to him on his Appointment; with this you will receive a Cypher, which may be used occasionally at your Discretion.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXVIII.

Book 7. Page 1770.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th April 1775.

Fort William, the 20th April 1775.

* At a Council; Present,
Lieutenant General John Clavering, President;
The Honble. George Monson,
and
Philip Francis Esquire.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Received a Letter from the Resident at the Court of Owde, as follows :

Mindy Gaut, the 2d March 1775.

Resident at
the Court of
Owde.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble.
Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

The Honble. Board were furnished by Mr. N. Middleton with Information of the State of this Court on the Death of the late Vizier, but very material Changes have since then taken Place to entirely overset the Influence of the Persons in Power at that Period. The First Intimation I had of it was from the Nabob himself, who informed me Murtezzeh Cawn enjoyed his Confidence, and he wished that I would cultivate a good Understanding with him.

Ellije Cawn's Disgrace was the immediate Consequence of this Minister's Elevation; an Expedient for removing him from about the Person of the Nabob was thought of, by sending him on in Embassy to the King to negotiate the Succession to the Vizaret. It has succeeded according to present Appearances, as Ellije Cawn is so terrified at the Measures already adopted, that many People much doubt his ever returning without a positive Assurance of his Safety from the Nabob, or a Promise of Protection from the English: Indeed he has privately intimated as much to me through his Vakeel, and also written me a Letter setting forth his Attachment to the Company, and the Weight he formerly had in Public Affairs.

This is Ellije Cawn's own State of the Case; but I, in a great Measure, believe these may be Artifices used to screen him from the Nabob, who purposes to examine into his Administration. I however wrote him a polite Answer to his Letter, expressing, "That the Friends of the Nabob were those of the Company, and by continuing firm in his Obedience to his Master, he would be considered in that Light." The late Vizer was accustomed to make it a principal Branch of his Revenue to suffer his Favourites to amass great Wealth, and then oblige them to refund a considerable Proportion of it. The present Nabob has followed his late Father's Example, already taken large Sums from some Persons, and intends to do the same with Ellije Cawn: If therefore he will patiently submit to this Measure, I think, upon considering all Circumstances, he might return in Safety of his Life, as the Nabob can bear him no personal Enmity in consequence of any Thing which had occurred during the late Vizier's Time. I fear though, since his Departure, he has been guilty of Imprudences, his Excellency having told me that he had seen an original Letter from Ellije Cawn to Anoopgyr, encouraging him to rebel and set up an independent Government in the Doaab. Many People think this Letter was forged with a Design to ruin Ellije Cawn;—whether the Nabob really believes it to have been wrote by him or not, I cannot tell; but he chooses to defer the Examination into the Truth of it, until Ellije Cawn's Return, for the same Reasons as represented to the Honble. Board in Colonel Gailliez's Letter of the Third of March.

The Nabob has daily heaped Favours on Murtezzeh Cawn; bestowed his own Jaghyr on him, amounting to One Lack of Rupees a Year; given him the Collection of the Sayer or Land Duties of Owd, Allahabad, and Corah; and only Three Days after his Accession to the Musnud created him a Commander of Seven thousand, a Rank the late Vizir never granted to any Man during the Whole of his Government. At Murtezzeh Cawn's Instigation, also, he has given Amroogyr a Jaghyr of One Lack of Rupees a Year, together with an additional Number of One thousand Horse. He has continued the Niabut of the Doaab to Anoopgyr for Forty-eight Lacks of Rupees instead of Fifty-two, at which it was before rented; and put One thousand five hundred Foot and Five hundred Horse under his Command, exclusive of his former Rissalla, which he is still to keep.

I have taken much Trouble to enquire particularly about Murtezzeh Cawn. Before the Nabob's Accession he had, for many Years, served him in the Capacity of Consumah. By a submissive Compliance with his Foibles, and by negotiating Loans of Money for him, when his Expences

might

might have exceeded the Allowances made him by his late Father, he ingratiated himself into his Favour. Murtezeh Cawn being from his Office constantly about the Person of the present Nabob, was employed merely in the Superintendance of his Household, and until now has never been in any Channel to render himself conversant with public Business. In regard to Abilities, it is the general Opinion of Persons of all Parties, that he possesses them in a moderate Degree.

I must observe, relative to the late Vizier's general Line of Politics, that Want of Confidence in the Attachment of his Servants, made him trust none with a considerable Power, being himself used to Business, as well as clever. He heard the Advice of all, but afterwards acted by his own Judgment. Hardly any Persons (Ellije Cawn and Bashur Cawn excepted, very rarely) ever influenced him in his Conduct. By these Means he established a personal Influence of a very different Nature, from that excited by the Name of Subah alone; for there was not a Man in the highest or lowest Rank of his Service, but what knew he dictated every Measure himself.

§ “(a) The Nabob Asuf-ul-Dowlah differs widely in his Policy. Murtezeh Cawn, by being “invested with the sole Management of every Department, has in Fact more Weight than his Excellency himself, in Consequence of which I hear of general Discontents amongst the old Servants of the Government, who now continue to hold their Places more for the Means of a Subsistence than for the Attachment they bear either to the Nabob or to Murtezeh Cawn. In speaking of these Discontents, it is necessary to observe, that Ellije Cawn and Bashur Cawn having been both of them beloved by the late Vizir, he had bestowed many Favours on them, attended to their Recommendations for vacant Offices, and thereby enabled them to provide for a numerous Body of Dependants, Murtezeh Cawn has to expect the Opposition of these Two powerful Parties, who doubtless will do any Thing to hurt him, and we are therefore to lay to their Accounts many of the Reports which now prevail to the Discredit of this new Minister.

“Notwithstanding the Confidence the Nabob reposes in Murtezeh Cawn, the Begums are much dissatisfied with his Elevation.”)

They recommended it to his Excellency to encourage the old Servants of the Government, whose Influence in the Country, and Experience, might have strengthened his own Authority, and seated him firmly on the Musnud. In some Measure too, this may appear consistent with the Interests of the Company, for as Ellije Cawn and the old Ministers have, by frequent Instances within their own Knowledge, experienced the Power of our Government, such Men, I should conceive, are much more likely to pay a Deference to the Company, than a Person who at present can have but a very imperfect Idea of the Degree of Attention which ought to be paid to our Connection with the Nabob. I make this Observation in Consequence of the Dependence the Nabob seems to lay upon his Army, which both he and Murtezeh Cawn have taken Opportunities of mentioning to me. On these Occasions I always respectfully intimated, that his Excellency would deceive himself, if he thought he could effect any Thing without the Concurrence of the English. His Excellency relies much on his having encreased the Pay of the greater Part of his Fort, from Six to Nine Rupees a Month for each private Man, and the Officers in Proportion, and that in Opposition to his late Father's System, he observes Regularity in the Discharge of it, so far as the present State of his Finances permits.

Mr. N. Middleton hinted at the Nabob's Disposition; I have found it answer to that Gentleman's Character of him in his private Life. During the late Vizier's Time, he was much awed, and did not appear what he really was since he has assumed a public Character. He has shewn a much better Understanding than he was before imagined to possess, yet Inexperience added to rather too eager a Pursuit of his Exercises and Diversions, lay him open to interested Representations, the Consequences of which may prove equally bad with a total Want of Capacity.

The Nabob having, by discharging the Arrears of his Troops, and by the necessary Disbursements on his first Accession, exceeded the Receipts of his Revenue, has repeatedly applied to Buhhoo Begum, to supply his present Exigencies. Hitherto all his Applications have proved ineffectual, but on the 23d of March, he dispatched Murtezeh Cawn and Sellar Jung to her Excellency, to endeavour to get some Money from her.

§ “(b) The whole Treasure amassed by the late Vizir during the Five or Six last Years of his Life (amounting to at least Two Crore of Rupees) was from Time to Time, as received, always deposited with Buhhoo Begum. On the present Nabob's Accession she retained it in her Possession, without having disbursed any Part of it but for her own private Expences.”)

Buhhoo Begum and Nabob Begum, the former the Mother and the latter the Grandmother of the Nabob, have since the Vizier's Death been perpetually at Variance: The Cause is the Partiality Buhhoo Begum has shewn towards her own Son, and having encouraged him in harsh Treatment to his Brothers. The Nabob was of himself so jealous of the Three who are come to Years of Discretion, (particularly Saadar Ally and Myrza Jungly, not to much of Nabob Behadre), that he discontinued the Allowances made him by the late Vizir, and drove them to great Distress for the Provision of even the common Necessaries of Life.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1853.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1826.

Myrza Jungly, a high spirited Youth, has frequently had sharp Messages pass between him and the Nabob, in which his Heat of Temper carried him beyond the Bounds of Prudence; at last he thought himself so ill treated that he left the Camp with only two Attendants. The Nabob deputed a Person to persuade him to return: He came up with him at a Nulla near Affewun, about Sixteen Cofs Distance from hence, when Jungly, who was on the opposite Side of this Nulla, sent to let him know that he would not see him, and if he attempted to cross the River, he would cut off his Head. The Person deputed returned to the Nabob, but did not dare to tell him the Truth of what had passed. He said "he could not come up with Jungly," who has since continued his Journey to Fyzabad, where he is arrived, and intends to throw himself under the Protection of Nabob Begum.

Saadut Ally, during his Youth, was obliged by the Vizir to attend very closely to his Studies, whereby he obtained a Degree of Knowledge above the Generality of the Princes, or of the Natives of this Country; he is the most promising of the whole Family, for, added to his Education, and superior Abilities, I do not hear of his being addicted to any Vice. He was a great Favourite with his late Father, who had just before his Death bestowed on him the nominal Government of Barelli; for the Command of the Troops, farther than a small Number to support his State, were * given to Mahboob and other Sirdars, and the Country, † by being farmed to Roy Pahar Sing, his Authority was much limited in civil Affairs. * The Jealousy of Saadut Ally was carried so far at Court, that immediately on the late Vizir's Death, Bulhoo Begum wrote to Mahboob to go to him and watch his Motions; if he attempted to raise any Parties in the Country, he had Orders to use Means to seize him: He accordingly went; Saadut Ally, though surprized at seeing him, at once perceived his Drift, and whatever his real Intentions were at the Time, he prudently told Mahboob, 'He had hitherto considered the Nabob Myrza Amany as his Brother; that in future he should look upon him as his Master, be obedient to his Orders, and go and attend on him.' Their First Meeting was at Lucknow; since when, so far as Words, great Cordiality has subsisted, but I believe the real Sentiments of their Hearts contradict these outward Professions, otherways the Nabob could hardly suffer him to be exposed to his present Distress, and dispossessed of even his nominal Government of Barelli.

Saadut Ally has repeatedly intimated his great Desire to visit me, in order to explain his Situation, and represent his Attachment to the Company. As I could not openly acknowledge this Message, without giving Cause of Jealousy to the Nabob, much less receive his Visit, I declined the Offer, but at the same Time, as I thought the Interest of the Company rendered it necessary to keep up a good Understanding with this Prince (who is the Heir apparent), I answered, 'That the Nabob had already refused him his Permission to visit Colonel Gailliez, when the Colonel himself had requested it. I conceived therefore I could not ask it under such Circumstances without exposing both him and myself to his Brother's Displeasure; that I was wholly dependant on the Governor General and Council, whose Protection he might meet with if he conformed to what they might recommend to him, and would be firm in his Obedience to his Brother, with whom the Company were united in the strictest Alliance; I also begged to be considered amongst the Number of his best Friends, as I entertained the greatest Respect for his Character.'

I have since this received other Messages from Saadut Ally, all of which express his Intention to govern his Conduct by the Advice of the English.

It is not that the Nabob's State of Health in the least makes me apprehensive of his Death at the present Juncture, yet owing to his amazing Corpulency, and as by his former Mode of Life he is totally debilitated with Respect to Women, the Possibility of Heirs (unless his Constitution should take some very extraordinary Turn) is precluded by the latter Circumstance, and by the former, we have great Reason to think him liable to a sudden Death. I humbly beg to recommend these, and the other Matters contained in this Letter, to the Consideration of the Honble. Board; though some of them are trivial in themselves, yet they lead to a Knowledge of the Characters of very principal Persons about this Court, and I therefore hope may not be thought wholly improper.

It has been my constant Endeavour, by influencing intermediate Persons, and by my own Exertions in the Character of the Nabob's Friend, to convince him how very necessary it is for him to pay a Deference to any Requests preferred in the Name of the Company. Hitherto his Excellency's Professions of Amity are great; I wish I may find them equally sincere; and as no Negotiation entrusted to my Management shall fail of Success for Want of a full Explanation of its Propriety, I entertain Hopes of, in the End, effecting most Points to the Satisfaction of the Honble. Board.

Since Murtehzeah Cawn's Absence Business has been greatly at a stand. In case of Petitions or Representations being preferred to the Nabob, he has generally ordered the Examination of them to be delayed until that Minister's Return, which is expected in about Ten Days. I mention this Circumstance to shew the Extent of this Man's Influence; but in regard to the Company's Affairs I have at all Times found his Excellency willing to listen to my Representations.

It has been my general Plan of Conduct to avoid the Appearance of Intrigue. Where I could, without giving Cause of Jealousy to the Nabob, I have conversed with Men of all Parties; and,

and, by having attended to their different Opinions, I hope my Relation of these Occurrences will appear to the Honourable Board in an impartial Light.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,

J. Clavering,

Geo. Monson,

P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXIX.

Vide supra Appendix, N° XI.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXX.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXVII.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXI.

Book 12. Page 410.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th September 1775.

Fort William, 25th September 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

“ At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell Esquire.
Mr. Francis indisposed.

§ “ (a) Read, the following Letter from Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob
“ Afoph ul Dowla.

Mr. Bristow. “ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
[“ My last Letter to the Honble. Board was dated the 5th instant, and I have since received
“ their's of the 26th ult.

“ In my Address of the 14th ult. I mentioned our having had plentiful Showers of Rain,
“ since when, they have continued in some Degree, though not enough to ensure a large Crop,
“ yet totally to dispel all Fears of a Famine, and to render it unnecessary to put the Company to
“ the Expence of laying in a Stock of Grain.”]

§ “ (b) The Nabob set off Yesterday for Fyzabad; but some Days ago he sent Murtzezh Can
“ to me to request that I would not correspond with Buboo Begum, nor forward Letters be-
“ tween her and the Honble. the Governor General, without letting him know the Subject of
“ them. He said it was not desired to break of the Correspondence; he only wished to have the
“ Customs of his Country and Hindostan adhered to, and not to see the Begum support a Co-
“ nexion with the Company, independent of him; for as the natural Weakness of her Sex, and
“ her Mode of Life, rendered it impossible for her to be capable of judging properly, she might
“ even unintentionally be led into Measures incompatible with his Interest. My Correspondence

(a) Vide supra, Page 1890.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1834.

“ with the Begum commenced at Fyzabad, in my Road to join the Nabob, on my first taking
 “ Charge of my Appointment. The Honble. Board well know it was wholly unfought and unfo-
 “ licited by me: It has since then been solely complimentary, and to convey her the Commands
 “ of the Honble. Board relative to accommodating her in her intended Voyage to Korb-ulla. In
 “ Answer to the Nabob's Request, I desired of Murteza Cawn to acquaint him, that it was con-
 “ trary to the Intentions of the Honble. Board to give him any Cause of Jealousy, and that I
 “ could assure him they had always considered him as the Soubahdar of these Provinces, and any
 “ Connection or Correspondence held with the Begum was out of Compliment to him; that
 “ he might be satisfied nothing had yet passed incompatible with his Interest, for the English were
 “ too much his firm Friends to attempt it; but I recommended it to his Excellency to write his
 “ Sentiments himself to the Governor General. On my afterwards speaking to the Nabob, he
 “ said he had given a Letter to Murteza Cawn for me to forward. He neglected to deliver it to
 “ me, or else has dispatched it by his own Dawks; but he purposes to send a Duplicate on his
 “ Return from Fyzabad.

“ The Nabob's real Object in this Request was to prevent the Company from interfering between
 “ him and the Begum, as he apprehended on her hearing of his intended Visit, that she would ap-
 “ ply to the English for their Protection: His Excellency was right; for the very Night before
 “ his Departure, I received a very pressing Letter from the Begum, a Copy of which I enclose,
 “ (No. 1.) desiring of me to come to Fyzabad: She also intimated through her Agent, that she
 “ feared the Nabob was angry with her, and threatened to take away the Life of her principal
 “ Agent, and dishonour and disgrace her, because she had corresponded with the Honble. the
 “ Governor General, which I considered in some Measure a Fines, and to make the English be-
 “ come a Party in her Dispute. The original Cause of it is, that his Excellency wanted to receive
 “ a considerable Part of the late Vizier's Treasure, it being the Mussulman Law, that One-eight * of
 “ the Estate of a deceased Person should descend to the Widow, and Seven-eighths * to the Sons and
 “ Daughters. Now the Begum has withheld the Whole; of the Injustice of which the Nabob com-
 “ plains, as he is in the greatest Distress, and there is an immense Sum * laying uselessly in her Hands:
 “ I nevertheless thought I could not with Propriety interfere in domestic Matters without special Or-
 “ ders; but still for Fear * of Compulsion or Violence should be used, and the English Name be intro-
 “ duced in a Manner derogatory to the Honour of the Nation, I judged it proper, on receiving the
 “ Begum's Letter, immediately to wait upon the Nabob with a written Representation agreeable to
 “ the enclosed Copy, (No. 2.) At the same Time I assured him, it was not my Intention to interfere
 “ (unless the Honble. Board should hereafter direct me); and that the sole Motive of my giving the
 “ Representation was, that the World might know whatever Difference should have arisen between
 “ him and the Begum had no Connection with the English, and I hoped their Name even would
 “ not be introduced. His Excellency assured me that the Dispute wholly related to himself, and
 “ that he would not in any Manner mention the English as the Cause.”

[Enclosed is an original Letter (No. 3.) to me from Delleer Cawn, and the Extract of One
 (No. 4.) from Rouondut Roy to Shaver Cawn the Jaut Vakeel. I cannot say what Dependence is to
 be laid on Delleer Cawn, as his Country is at such an immense Distance from hence, being near
 Heyder Ally's, that I find it impossible to make Inquiries concerning him with Accuracy. I never
 heard of Delleer Cawn before I received his Letter: It contains, however, an extraordinary Propo-
 sal; and I have therefore sent Colonel Upton a Copy of it, that if it should come within his Line
 he might, in case of this Chiet's Alliance being worthy the Notice of the Company, pay proper At-
 tention to it. I have sent an Answer to Delleer Cawn, desiring of him to write to the Honble. the
 Governor General by the shortest Conveyance, and to apply to Colonel Upton on his Arrival at
 Poona.]

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
 9th September 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
 Resident at the Court of Oude.

Ordered, That the Inclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Agreed on the following Reply to Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, dated 9th instant, with its Inclosures.

We do not know of any Correspondence carried on between this Government and Buboo
 Begum, excepting that which respects her Intention to proceed to Korb ulla, and with which you
 are fully acquainted. The Substance of this we think you may with Propriety communicate to
 the Nabob, and therefore we enclose Copies of the Answers written by the Governor General to
 her Letters, which containing the Purport of the latter, will shew the Nabob the Nature of the
 whole Correspondence.

To Mr.
 Bristow.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1834.

We desire you will assure the Nabob that we do not mean to interfere in the least in any of his domestic Concerns; nevertheless we would have you represent to him whatever you think may reflect a Disgrace upon his Character in his Behaviour towards his Mother; and that we are of Opinion her Request to be allowed to proceed on a Pilgrimage to Korb ulla is but reasonable, and therefore ought in Justice to be complied with.

We are, &c. (a)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 420.

Inclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 9th of September.

N^o 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Aleah Begum to Mr. Bristow.

I am in Health, and am always anxious for your Welfare.

The Nabob Asoph ul Dowla has already, Three different Times, taken from me all I possessed; and it is confidently reported here, that, incited by the Persuasions of the People about him, he is again coming to raise further Disturbances: I therefore write to request you will, without Fail, accompany him, and stay Two or Three Days, which is absolutely necessary. Certain Persons are desirous of effecting the Destruction of this Family. It is now out of my Power to furnish any further Supplies of Money. Whatever I was possessed of has been taken from me. I have now nothing to do with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla. I am desirous that, whilst I remain here, it may be with Honour, and have therefore retired from worldly Affairs, and have no Connection with any one.

It is well known to you, that Sums of Money have been thrice taken from me already. The Report which now prevails has induced me to write to you to come here for Two or Three Days, that we may learn of each others Welfare.

Write me continually concerning your Health, and inform me if you approve of coming here. I have caused this Letter to be written in my Presence, by my Moonshy.

N^o 2.

Copy of a Representation from Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla.

The firmest Friendship and most perfect Harmony subsists between your Excellency and the English Chiefs, and I am persuaded it is your mutual Design to preserve them on all Occasions inviolate.

As your Excellency has lately determined on a Journey to Fyzabad, and it is reported that you have conceived a Displeasure against the Alliah Begum, one Reason for which is, the Correspondence which she has held through me with the Governor and Council; I beg Leave to represent to your Excellency, that the Correspondence between the English Chiefs and the Begum was entirely to give Pleasure to you. Nothing relative to the Affairs of the Country, the Powers of Hindostan, or any Thing which might tend to your Excellency's Dishonour, was ever made the Subject of it.

I am hopeful that your Excellency will not entertain any Displeasure against the Begum, on Account of this Correspondence, nor introduce the English Name on such an Occasion; for the English Chiefs were induced to write to the Begum solely in Consideration of their Friendship to you. Your conceiving any Displeasure against the Alleah Begum, or any other Person, on Account of their holding a Correspondence with English Chiefs, will be very dishonourable to them, and inconsistent with the Dictates of Friendship. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1893.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1894.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXII.

Book 597. Page 273.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th August 1779.

Military Department, Fort William, 9th August 1779.

Proceedings of the Governor General and Council.

At a Consultation; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General;

Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

Not present, Sir Eyre Coote.

(a) Read, Minute by the Commander in Chief on the * Donation to the Troops which served in the Rohillah War. Also his Second Minute on the same Subject, in Date the 2d August: viz. * See Proceedings, 15th July, Page 47.

I beg Leave to draw the Attention of the Board to the present Situation of that Part of the Army which is entitled to the Donation of the Vizir Sujah ul Dowlah, in the Year 1774. Minute by Sir Eyre Coote, dated 2d inst.

On the 2d January 1775, it was resolved by the Board, to deposit the Amount, when collected, in the Public Treasury, until such Time as the Resolution of the Court of Directors might be received.

On the 27th of October 1777, this favourable Resolution and Promise to the Army was rescinded, because the Vizier's Debt to the Company had then risen to Fifty Lacks.

Five different Representations have been made by this Board to the Court of Directors upon this Claim, which has been now pending Five Years, without any Answer whatever, but One Promise of above Four Years Date, that they would shortly communicate their Sentiments to us upon it.

Seeing the little Encouragement we have to hope for the Receival of any Directions from them upon this Subject, and being informed that the Cause is now removed which induced the Board, on the 27th of October 1777, to rescind the First favourable Resolution of the 2d January 1775, as the Vizier's Debt to the Company is almost totally liquidated, I think it incumbent upon us to go as far as may lay in our Power, to facilitate the Recovery of so equitable a Claim, which, indeed, I think it might prove fatal to discourage, particularly as the Army possesses the Promise of this Board in their Favour.

Nor is this Claim to be viewed simply in the Light of a Gift, but a Sum agreed to be given in lieu of, and to save a much larger; for it is well known, that the Plunder of Peelabet, Barelli, Ouhla, and Bissouly, which was withheld in Consideration of this Sum, would much have exceeded it.

I therefore propose, that in Furtherance of the Resolution of the 2d January 1775, and the Promise then made to the Army, the Vizier's Bonds for 10,50,000 be immediately lent to our Resident at the Vizier's Court, with Orders to endeavour, as soon as possible, to obtain separate Tunkaws for the Amount of this Sum; and that he collect it with all proper Dispatch, and remit the Amount to the Presidency, where it may then (as I think it ought) be distributed to the Army; but if that should not be agreed to, it may, in that Case, rest until the final Resolution of the Court of Directors may be received.

Mr. Wheler.—In Answer to that Part of Sir Eyre Coote's Minute, which seems to imply that the Donation to the Army on Account of the Rohillah War, has been retarded by the Inattention of the Court of Directors, I beg Leave to observe, that it is not in their Power to order a Distribution of that Sum, without the Assent of the Legislature being previously had and obtained; and I may with equal Truth observe, that for the Court of Directors, at any One Time within the given Period, to have thrown the Affair of the India Company into Parliament for this purpose only, would have been an Act of Indiscretion, if not an Act bordering almost on Infamy. Every other Step necessary for the Discharge of this Obligation, was taken by the Court of Directors previous to my Departure from England; the Opinion of a Board of Field Officers, in the Propriety of the Claim, not excepted.

I have no Sort of Objection to the Propriety of receiving it; but apprehend we are not authorized to distribute it.

(a) Vide Printed Minutes, supra, Page 1348.

Mr. Francis.—On the 27th October 1777, it was resolved by the Opinion of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, against mine, that no Means could, with Propriety, be taken.

§ (“ (a) If it is proposed to reverse this Resolution, I shall agree to it; but I am of Opinion, that
 “ the Amount of the Donation is not properly demandable from the Nabob, at least not in the
 “ First Instance. I think it should be demanded from the Begum, who got Possession of all the
 “ late Vizier’s Personal Property, and particularly, I believe, of the Wealth and Effects taken in
 “ the Rohillah Country. This was always my Opinion; and I believe I have by me a Minute
 “ to the same Effect, which I intended to have recorded on the 27th October, if the Question for
 “ making the Demand had been then carried. If I can find it; I shall beg it may be entered in
 “ this Place.

Minute referred to in the above delivered to the Secretary by Mr. Francis. Mr. Francis, Minute by, intended to have been recorded 27 Oct. 1777.

“ The Donation was promised to the Army, as a Compensation for their Share of the Plunder
 “ of certain Places in the Rohillah Country, which they were intitled to by the Laws and Prac-
 “ tice of War. Suja Dowla had the sole Benefit of this Compromise, as he appropriated and
 “ carried away with him the entire Spoils of the conquered Chiefs. If any Booty was acquired,
 “ it was by his own Troops. It is also well known that the Wealth, of which he possessed himself by
 “ these Means, or the most considerable Part of it, was conveyed to Fyzabad, and deposited in
 “ the Palace now occupied by the Begum; this, in my Opinion, is the Fund which should be
 “ answerable in the first Instance for the Donation to the Army, as their Acceptance of the Na-
 “ bob’s Promise in effect preserved the Whole from Plunder. No Will or Bequest of Suja
 “ Dowla can give the Begum a Right to the Succession to his Personal Property, without bind-
 “ ing her at the same Time to the Acquittance of his Debts. I think, therefore, that our Resi-
 “ dent should be instructed to state the Case to the Begum, and demand the Amount of the Do-
 “ nation from her, to be kept in Deposit by us, and disposed of hereafter according to the In-
 “ structions we may receive from the Court of Directors.”)

Mr. Francis.—Whenever or from whomsoever the Money shall be received, I am of Opinion, it must remain as a Deposit in the Treasury, for the future Disposition of the Company or of Parliament.

Mr. Barwell.—I do not subscribe to the Sense Mr. Francis has ascribed to the Resolution of the 27th October 1777. My Opinion is in these express Words: ‘ Under the present Circumstances of this Government, I do not think any Measure ought to be taken.’ It is exceeding the Meaning of these Words to apply them to the present Day, the 9th August 1779, instead of confining them to the Year 1777. The Debt due to the Company was enormous at that Period, and the whole Burthen of the Recovery of it rested with that Influence on the Administration, which began to operate on the recent Appointment of Mr. Middleton in the Place of Mr. Bristow, though Mr. Bristow, exclusive of the ordinary Means offered by the Oude Government, did, under the Sanction of the Administration in Calcutta, upon an Application from the Nabob Alom O’Dowlah, extract * the Amount of Fifty Lacks from the Begum, for which this Government guaranteed that no further Demands should be made upon her, &c. under the Pretext suggested in this Day’s Debate.—Mr. Bristow’s Letter is dated 16th October * 75, and the Guarantee of this Government to the Nabob’s Treaty with the Begum is dated the 15th of October 1775 (both entered in Consultation 8th November 1775). I will not pretend to say, that the Begum felt all the Difficulties she pretended to express on that Occasion; but this is a notorious Fact, that among the Jewels delivered up by her to Mr. Bristow, our Resident, and sold at public Auction at Calcutta, was the Vizier’s Hookah, set in Diamonds. The Opinion Mr. Francis imputes to me, I cannot admit in the Sense in which he interprets it; there is a great Difference between denying a Claim, and, under certain Exigencies of Government, protracting to urge it; but this, I think, I have sufficiently explained, and our Resolution of the 2d January 1775, by which I was equally bound at that Period, as I conceive the Board to be at this, declares the Right of the Army, and a Determination to secure that Right. As it will clear this Point much to have the Particulars of that Day’s Record follow the present Discussion, I desire that the Secretary do call on Mr. Anriol for a Copy of it.

* See in Orig. * See in Orig.

“ Extract Consultation, 2d January 1775.

Extract of Consultation, 2d Jan. 1775.

“ Resolved, That the Expedient proposed by the Governor General, in his Minute of the 15th ultimo, be adopted.
 “ That the Sum offered by the Vizir, as a Gratuity to the Army, be received as a Deposit into the Company’s Treasury; and that an Application be made in the next General Letter to the Court of Directors, for their Interest to obtain the Confirmation of the Grant, by such legal Means as they in their Wisdom may chuse to employ. And further that, for the Purpose of ascertaining the Share which may be due to each Individual, whenever the Distribution shall take Place, as well as to inspire them with a greater Degree of Confidence to hope for the promised Reward, by defining the Object of it, an Account be formed for their separate Shares, to be made public, with a Declaration that the Money will be kept sacred, as a Deposit, until it

(a) Vide Printed Minutes, supra, Page 1834.

“Pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known; and as soon as the Board is authorised to pay it, that Payment will be made to the Parties, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, without any Deduction whatsoever.”

As the Publick Debt to the Company, by the Attention which has been given to the Reduction of it, is now nearly liquidated, I am of Opinion, that the Revenue of the Lands that were assigned to discharge it, should be retained, until this Claim of the Military is discharged. When we are possessed of the Amount, it is possible we may likewise be possessed of the Company's Directions touching the issuing of it; if we do not, it will be Time enough to vote upon the Question, Whether it shall then be issued? Every previous Step has been taken relative to the Distribution of it to the Army; to disincumber the Question, and render it the simple one I have above described.

Mr. Barwell's
Minute continued.

Mr. Francis.—I beg it may be understood, that I do not acquiesce in any Part of the preceding Minutes *, that respects the Circumstances of the Begum and her Son, though it would lead me too far to enter into a Refutation of it at this Time. On one Fact I beg Leave only to observe, that the Agreement alluded to by Mr. Barwell was for Thirty Lacks only, of which I am almost certain, from Memory, that no more than Two-thirds were paid. But, be this as it may, the Donation Money, as I understand it, is due, not from the present Nabob, but from the Person who inherited or got Possession of the Personal Property of the late Vizir, consequently the Demand, if made on the Begum, is not on Account of the present Nabob, nor would it be any Violation of the Agreement above-mentioned, supposing that Agreement to have been faithfully executed on her Part.

* Sic in Orig.

That in Furtherance of the Resolution of the 2d January 1775, and the Promise then made to the Army, the Vizier's Bonds for 10,50,000 be immediately sent to our Resident at the Vizier's Court, with Order to endeavour as soon as possible to obtain separate Tunkaws for the Amount of this Sum, and that he collect it with all proper Dispatch, and remit the Amount to the Presidency, there to remain as a Deposit * in the Company's Treasury, until the final Resolution of the Court of Directors may be received concerning it.

Resolution
proposed by
the Governor
General.

* Sic in Orig.

Agreed to by the Board.

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation)

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXIII.

Book 600. No Page.

Letter from the Begum to the Governor General.

From the Daughter of Ishauk Khan, the Mother of Asoph ul Dowlah. Received 22d March 1775.

It is not necessary for me to inform you of the Affliction with which all Ranks of People are overwhelmed in the News of the Decease of the Nabob; whilst Strangers were so much affected, think what I must have suffered who was so nearly allied to him. Although this Misfortune has deprived me of Sense and Speech, yet, for the Consolation of all Ranks of People, and for the Establishment of this Family, of which your Friendship is the sole Support, it is my Duty to inform you, that the Prosperity and Advantage of this Country and Family depend entirely on the Aid and Assistance of the illustrious English Chiefs. Praised be God, that the Friendship and Alliance between this Government and the English gains Strength daily, and I am hopeful that you will observe the same friendly Conduct towards the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, which you on all Occasions manifested to the deceased Nabob, which will conduce to the Prosperity and Benefit of the People, and redound to your Honour. Knowing that you are sincerely inclined to shew yourself a firm Friend to this Family, and that my writing any Thing more on this Subject is quite unnecessary, I shall proceed to another Request. God is Witness that the deceased Nabob was continually launching out in Praises of your noble and excellent Qualities, and it is undoubted that he bore to strong a Friendship towards you, as no Language can express. When the Nabob was approaching to his End, I enquired of him to whose Charge he left me; he answered, that he had no Friendship in the World, but for the illustrious English Chiefs; that his Hopes rested entirely on them, and that he placed the greatest Confidence on their Friendship, and that I must write to Mr. Hastings on all Occasions when I stood in Need of Assistance. Agreeable to the Directions of the deceased Nabob, I take this Opportunity to inform you, that I have no Inclination to trouble myself in worldly Affairs, except that I have one Wish unsatisfied, which is to convey the Corps of the deceased Nabob to Kerbella, to inter it there, and to make a Pilgrimage to the Tombs of the Holy Men. As it is impossible for me to carry this Desire into Execution, without your friendly Assistance, I therefore take the Liberty to request, that in Consideration of the Friendship which the deceased Nabob entertained for you, you will shew such Kindness to me, as to enable me to accomplish this Desire either by

[15 L]

Land

Land or Water. In either Case, that I may proceed without Danger, and in Security, I request that you will appoint me a Guard of your own People, to conduct me in Safety to the Place to which I am desirous of going. It will spread to your Honour throughout the whole Country, that you retained your Friendship for the deceased Nabob even after Death, and took Care to have his Corpse conveyed to Kirbella. There is no Doubt but this will give the greatest Pleasure to the Spirit of the deceased Nabob, and I shall retain the highest Gratitude to you for this Kindness to the End of my Life.

§ (“(a) As there are many People who, out of Friendship towards me, will endeavour to prevent my Journey, and others, on this Consideration, that all the Sums which are paid by the deceased Nabob to the English were furnished by me, and supposing that I have still large Sums of Money in my Possession, will spare no Pains to prevent my accomplishing my Wishes.

“You are well acquainted with the State of my Affairs, that after the Affair of Buxar whatever Sums of Money and Jewels I possessed were expended in the Payment of the Sums stipulated to the English Chiefs, and the Revenues of the Soubah, and the Disbursements of the Government are so well known to you, as to make my dwelling on the Subject unnecessary; nevertheless when I arrive there (at Calcutta), I will explain to you fully all the Circumstances.

“Knowing that I should on this Account receive great Opposition from such People, I have made the first Application to you, and request that you will not pay any Attention to those who are desirous of opposing my Design, and that you will shew such true Friendship to me as to enable me to accomplish my Wish: As the deceased Nabob left me, on his Death-bed, to your Care, and I have made this Request to you, till I receive a Letter from you, calling on God to witness that you will cause me to be conducted to the Place where I wish to go with the Corpse of the deceased Nabob, I cannot take Comfort or be satisfied. I request you will preserve what I have written you an inviolable Secret, and that you will send your Answer to this directly to me, and not suffer it to fall into the Hands of any other. It is necessary that you are cautious in this Respect. Whilst I remain at Fyzabad, I request you will write to all the Sirdars here in the strongest Terms not to give me any Uneasiness or Trouble, and that they offer me their Aid and Assistance on all Occasions, and comply with my Advice in the Transaction of all Affairs.”)

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXIV. (*)

Book 257. Page 670.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th of July 1780.

Fort William, the 7th July 1780.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
and
Edward Wheler Esquire.
Mr. Francis indisposed.

Patna.

Read the following Letter and Enclosures from the Provincial Council of Patna.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

We have to inform you of the Death of Nabob Mahomed Fritch Khan, who held a Jaghire in this Province, amounting to 20,24,222 Daams, valued at R¹ 15,558 4 3, according to the original Guzaafit.

Enclosed we beg Leave to transmit you Petitions from the Two Daughters of the Deceased, requesting the Continuance of the Jaghire to his Family, and the Report of our Amanut Officers relative to the Condition of the Family, and Number of Persons of which it consists. We have resumed the Jaghire, and beg Leave to be favoured with your Orders concerning it.

§ (“(b) We think necessary for your further Information to add, that Ondut ul Nissa, eldest Daughter of the Deceased, has no Children, and is possessed of considerable Riches, chiefly

(a) Vide supra, Page 1835.

(*) N. B. One of the References to this Appendix is numbered CCLXXIII, by Mistake, in the Minutes of Evidence, (Page 1836), but should be N° CCLXXIV, as here.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1836.

“ consisting

“ consisting of all her Father's inheritable Property, which she has taken Possession of by virtue of a Hibbah or Deed of Gift,”)§; and that Imacy Khannum, the Second Daughter, with Ten Children, is destitute of the Necessaries of Life, and depends solely on the Restoration of the Jaghire for Support.

Patna,
the 15th May 1780.

We are, &c.
(Signed) William Maxwell,
&c. Council.

From Ondut ul Nissa Begum, the Widow of Suraje ul Dowlah.

Enclosure.

Mahomed Eritch Khan, the Father of your Petitioner, who, by God's Grace, lately died, was possessed of a Jaghire in this Province, which you have attached in consequence; I am therefore hopeful that you will be pleased to continue the Jaghire to me for my Support.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Matt. Leslie, Secr.

From Imacy Khannum, Second Daughter of Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, and Widow of Aboo Mahomed Khan.

Mahomed Eritch Khan, the Father of your Petitioner, who, by God's Grace, lately died, was possessed of a Jaghire in this Province, which you have attached in consequence; I am therefore hopeful that you will be pleased to continue the Jaghire to me for my Support.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Matt. Leslie, Secr.

- Report of the Amanut Officers upon the Family of Nabob Mahamed Erick Khan, deceased, dated 13th May 1780.

Accompany-
ing Patna
Letter.

§ (“ (a) We have received the Council's Perwannah, dated the 3d February 1780, directing us to take a particular Account of the Family and Dependants of the late Nabob Erich Khan, a Jagheerdar in this Province, and lay the same before you. The following is the Account which we have taken in consequence. The aforesaid Nabob has Two Daughters, One of them the Widow of Nawob Suraje ud Dowla, called Ondut ul Nissa, the other called Imaey Khannum, the Widow of Abboo Mahamed Khan, who has Three Sons and Seven Daughters, making together Ten Children. The Nawob had also another Daughter who died before him, leaving a Son behind her, called Ahmud Houssein Khan; besides these the Women of his Haram, his Relations, Dependants, and their Servants, are very numerous, owing to his having been a Man of great Rank and Consequence, and the Father in Law of Nawob Seraje us Dowlah, the Nazim of Bengal.

“ It also appears that Ondut ul Nissa, who was the eldest Daughter of the deceased Nawob, and the Wife of Nawob Serraje ud Dowla, now lives at Moarshedabad, and with the Consent of Asfud Ally Khan, the Nawob's Executor, receives, and has Charge of the whole Produce of the Deceased's Real and Personal Estate, which she appropriates as she thinks proper.”) §

(At the End of the Report)
(Signed) “ by Wahed Ally Beg.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Matt. Leslie, Secr.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 730.

Read again, the Petition of Oamdut ul Nissa Begum, entered in Consultation the 9th ult.

Petition of Oamdut ul Nissa Begum, read again.

Agreed, that it do lie for Consideration, till the Receipt of the Answer from the Provincial Council of Calcutta on this Subject.

Lies for Consideration till Receipt of the Answer from the Provincial Council of Calcutta.

Ordered, that the Secretary do make Enquiry of the Vaqucel, what Provision is made for the youngest Daughter of the late Mahomed Eritch Cawn, and how she has subsisted.

Order to the Secretary.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXV.

Book 591. Page 273.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th May 1782, beginning at Page 273 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 7th May 1782.

Rev. Dept.
Fuekday.

“ At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheeler,
and
John Macpherson, } Elquires.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 30th ultimo.

Read also, the following Report from the Preparer of Reports.

§
Preparer's Re-
port relative
to a Jaghure in
effore.

“ (a) The Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department, submits to the Honble. Board his
“ Enquiry into such Parts of the Petition of Omdut-ul-Nissa Begum, referred to him on the 19th
“ of July last, as yet remain for their Decision.

“ The Petitioner is the Daughter of Mahomed Erich Khan deceased, on whose Death the
“ Board, on the 1st of August 1780, resolved to continue the Jagheers possessed by him, to his
“ Two Daughters, viz. Omdut ul Nissa the present Petitioner, and Amary Khanum her Sister;
“ and they have accordingly obtained a joint Sunnud for such Parts of these Jagheers, as were
“ situated in the Province of Behar; but there being another in the District of Jessore, which
“ Omdut ul Nissa lays Claim to as hers alone, and that her Sister Amary alias Amnah has no
“ Right therein, the Honourable Board have directed her Pretensions to this alledged exclusive
“ Right, to be enquired into; which having been done accordingly, the following are the Parti-
“ culars thereof.

“ Omdut ul Nissa, who is the Widow of the late Nabob Serajed Dowla, founds her Claim to
“ the exclusive Possessions of the Jagheer in Jessore, on its having been originally granted by the
“ late Nabob Allaverdy Khan, in the Name of her Father Mahomed Erich Khan, solely for her
“ Use and Benefit, as the Wife of Serajeed Dowla, who was then Heir-apparent, and did after-
“ wards succeed to Allahuerdy Khan in the Soubahdarry; in Proof of which she exhibits the Ori-
“ ginal of an Akramamah or Deed, under the Seal of Mahomed Erich Khan, her late Father, bear-
“ ing Date the 1st of Mohurram, in the 3d Year of the Reign of Ahmedshah, or about the Year
“ 1750 of the Christian Era, setting forth, that the Mushroot, or conditional Jagheer of the Fouj-
“ dary of the Chucklah of Jessore had been settled on Omdut ul Nissa Begum, to defray the Ex-
“ pence of her Beetle; but that the Sunnud thereof, standing in the Name of Mahomed Erich
“ Khan, and the Business thereof being carried on and executed by Persons appointed on his Part,
“ he therefore gives this Writing to declare that both the said Jagheer, and the Produce thereof,
“ belonged entirely to the said Begum, and that no Part thereof appertained to him or his Family;
“ and in Confirmation of this Akramamah, the Petitioner has exhibited the Original of a Perwan-
“ nah, under the Seal of the late Nabob Allaverdy Khan, bearing Date the 22d of Mohurram, in
“ the same Year as the preceding Deed, and appears from its Contents to be in Answer to a Letter
“ which Mahomed Erich Khan must have addressed to that Nabob, advising of his having executed
“ the Akramamah above mentioned; at which the Nabob declares his Satisfaction, and observes,
“ that although such a Voucher was not requisite between him and his Daughter, yet in respect to
“ future Events it was an highly approveable Precaution.”

(At the End of the Report)

(Signed) Jn° Duncan,
Pr^r K^r R. D^r.

The Vakcel of Amnah Khonum, being asked what he had to object against this Claim of Omdut ul Nissa, answered, that he objected to it on the Ground of an Akramamah, or Agreement, concluded between the Two Sisters since the Death of their Father, and bearing Date the 7th of other, in equal Proportions, all the Effects, Household Goods, Houses, Bazars, Gardens, and Jalooks left by their deceased Father; engaging also to charge themselves with their Father's just

(a) V de supra, Page 1836.

Debts

Debts in the like Proportions, in which they hereby also agree to divide between them their late Father's Jagheers in Bahar and Jeffore, &c. upon their being released and left to the Pleasure of the present Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, to settle on each, or either of them, in such Proportions as he might think fit, the Monthly Allowance which their late Father had been accustomed to receive from the Nezamut.

The Vakeel of Omdut ul Nissa being asked, whether he acknowledged this Akramamah, answered in the Affirmative; but represented that the Clause inserted in it relative to the equal Distribution of the Jagheers, had, from the first Time of his Constituents coming to the Knowledge of it, been always objected to, as far as regarded the Jagheer in Jeffore; in Proof of which she referred to the Evidence of Mirza Asfud ali Khan, Uncle on the Mother's Side to both the Sisters, who has, in consequence, delivered in under his Signature, a written Declaration, signifying, that there existing, between the Sisters, after their Father's Death, great Contention in respect to the Succession, and the Debts that were due, &c. he had, with a View of conciliating their Interest, agreed to act on the Part of Omdut ul Nissa, so far as to divide, in Conjunction with Mirza Jaffier, who acted on the Part of Annah, Khanum, the several Parts of their Inheritance, and that not being apprized, at the Time of making the Distribution, of Omdut ul Nissa possessing any separate or exclusive Title to the Jagheer in Jeffore, he had therefore included it in the Akramamah, among all the other Articles which were to be divided equally between the Two Sisters, and that, having thus completed the Distribution, and drawn up the Akramamah, he sent it by the chief Eunuch to have the Seal of Omdut ul Nissa affixed to it, which was done accordingly; but that happening himself to converse with Omdut ul Nissa, some Days after her Part of the Agreement had been thus executed and delivered to her Sister, and having on that Occasion read over and explained to her the Contents of the Deed in Question, she thereupon strongly objected against his having included in the Agreement the Jagheer of Jeffore, asserting, that she possessed an exclusive Title to it by Writings which she had to exhibit, whereupon he answered, that this was a Circumstance of which he was unapprized at the Time of concluding the Compromise between her and her Sister, but that she might still obtain Redress, by exhibiting her Title Deeds to the Magistrate.

The Authenticity of these Deeds, as now produced by Omdut-ul-nissa, is not called in Question by the Vakeel of her Sister Annah, who rests the Invalidation of them on the Ground of the subsequent Akramamah; alledging, 1st. That Omdut-ul-nissa should, had she really disapproved of the Clause relative to the Jeffore Jagheer, have torn instead of stamping her Seal on the Akramamah; and 2^{dly}. That had she in Fact harboured at that Time, or soon after it, any Objection similar to that which she has now brought forward, she should, and most probably would, have communicated the same to her Sister, which the Vakeel disclaims any Knowledge of her having done. The First of these Objections the Board will perhaps think sufficiently refuted by the Evidence of Asfud Ali above recited, which shews that Omdut-ul nissa being unaware of the Insertion of the Clause to which she now objects at the Time of her executing the Akramamah, could not therefore have then rejected it on that Account; and that she strongly objected to it afterwards, is sworn to by her Chief Eunuch, Ashrut Ali, who deposes that his Mistrels sent to her Sister, Annah Khanum, to get back the Akramamah on Account of the Mistake in inserting the Subject of the Jeffore Jagheer in it, but that the latter, viz. Annah, refused to deliver it up.

Khalsa,
the 6th of May 1782.

(Signed)

Jon^o Duncan,
1st R^s R. D^s.

Agreed, That Possession of the Jaguir in the District of Jeffore be restored to Umdut-ul-nissa Begum, agreeable to the original Grant made to her late Father Mahomed Eritch Khan.

Ordered, That a Sunnud be prepared for her accordingly.

Agreed, That the Committee of Revenue be advised thereof, as follows:

To Mr. John Shore, Acting President, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We have thought proper to restore to Umdut-ul-nissa Begum, the Daughter of the late Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, the sole Possession of the Jaghire in the District of Jeffore, agreeable to the original Grant which was made to her Father, and a Sunnud has been, or ordered to be, prepared for her accordingly.

Fort William,
the 7th May 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson.

Board's Resol.
in confirmation.
Sunnud ordered,
and
Committee of
Revenue advised.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXVII.

Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCLXXVII.

[15 M]

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXVIII.

Book 3. Page 793.

Extract of a Consultation of the 13th February 1775.

Fort William, 13th February 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

“ At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (“ (a) The Board proceed to consider the Subject of the further Instructions which it may be necessary to give to the Resident at the Court of Asoph ul Dowlah, Nabob of Owde.

“ Resolved, That the first Point to be insisted on is the Payment of the Sums actually due to the Company from the late Vizier.

“ These Sums are due on the following Accounts :

“ For the Stipulation of the late Rohilla War, supposing the Five Lacks which Colonel Gailliez informs the Board were in Course of Payment to have been actually discharged, Twenty Lacks.

“ The Difference of Batta on the Payment already made on this Account, and on the Twenty-one Lacks received by Mr. Lambert at Fyzabad in 1773.”) §

Ordered, that the proper Officers be called on for a State of this Account.

The Balance of the old Accounts which were delivered to Mr. Middleton by the President of the late Administration, to be adjusted with the Vizier.

The Balance of the Subsidy which may remain due on the Arrival of the Resident with the Nabob.

Agreed, that Mr. Brilow be accordingly directed to demand immediate Payment of all these Sums, and to liquidate the Accounts, that nothing of this Sort may remain to be the Cause of any future Dispute with the new Nabob.

Resolved, that the second Point is to obtain from the Nabob an Acknowledgment for the Remainder of the Money due by the Treaty of Benares for Corah and Allahabad, to be paid when it becomes due, and his Acknowledgment for the Demand of the Monthly Subsidy of 2,10,000 Rupees for the Bugade, up to the Date of the Death of the late Vizier.

Agreed, that the foregoing Points shall form a Part of the additional Instructions to Mr. Brilow.

Resolved, that the following Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez for an exact Account of the Monthly Subsidy.

To Colonel
Gailliez for an
Account of the
Subsidy.

To Colonel Pinrofe Gailliez.

Sir,

We desire that you will prepare and send down to us, as soon as possible, an exact State of all Sums received from the late Vizier, on account of the Monthly Subsidy for the Troops as regulated by the Treaty of Benares, with an Account of what may remain due of the said Subsidy, at the Time of your sending the said State.

Fort William,
13th February 1775.

We are, &c.

§ (“ (a) The Governor General, conceives it to be necessary, before the Board proceed any farther on the Subjects now before them, that One Principle, upon which every other Resolution must depend, should be determined; and therefore desires that the following Question be put.

“ Whether this Board considers the Treaties which were made with the late Nabob Sujah Dowlah, as remaining in Force, or as having expired at his Death?) §

Mr. Francis.—I think that the Obligations contained in the several Treaties with the Vizier, to support him in the Possession of his Territorie, were confined to his Person, and consequently expired with him.

(1) Vide *supra* Minutes, Pages 42 and 1842.—N. B. The Reference for this Extract in Page 1842-3 of the Minutes is made to N° CCLXXV, by Mistake; it should be N° CCLXXVIII.

(2) Vide Minutes *supra*, Pages 1841.

Mr. Barwell.—This Question must be decisively determined by the express Letter of the reciprocal Engagements of the contracting Parties. I therefore desire the Treaties may be referred to, the Board will then see how far the Obligations extend.

Read the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares.

Mr. Barwell.—I think the Treaties bind to his Heirs.

Colonel Monson.—I think the Treaties with the Vizir expire in his Person.

General Clavering.—I desire to know, whether the Governor in the Word “Treaties” comprehends the Engagement with the late Vizir respecting the Rohilla War?

The Governor General.—I conceive, that my Opinion in this Point can be of no Use in deciding the Question before us, because it has been already decided by the Majority of the Board, that the Engagements with respect to the Rohilla War, formed by the late Administration with the late Vizir, had not the Obligation of Treaty, nor, if I rightly recollect the Declaration made on this Subject, were, in any Respect, obligatory upon this Government.

General Clavering.—I could have wished to have heard the Governor General's Opinion upon the Question I took the Liberty to submit to him, on the Obligations of this Government to defend the Rohilla Country, as clearly given as that which Mr. Barwell gave in his Minute of the 31st October, because I might have formed some Judgment of the Governor General's Ideas on the Force and Extent of the Treaties contracted with the late Vizir. I think the Treaty of Illahabad was broken by the subsequent Treaty of Benares, by which Corah and Illahabad were taken from the King and given to the Vizir; so that, whatever Conception I might entertain of the Validity of the original Treaty, I think it now no longer obligatory on this Government till the Court of Directors have given their Approbation of the Treaty of Benares, which entirely altered the Nature of the other.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion, that the Treaties which were made with the late Nabob Sujah Dowlah still continue in Force, and have admitted of no other Change but in that of the Person of his Heir and Successor standing in his Place. The first Clause of the first Article of the Treaty of Illahabad, in my Construction of it, extends the Obligation of that Treaty to the whole Line of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah's Heirs. The Treaty of Benares being but explanatory of the former, in the Article which respects the Part of the extra Charges of the Forces employed in his Defence, must be understood in the same Sense with respect to that Article; and the first Article expressly granting the Possession of Corah and Illahabad to the Vizir for ever, a Term excluding all Limitation.

Resolved, That the Treaties made with the late Vizier Sujah Dowlah do not remain in Force, but expired at his Death.

The Treaties of the late Vizier expired with him.

The Governor General proposes the following Question.

Whether a new defensive Treaty shall be executed with the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, in case he himself should solicit it?

Mr. Francis.—Supposing the Nabob to require our Assistance in Support of his Succession, I think that a new Defensive Treaty should be formed with him on the most advantageous Terms which can be obtained for the Company.

Mr. Barwell.—Certainly.

Col. Monton.—I think a new Defensive Treaty should be executed with the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla on the most advantageous Terms for the Company.

The General agrees with Colonel Monton.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion there should.

Agreed, that a new Defensive Treaty be executed with the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla, in case he solicits it.

A new Treaty to be formed with Afoph ul Dowla.

The Governor General proposes that each Member of the Board deliver in his Sentiments of the Conditions to be required or acceded to for the new Treaty. Not having himself sufficiently considered this Subject in the Latitude which has been given to it by the foregoing Resolution, he wishes to prepare what he may have to offer himself, unless any immediate Proposition shall be made by any Member of the Board, on which he should be willing to give his Opinion.

Each Member to deliver his Sentiments on this.

Resolved to adjourn to the Evening, that every Member may prepare his Ideas on this Subject.

Adjourned.

Met in the Evening at Six o'Clock, according to Adjournment.

Met again.

Returned the Subject of the new Treaty to be formed with the Nabob of Oude.

Agreeable to the Governor General's Proposal in the Morning, the Members for the Board deliver in their separate Opinion in Writing, as follows:

Fort William, 13th February 1775.

Mr. Francis.—Supposing it to be the Interest and Desire of the present Nabob of Oude to enter into a new Defensive Treaty with the Company, by which we may oblige ourselves to guarantee to him the Possession of any Part of his present Territories, I think that the following Articles should be proposed and insisted on for the Advantage of the Company.

1st. The Pay of our Troops in his Service to be made equal to the real Expence upon a new monthly Estimate, and to commence from the Accession of the present Nabob.

2^d. The

2d. The Zemindarry of Benares to be made dependant as a Fief on the united Kingdoms of Bengal and Bahar, and the Tribute lately paid by the Rajah to the Vizier to be paid to this Government.

3d. The present Rajah of Benares to be confirmed in the Zemindarry, which may be perpetuated in his Family, under a fixed annual Tribute, and a fixed Fine at each future Investiture. A free Trade to be opened between these Provinces and his Country. The Rajah's Authority in his own Government to be left free and uncontrouled.

4th. If the Possession of the Rohilla Country, or any Part of it, be guaranteed by a future Treaty to the Nabob, that some favourable Terms be made for the surviving Chiefs of the Rohilla's, or their Representatives.

5th. The Debts from Sujah Dowlah (supposing them not to be liquidated at the Conclusion of the new Treaty) to be considered and acknowledged by the present Nabob as due from himself, or the Representative of the State of Oude for the Time being.

6th. Besides the Guarantee to be stipulated in Return for the above Conditions, this Government shall undertake to obtain from the King a regular Confirmation of the Nabob in his Government, according to the Laws and Constitution of the Empire.

7th. I conceive that the Attachment of Nudjuff Cawn might be secured with the greatest Advantage to this Government, if, through our Recommendation, the King would appoint him Vizier of the Empire with a Jaghire, which might easily be found for him either in the Donabe or the Rohilla Country. I understand that he is one of the ablest Men and best Soldiers in the Empire; if properly placed in point of local Situation, and his Attachment secured, he might serve as a Barrier to the Subadary of Oude either against the Marattas, or any other Invaders, from the Western or Southern Parts of India.

(Signed) P. Francis.

Mr. Barwell.—The first Object to be attended to in a new Treaty is the future Strength and Security of our own Possessions. The Company have invariably declared against any further Accession of Territory to themselves, any Conditions of that Tendency are of Course out of the Question.

1st. I think the Conditions of the old Treaty (the Article respecting Corah and Illahabad excepted) is a good Foundation for any we may now chuse to form.

2d. As it may be possible to encrease the Subsidy for a Brigade employed in Oud, &c. that Increase ought if possible to be effected; but its Extent being arbitrary, and depending entirely on the Pleasure of the Board, we should consider in which Way to make our Aid the least burthensome and most useful to our Ally.

Our Military Establishment is become an intolerable Burthen, and the Directors have expressly recommended that such Reduction take Place in it as may be done with Safety to Bengal. To effect a Reduction appears here a secondary Object, the Safety of Bengal the First; to answer both, we should engage our Ally to pay a respectable Body of Troops, such as we may at all Times be able absolutely to command, and use as our own on any emergent Occasion; if this can be effected, a proportionable Retrenchment of our own Forces may immediately take Place, and the Burthen be removed from our Shoulders to those of our Ally; this is preferable, in my Opinion, to the hiring out any Part of our own Forces occasionally to defend Oude, &c. and will equally strengthen the Nabob against his foreign Enemies, while it renders him proportionably weak and dependant on us.

3d. The Independency of Gauzipore on Oud is a great political Object, and ought to be insisted on; and whatever may be resolved respecting the Revenue paid by the Rajah of that Country, the English Government ought not to stand in the same Relation to it as the late Vizier, because the Country of Benares and Gauzipore is a natural Barrier to these Provinces, and the Rajah should have the strongest Ties of Interest to support our Government in case of any future Rupture with the Subah of Oud. To make this his Interest, he must not be tributary to the English Government, for from the Instant he becomes its Tributary, from that Moment we may expect him to side against us, and by taking Advantage of the Troubles and Commotions that may arise, attempt to disburthen himself of his pecuniary Obligations.

Mr. Monton.—On the Death of a Suba, the Subdaree escheats to the Crown; before Stipulations are made with Asif ul Dowla, his Right to the Nabobship of Oude should be legally ascertained.

If the King nominates any other Person to the Nabobship of Oude, our Opposition to that Appointment is a Violation of the Laws of that Government under which we ostensibly hold the Dewannee.

I think, therefore, in the present Instance, we should act as Mediator between the King and Asif ul Dowlah. This Measure will be serviceable to the young Nabob, respectful to the King, and obviate many Circumstances that may hereafter appear inconsistent in our Conduct.

Supporting Mirza Amanee in the Succession without the King's Firmaund, will be an Act of Rebellion.

The King's Firmaund therefore appears to be indispensably necessary as a Sanction for our Conduct and Honour.

For this Service done the Nabob, we should require that Cheit Sing's Zemindaree be annexed to the Soubahship of Bengal or Bahar, or to both.

To engage for the young Nabob strictly to adhere to all Treaties made between the King and Soujah Dowlah, and to endeavour to prevail on the Nabob to give the Whole of the Rohillah Country to the King.

The King Shaw Allum, for these Advantages, and for the Respect shewn him, should make over the Sovereignty of Bengal and Bahar to the King of Great Britain, and relinquish all Claims to his Tribute.

If these Terms are too severe on the Nabob, they may be mitigated, by relinquishing the Sums that remain due from him for the Conquest of the Rohilla Country.

If the Nabob Afif ul Dowlah requires the Assistance of a Brigade, he should pay all Charges attending it.

I mean by Charges, the Pay, Batta, and contingent Expences.

General Clavering:—In considering the important Subject which is now before us, I have Two Objects in View; First, the obtaining the greatest possible Advantage to the Company, in Consideration of the defensive Aid proposed to be given to the new Nabob; the Second is, the avoiding the greatest probable Inconveniency to the State by virtue of the Engagements we may enter into with him.

§ (“ (a) As the Basis of all my Reasoning, the following Premises must be granted to me: First, “ That the Nabob Miza Ammanee possesses such Disqualifications of Character, that he cannot “ maintain himself in his Musnud without our Assistance.

“ 2d. That there is a political Necessity in this Government not to allow any other Prince to “ occupy the Subahship of Oude, and the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, without our Con- “ currence.

“ It is well known that there will be as many Competitors for the Countries left by the late “ Vizier as there are Powers in that Part of Indostan. The King, the Mahrattas, the Jauts, “ the Rohillas, Nudjuff Cawn, and even some of the Nabob's own Family, and Commanders “ of his Armies, will probably all, or most of them, strive to obtain some Share of his Domi- “ nions.”)

§ The Question then is, Will it be for the Interest of the Company to permit any of these Princes to establish themselves in the Provinces bordering on Bengal without our Consent? I am of Opinion there would be great Danger in permitting it. In that Case, what Measure must be pursued to render us the Arbiters of those Countries consistently with those Views which I first stated, the obtaining the greatest possible Advantage to the Company, and avoiding the greatest probable Inconveniency in the Undertaking?

The greatest Advantage, in my Conception, that can be obtained for the Company is, First, the total Extinction of the King's Claim to the Tribute on these Provinces.

That the Zemindary of Benares and Gauzipore shall be held by Cheit Sing of the Company, instead of the Suba of Oude.

To obtain the First, it should be proposed to the King that he should renounce his Tribute on these Provinces; that he should acknowledge the Nabob of Oude to be Soubah of that Country, and should appoint him Vizier.

In Return for this Favour, we should restore to him the Country of Corah and Illahabad.

The Nabob, in Return to the Favour shewn him, and procured by our Mediation, should relinquish to the Company the Sovereignty of Benares and Gauzipore, to be held as at present by Cheit Sing, on his paying his Tribute to the Company.

In order to attach this Rajah to the Company, his Tribute ought to be diminished at least Three Lacks of Rupees. Whatever Assistance shall be afterwards required by either the King or the Nabob for the Defence of their respective Countries of Corah, Illahabad, and the Province of Oude, not less than Three Lacks per Month should be paid to the Company, as less than that will not defray the Expence of a Brigade serving out of the Provinces.

The Governor General.—On the Grounds already resolved on, I propose the following Articles for the new Treaty, premising, that I consider the Debts due from the late Vizir as not appertaining to the Subject of the intended Treaty. These we claim as a Right exempt from any future Negotiation.

1st. That the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares be renewed on the Footing on which they stood at the Vizier's Death.

2d. That the perpetual and independent Possession of the Zemindarry of

By this Proposition, the monthly Subsidy for our own Army will remain as settled with the late Vizir at 2,10,000 R^s. I am against augmenting it. The Expence ought not to exceed that Sum. If more be agreed on, it will either discourage the Nabob from employing the Brigade, or he will employ it, and most probably suffer it to run in Arrears.

The Rajah of Benaris, from the Situation of his Country, which is a Frontier both to the Provinces of Oude

(a) Vide supra, Page 1841.

of Benaris, and its Dependencies, be confirmed and guaranteed to Rajah Cheit Sing and his Heirs for ever, subject only to the annual Payment of the Revenue hitherto paid to the late Vizir, amounting to B^t. R^s. 23,71,656 : 12, to be disposed of, as expressed in the following Article; that no other Demand be made upon him, either by the Nabob of Oude, or this Government, nor any Kind of Authority or Jurisdiction exercised by either within the Dominions assigned him.

3. That an equal Partition be made of the Revenue of the Zemindarry of Benaris between the Company and the Nabob of Oude; that is to say, that the Rajah shall pay monthly to each the Sum of 98,823 : 2 : 9, amounting on the Whole to R^s. 23,71,656 : 12 per Annum; and that this Participation be expressly declared to be intended as a Pledge and Acknowledgment of the equal Relation in which the Rajah and his Successors are hereafter to stand to both Governments.

Agreed, that these several Opinions lie for further Consideration.

Oude and Bahar, may be made a serviceable Ally to the Company whenever their Affairs shall require it. He has always been considered in this Light, both by the Company and the successive Members of the late Council; but, to ensure his Attachment to the Company, his Interest must be connected with it, which cannot be better effected than by freeing him totally from the Remains of his present Vassalage, under the Guarantee and Protection of the Company, and at the same Time guarding him against any Apprehensions from this Government, by thus pledging its Faith, that no Encroachments shall ever be made on his Rights by the Company.

I propose this Article with some Reluctance, as contrary to my Idea of the Right of the Nabob of Oude, in virtue of the Treaty originally formed between his Father and the Company; but it is conformable to the Principle adopted by the Board in the Resolution passed this Morning, and may perhaps be obtained without much Opposition from the Nabob; at the same Time, that it contributes to fix the Independency of the Zemindarry of Benaris on the most permanent Foundation.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXIX.

Book 589. Page 1076.

Extract of a Consultation of the 24th February 1775.

Fort William, 24th February 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (“ (a) Read and approved the Proceedings of the 14th instant.

The following Five Letters having been received since the last Council Day from Colonel Gailliez, were sent round for the Perusal of the Members of the Board.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William,

Colonel Gailliez's Five Letters.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ Since my last Address nothing of Consequence sufficient to communicate has occurred.

“ I am now to acquaint you, that I Yesterday obtained from the Nabob a Promise of the full Payment, in Two Months from this Date, of the Demands of the Company on the late Vi-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1843.

“ zier,

“zier, for the Assistance given him in the Reduction of the Rohilla Country :—But on his advising me this Morning of his Intentions of making a Circuit through his Dominions immediately, on which Occasion he has requested my Attendance with him, I strenuously urged
 “that the Payment should be made before he left this Place. After much Argument, in which
 “he protested his Inability of commanding the whole Amount in that Time, he assured me
 “of immediately receiving One Half here, a Part at Lucknow, and the Remainder at his Arrival on the Banks of the Ganges; to which Places he purposes to proceed directly.

“In every Conference I have had with the Nabob, he earnestly expresses his anxious Wishes of enjoying your Countenance and Support in the same Degree they were conferred on his Father, and declares, that his sole Dependence for Stability on the Musnud is in the Friendship of the English Nation.

“I have received the Honour of your Letter, advising me of your Appointment of Mr. John Britton to be Resident at this Court, and directing me to deliver over all Accounts and Papers to him on his Arrival, which I shall faithfully observe.

“By the latest Intelligence from the neighbouring Parts of the Country, all continue to remain in perfect Tranquillity since the Vizier's Death. What the Views of the Court of Delhi and the other Powers may be in consequence thereof, I shall make my utmost Endeavours to discover and advise you accordingly.

“I have the Honour to be, &c.

Fyzabad,
 the 6th February 1775.

(Signed) “P. Gailliez.”

§

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I did myself the Honour to address you Yesterday, and I now transmit you a Copy of a Shukah from the King, and Copies of Letters from Nudjif Cawn and Abdulat Khawn, at Delhi, to the Nabob ~~Shah Dowlah~~, on their receiving Intelligence of the Vizier's Death.

I have the Honour, &c.

Fyzabad,
 the 7th Feb. 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I did myself the Honour Yesterday to transmit you Copies of Letters from Delhi to the present Nabob, and I now enclose by his Desire a Copy of Intelligence which he has just received from that Place.

To-morrow I am to receive Five Lacks of Rupees, and the Nabob still continues to assure me, that the Whole of the Amount of the Money due on account of the Rohillah Country, shall be paid within Six Weeks or Two Months.

I am, &c.

Fyzabad,
 the 8th Feb. 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

The very refractory Behaviour of almost all the Zemindars and Landholders, who although they have not as yet broken out in open Rebellion, yet insolently withhold the Rents from the different Collectors of the Revenue, has determined the Nabob to set out on his Circuit some Weeks sooner than he intended, by his Presence to curb this turbulent Spirit.

He marches out from hence this Evening, and proceeds directly to Lucknow, to which Place I shall follow him, as soon as I have embarked on Board of Boats, and dispatched to Calcutta the Specie I have now in Possession, which amounts to Nine Lacks; but I flatter myself with being able to dispatch Ten, as I am in hourly Expectation of receiving another Sum, from the Nabob's Assurances to me at a Conference with him this Morning.

§ (“(a) I am confident, from the Nabob's anxious Desire of obtaining your Favour, that he would have paid the whole Amount of the immediate Demands of the Company on the late Vizier, but for the Necessity he has been under of satisfying his Troops, who were beginning to discover a mutinous Spirit in their Demands of the large Arrears due to them by his Father.”)

I think it my Duty to observe to you, that I am well informed there are at present in and about this Place, above Two hundred French or other European Foreigners, who actually received pay from the late Vizier, and whom I imagine the present Nabob purposes to maintain.

It does not appear publickly that those Europeans are employed in any Respect whatever, excepting a few who have the Direction of the Artillery.

I have the Honour, &c. to be,

Fyzabad,
 the 12th Feb. 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1842.

Honble.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

This accompanies a Duplicate of my last Address, and I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letters of the 31st January, and 2d instant.

§ (" (a) The Nabob has, agreeably to his Promise, compleated the Ten Lacks, which I shall dispatch in Two Days hence, under the Charge of Lieutenant Edmund Lambert with a proper Elcort.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez." §

" Fyzabad,
the 14th Feb. 1775.

Agreed, that the Receipt of Ten Lacks of Rupees mentioned in the last of the above Letters be communicated in the General Letter to the Court of Directors.

General Letter to the Court of Directors read.

The General Letter from this Department being prepared by the Secretary, is now read with the Additions above ordered.

General Clavering proposes that the following Words be added to the Paragraph concerning the additional Instruction proposed by the Governor General in Consultation 3d February, to be given to Mr. Bristow respecting his Correspondence, viz. after the Words 'any Members of the Board,' "The Majority deeming such a Prohibition very injurious to Mr. Bristow, on whom this Government has conferred so high a Trust, and to those Members of the Board who may be supposed to be aimed at, as if they were thought capable of carrying on an improper Correspondence with any Body."—Agreed to reject the Proposition.

The Governor's Observation.

The Governor General makes the following Observation on the above.
I am sorry the General thinks it necessary to insist on the Clause which he has proposed to be inserted in the General Letter, assigning the Reasons for refusing to restrict Mr. Bristow in his Correspondence, because it is contrary to my Sense of the Argument made between us, which was, that Facts only, and not the Reasons, could be mentioned in the General Letter in controversial Points—I cannot yield my Assent to it, but if it is resolved on, I will enter my Objections after the Close of the Packet, that I may not contribute to its Detention, by continuing a Controversy on a Point not in itself of Importance to require it.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That the Words proposed by General Clavering be added to the 20th Paragraph of the General Letter now written from this Department.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXX.

Book 589. Page 1141.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th of March 1775.

Fort William, the 8th March 1775.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read and approved the Consultation of the 3d instant.

Mr. Francis's
Opinion on a
new Treaty
with the Nabob of Owde.

Mr. Francis having sent in the following Minute the Day after the Date of the above Council, it was circulated for the Perusal of each Member of the Board, and is now recorded.

I believe it was understood by the Board, that in my Answers to the several Questions proposed last Night by the Governor General, relative to a new defensive Treaty with the Suba of Owde, I meant that all the Conditions to which I thought this Government might assent in Favor of the Suba, or insist upon in Behalf of the Company, had a united and inseparable Relation to each other.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1842.

As however my Answers to each Proposition may appear to be given absolutely and independent of that mutual Relation, by which I meant to unite them; I now beg Leave to explain my Intention with respect to all the Governor's Propositions considered in one View.

1st. I make the Cession or Transfer of the Revenue or Tribute [paid by the Rajah of Benares] from the Nabob of Oude to this Government for ever, a Preliminary and fundamental Condition, without which I do not mean to consent to any Treaty of Guaranty whatsoever in Favour of the Nabob, unless an Alternative shall be proposed which may appear equally advantageous to this Government; if, for Example, the Nabob would rather relinquish his Claim to Corah and Illahabad than his present Rights over the Zemindaree of Benares, I shall be very willing to come to an Accommodation with him on that Point. The Recovery of those Countries might enable us to adjust all Disputes or Differences with the King, upon a Footing equally honorable and advantageous to the Company.

2d. Supposing this first fundamental Article to be settled, I then consent to the Guaranty of Oude and Benares to the Nabob for his Life, without any Reservation, or if he prefers Corah and Illahabad to Benares, I then include those Countries in the Guaranty, provided the Treaty of Benares should be approved of and confirmed by the Honourable Court of Directors.

3d. With this Guaranty (on which ever of the Two Principles it may be settled) I mean to unite the Article of the Subsidy to be paid for the Service of such Part of our Troops as may be employed at the Nabob's Requisition in defending the Dominions guaranteed to him; provided the first great Point be adjusted to our Satisfaction, I would not ultimately insist on raising the Subsidy beyond its present Establishment; the first Demand however should be made for the entire Expence, we may afterwards gradually relax from it if we think proper.

4th. In agreeing to the proposed Independance of the Rajah of Benares, my Meaning was to adhere strictly to the Third Paragraph of my Minute of the 13th February; the Zemindary may be perpetuated in his Family on fixed and unalterable Conditions. The Conditions I proposed tend to secure us a great Accession of Revenue without any Accession of Territory: It is highly for his own Advantage to be considered as a Vassal of the Sovereign of these Kingdoms, holding a great hereditary Fief by a fixed Tenure, and acknowledging the Sovereign of Bengal and Bahar to be his Lord Paramount.

Speaking my Sentiments without Reserve, I must declare, that, in settling this Article, I look forward to the Assertion or Acceptance of the Sovereignty of these Provinces pleno jure on the Part of his most gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain.

(Signed) P. Francis.

(" (a) The Secretary lays before the Board, the Instructions which he has prepared for the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, in consequence of the Board's Orders of the 3d instant.

" These Instructions being read and corrected, are approved as follows, and dispatched to him accordingly.

" To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

" Sir,

" In Expectation of your having joined the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah before this can reach you, we proceed to give you more particular Instructions relating to the Business immediately committed to your Charge, and for your Guidance in your future Negotiations with that Prince. Instructions to the Resident at the Court of Oude.

" The principal and immediate Object of your Attention is still what was given you in your former Instructions, the receiving or settling the Payment of the different Sums due or engaged to the Company by the late Vizier. A State of these Sums was then furnished you; but you have herewith another, with such Alterations as have happened since. On meeting with Colonel Galliez, you would also be furnished by him with an Account of the Whole, as it stood in his delivering the Charge of that Negotiation over to you.

" Having these Accounts before you, you will be fully enabled to settle entirely this Business with the Nabob, and we direct that you give him to understand in the most amicable and respectful Manner, that before you can listen to any other Proposals from him, it is absolutely necessary that all Claims on him in Virtue of his late Father's Engagements with the Company, be adjusted, and Payment made, or Security given for the Sums which shall appear due. We will only add, that whatever Sum the Nabob's Payments may amount to, you are, on no Account, to give a general Discharge or Receipt in full, without our express Authority, but only a simple Receipt upon Account.

" These Matters being thus settled, you will then be at Liberty to listen to any Overtures for a new Treaty which the Nabob may chuse to make; and in this Case you will take Care to intimate to him, that although the Company regard him as an Ally, and have not scrupled to acknow-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1843.

“ ledge his Right to his Father's Succession, yet that the specific Conditions of the several Treaties
 “ made between the Company and his Father being merely temporary and personal, they of Course
 “ expired with him.—That therefore, if he (the new Nabob) think it necessary also to require any
 “ specific Assistance or Service from this Government, it will be proper that a new Treaty, with
 “ new Stipulations, be entered into between us.”

Possibly One of the First Articles he will propose, will be the Guarantee on our Parts of all his Father's Dominions to him; and as our Ideas on this Article may not correspond with his Expectations, it will require particular Delicacy in opening them to him; we therefore recommend this particularly to your Attention, and shall explain them fully to you, as a Guide for your immediate Conduct, not meaning to bind ourselves absolutely to adhere to them, should we find it expedient to recede afterwards in any Degree.

First, you must acquaint him that the Rohilla Country, lately conquered by his Father, being now completely in his Possession, and the Company having faithfully fulfilled all their Engagements respecting it, we look upon it as unnecessary for us to interfere longer in its immediate Defence, especially as his own Power is sufficient for that Purpose, and that it would be carrying our Troops to too great a Distance from our own Frontiers, to take upon us a constant Guarantee of its Possessions to him; therefore this Article we must decline.

Sic in Orig. As to the Conquests in the Duab, they having been undertaken without our Consent or Participation, and no Assistance either required or expected from us * the Time, and even an express Declaration from the then Administration to the Vizier, that they would not assist him, we never looked upon ourselves as any way concerned in them, and cannot now enter into any Engagements for maintaining them.

With respect to the Provinces of Oude, Corah, and Illahabad, we shall make no Scruple to guarantee to him the Possessions of the First, and of the Two last, till such Time as the Determination of the Court of Directors on the Treaty of Benares be known. It is probable that the Advice of this Determination will arrive before any Treaty can be finally adjusted with the Nabob; in which Case we shall be able to give you more precise Instructions on this Article. In the mean Time the above is the Line you are to take in conversing with the Nabob upon it.

But as in the Case of a defensive Treaty between the Company and the Nabob, and that they should take upon them the Guarantee of any Part of his Dominions, it is fit they should reap an Advantage from it equivalent to the Service which they are to render him, and to the Hazard which they take upon themselves; you will therefore give the Nabob to understand, that such Equivalent is to be expected of him, and you will throw out in your First Conversation with him on the Subject, that you have Reason to believe, if he were to relinquish and make over to them for ever the Tribute which he receives from the Rajah Cheyt Sing, together with the Sovereignty of the Province possessed by that Rajah, it would be accepted as a full Compensation for the Protection they would agree to afford him; that thus yielding up his best Friends a Tribute that bears a small Proportion to his other Revenues, it would better enable them to afford a solid and effectual Protection for the Rest, and at the same Time incroach little on his real Dominion as a Sovereign Prince, since it would only be his relinquishing the nominal Authority over a Province where he hardly, at present, exercises any.

Such are the general Points on which we are willing to enter into a defensive Treaty with the new Nabob of Oude, and which must be the Ground of any Negotiations for that Purpose with him. It will be your Business, whenever these commence, supposing always that the Proposition first comes from him, to explain our Ideas to him in the most clear and precise Manner, that no Misunderstanding may afterwards arise, and you will endeavour to convince him of their Justice and Propriety. You must further acquaint him, that in any Treaty with him where the specific Aid of any Body of our Troops may be stipulated, we expect that the monthly Subsidy shall be ascertained at a Sum equal to the whole and real Expence that we experienced in the last Campaign; that the Subsidy paid by his Father was considerably less than the real Expence of the Brigade, which served to involve us in Difficulty and Distress, and in a similar Case with regard to him, it might prevent us affording him that hearty and effective Aid which it is our Intention to bestow.

Provided the Surrender of his Claims on the Revenues and Sovereignty of Gauzapore be adjusted to our Satisfaction, we think proper to inform you, in the strictest Reliance and Confidence in your Discretion, that in that Case we do not mean to insist ultimately on raising the Subsidy beyond its present Establishment: And this Hope you are at Liberty to hold out to the Nabob as from yourself only, and without Authority from us. Your first Demand on the Head of the Subsidy should be made for the intire Expence; we may afterwards gradually relax from it, if we think proper. We need not tell you, however, that you will render a most acceptable and useful Service to the Company, in obtaining the whole Demand, according to the Terms in which you are ordered to make it in the first Instance.

§ (“ (a) If when the Nabob shall be thoroughly possessed of our Ideas and Expectations with respect to the Terms of the proposed Treaty, he should give a direct and positive Refusal to treat

(a) Vide supra, Page 1844.

“ on such Terms, you are then to suspend all further Negotiations with him, and report to us the
 “ precise Terms of his Refusal, informing him at the same Time that it is our Determination to
 “ withdraw our Troops immediately out of his Country; and that he must expect such Orders
 “ from us in Reply to your Report. We expect that you will obtain a precise Satisfaction from
 “ him on this Point as soon as it is possible; and that you do not suffer yourself to be amused by
 “ a Negotiation of which the Nabob may avail himself during his present urgent Necessity, and
 “ when he has confirmed himself in his Government, under the Countenance and Protection of
 “ our Troops, may afterwards break off the Treaty.” §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 J. Clavering,
 Geo. Monson,
 Rich. Barwell,
 P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXXI.

Book 7. Page 1641.

Fort William, the 3d April 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
 Monday.

Received the following Letter from Colonel Gailliez.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Col. Gailliez,
 the Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

In Conformity to your Commands, I have this Day delivered over to Mr. John Bristow, a
 Statement of the Honble. Company's Accounts, to this Date, with the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, Accounts de-
 livered to Mr.
 Bristow.
 together with the Accounts and Papers which were in my Possession; a Copy of the Statement I
 have now the Honour to transmit your Honble. Board.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp at Mindey Gaut,
 the 21st March 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Ordered, That the Accounts be entered after the Consultation.

The Board observe, that these Accounts mention nothing of the Subsidy, although Colonel Gailliez had promised by his Letter of 3d ultimo, to send the Account of it as soon as possible; and remarking also, that notwithstanding their Orders to the Military Paymaster General of the 20th October last, to require from the Paymaster of the 2d Brigade an Account of all the Receipts and Disbursements for that Brigade, to the latest Period of Time, no other Accounts appear to have been transmitted, than those of which the Military Paymaster General sent in an Abstract in Consultation * ending *.

Accounts of
 the 2d
 Brigade not
 yet sent in.

The Board conceive this so extraordinary, that they think it necessary to repeat their former Orders, by an express Letter from the Secretary to Mr. Burgh, requiring him to transmit immediately separate Accounts of all the Sums which he has received in ready Money, by Bills on the Military Paymaster General, or by Payments of the Monthly Subsidy from the late and the present Nabobs of Owde, together with an Abstract of each Month's Disbursements, drawn up to the 31st March last, and requiring that in the Accounts of Money received for the Subsidy, the several Species of Rupees be first brought to Fyzabad Rupees, or Rupees of the Currency of Owde, and from them into current Rupees.

** Sic in Orig.

Resolved, That Mr. Burgh be further ordered to draw out and transmit immediately to this Board a List of the several Persons from whom he may have taken up Money on account of the Pay of the Second Brigade, in Return for Bills on the Military Paymaster General, with the whole Amount of the Bills granted to each respective Person, opposite to the Name of that Person, from the Month of October last inclusive: And further, that from the 20th of this Month he

he grant no more Bills on the Paymaster General on account of the Pay of the Brigade stationed in the Country of Owde.

Ordered, That the Military Paymaster General be forbid to accept or pay any Bills drawn by Mr. Burgh on him for the above Account of a later Date than the 20th of this Month.

Ordered, That if Mr. Burgh fail to comply with these Orders within Ten Days after the Receipt of them, he be peremptorily commanded to repair to the Presidency to answer for his Conduct, leaving his Deputy in Charge of the Office; and the Secretary is directed to signify the same in his present Letter to Mr. Burgh.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Primrose Gailliez, commanding the Second Brigade at Mindy Gaut.

Sir,

We are surprised to find that large Drafts have been made Monthly on the Military Paymaster General by the Paymaster of the Second Brigade, for his Disbursements on account of that Brigade.

By the Sixth and Seventh Articles of the original Instructions of the Board to Colonel Champion, which Instructions, on his leaving the Army, were to be the Guide of your Conduct, it was enjoined that you should be particularly attentive to make proper Applications for the regular Payment of the Monthly Subsidy, and that in case of the Vizir's neglecting or evading to furnish the same, you are then ordered, in Conjunction with the Resident at the Vizir's Court, to set before him in the strongest Terms the Impropriety of his Conduct; and in case this should prove ineffectual, and that One Month should have elapsed beyond the Period in which the Payment became due, you are authorized and enjoined to suspend your Operations, and to return to Benares, there to wait the future Orders of the Board, declaring to the Vizir that you consider this Failure in his Engagements as equivalent to a Dismissal of the Troops.

The Meaning of the Board by this Order was to free the Company from the Burden of the Expence of the Troops employed by the Vizir; and for this Purpose it was expressly resolved, that no further Supplies should be sent to the Brigade, than such as were granted to it in the Beginning of the Campaign. We find, notwithstanding these Precautions, that a very heavy Expence has been incurred. With a View therefore to ascertain how far the Subsidy was equal to the real Expence of the Troops, we thought proper to direct you, in our Letter of the 13th February, to transmit us immediately a State of the Sums received on this Account to the latest Period. In your Answer to this Letter, dated the 3d ultimo, you promised to send us such an Account as soon as possible, but we have hitherto expected and waited for it in vain; we therefore repeat our Directions that you forward it to us immediately and without Delay.

We desire that you will, on no Account, suffer the Payment of the Subsidy to be delayed beyond the Time fixed by the Instructions above referred to, but that you will rigidly conform to them in every Particular where they have not been superseded by any subsequent Order of the Board.

The Paymaster of your Brigade having been in vain applied to for his Monthly Accounts, we are left entirely in the Dark, as well with respect to the Amount of the Disbursements as of the Receipts made by him.

We have therefore peremptorily repeated our Orders to him in this Respect, and that our Intentions may not be frustrated, we have directed the Paymaster General to accept no Bills granted by him after the 20th of this Month, on account of the Pay of the Second Brigade. Mr. Burgh is also forbid to grant Bills after that Date, and in case of his failing to comply with the above Orders within Ten Days from the Receipt of them, he is commanded to repair directly to the Presidency to answer for his Conduct before the Board.

We have just received your Letter of the 2d ultimo, with Copies of the Accounts of the late Vizier, and of the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, which you had delivered to Mr. Bristow; as we observed that these Accounts comprehend only the Sums due on Account of the Districts of Corah and Illahabad, and of the Stipulation for the Rohilla Conquest, and that no Mention is made of the Subsidy, although you had particular Injunctions to be exact on that Head, we cannot avoid expressing our severe Displeasure at your Neglect of our repeated Orders. We hope however that this may be the last Occasion we shall have to complain of your Conduct, and that you will not force us to the Necessity of taking more effectual Measures for the Support of our Authority.

Fort William,
3d April 1775.

We are, &c.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Court of Owde.

Mindy Gaut, the 20th March 1775.

Mr. Bristow. To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

On my Arrival at Camp on the 14th instant, of which Date was my last Address to the Honble. Board, I wrote a Letter to Colonel Gailliez, requesting Information on the several Matters of Business,

ness, which now come under my Management. I received a very polite and satisfactory Answer, and as I was in consequence enabled to enter upon the Discharge of the Trust reposed in me, I ~~do not~~ trouble the Honourable Board with a Relation of such Circumstances as have occurred worthy of Notice.

My first Representation to his Excellency was on the Subject of renewing the Treaty of Alliance, in which he readily acquiesced; but as to prepare a Draft of it will require some Consideration, a few Days must elapse before I shall be able to forward one for the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

§ (“ (a) My next Representation related to the Payment of the Remainder of the Money due to the Company on Account * the Rohilla War. His Excellency said that he would soon discharge it, and as the present is the Season for the greatest Collections; I have not the least Doubt of being shortly able to send the Honble. Board a satisfactory Account of this Negotiation.”) §

Respecting the Dismission of the Foreigners, I at Two or Three Interviews with his Excellency represented to him, that they were unnecessary to his Defence or Service, and how well pleased the English would be if he were to dismiss them; that they were not accustomed to the Laws and Customs of this Country, and instead of assisting him they tended but to perplex and disturb his Government.

The only Answer I have been able to obtain from his Excellency is, that he really did not want the Foreigners but to superintend his Foundry. If, therefore, the Governor General would write him a Letter, engaging to supply him with whatever Guns and Muskets he may require, he would willingly dismiss them; the Guns and Muskets to be paid for at the Price which may be hereafter fixed.

In my Way up the Country, and since my Arrival, I made very particular Inquiry concerning the Number of Europeans who had lately passed through the Company's Territories, and were in his Excellency's. Hitherto I have been unable to obtain any certain Intelligence, but it is generally believed that near One hundred and fifty have come up within a few Months past: For my Part I do not know how to credit it, for the present Nabob has not increased the Numbers in his Service since his Accession, and he himself says, he has altogether from Thirty to Forty: I can also assure the Honble. Board, that only Ten Days ago Nudjif Cawn had under Madock Seventy-four, and under Sumroe Sixty.

To ascertain the Truth of this Report, so far as I was able, I begged of the commanding Officer at Buxar to enquire particularly into it. I have since my Arrival received a Letter from him, informing me that at the End of October, or the Beginning of November last, several Europeans passed up the Dewah under various Pretences, as Conductors of Boats, Officers, Servants, &c. but that a Stop might easily be put to it by establishing a small Post at the Mouth of the River; I desired this Gentleman to state his Plan for effecting this Purpose, and to make a Representation of it to the Honourable Board through the proper Channel.

As this is not the only Road by which Europeans escape the Observance of the English Government, but many leave their Boats at Patna, from whence they go by Land through Bettiah into Gurruckpore; I humbly submit this Matter to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, for when once they get past the Company's Territories, it will always be difficult to send them back.

In the Course of my Representations to his Excellency, I solicited him to prevent Europeans from passing through his Dominions to Nudjif Cawn and other Chiefs.

I informed him, that a Cousin of Monsieur Chevalier's was upon the Road to join Madock, and I hoped he would use Means to stop him. As his Excellency said he would, I have employed Agents to watch for this Gentleman's Arrival, when I will advise the Honble. Board of the Event; at the same Time that I solicited his Excellency to adopt this Measure, I observed the Precaution of particularly requesting it to appear wholly an Act of his own, and to order his Officers not to be guilty of Cruelty on the Persons of any Europeans.

I hope to meet with the Approbation of the Board for my Earnestness in this Business, as the Situation of Affairs absolutely renders it necessary. The Intent for which Monsieur Chevalier's Cousin is coming I cannot now tell for certain, but I have good Cause to imagine it is to encourage the Foreigners in these Parts to stay, Letters having been lately written by the Director of Chandernagore to that Effect to Madock, and likewise informing him, that a War would shortly break out betwixt our Two Nations. I assert this Fact upon the Testimony of Pere Wendel, who has seen these Letters. He says also, that Madock has Three Battalions of Sepoys and Five hundred Horse, but is nevertheless discontented with his Situation, is desirous of returning to his native Country, and has authorised him to solicit for his Pardon.

All the Encouragement I gave to Pere Wendel was, that the Board might be induced to give the Pardon, if Madock had rendered the Company any Service to merit it. I remembered its having been once granted him during Mr. Cartier's Government, and reminded the Pere it was

(a) Vide supra, Page 1845.

an unfavourable Circumstance his not then accepting it, for after what was passed, his present Application must bear the Appearance of trifling with the Honble. Board.

The Excuse the Pere made was, that the Pardon was signed by Mr. Cartier only, and not by the Governor and Council in their collective Character; he therefore, through Ignorance of the Form, and as * the Insinuations of the French, believed it to be insufficient.

* Sic in Orig.

I do not presume to urge any Reasons in Favour of a Man who has deserted from the Service of the Company, farther than what may be dictated by Motives of Policy; I therefore humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honorable Board, how detrimental a brave Partizan, at the Head of a regular Body of Troops, may one Time or other prove to the Company's Affairs, especially when the Credit of this Partizan is rather increasing than decreasing, and he holds the Standard to which the greater Part of European Adventurers flock.

Notwithstanding the Readiness the Nabob expressed to dismiss the Foreigners, yet I learn for certain, that a few Days before my Arrival he dispatched Monsieur Sanfen to Allahabad, where he is arrived; I am told he has a Commission to cast Guns, but upon this Head I will hereafter give the Honble. Board authentic Intelligence.

I humbly beg the farther Instructions of the Honble. Board regarding the Conduct I am to observe in future.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Resolved, that the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.

Reply to him. To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of Asoph ul Dowla.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, dated 20th ultimo, and approve of your Conduct in the Measures which you had taken in your Negotiations with the Nabob.

With respect to his Declaration on your Application to him to dismiss the Foreigners now in his Employment, we positively direct, that you insist upon the Nabob's Exclusion of all Foreigners from his Service, as a Preliminary to any Treaty that we may enter into with him, acquainting him, that he must make his Election between the French and the English, as he cannot be in Amity with One of these Nations, without bearing an Enmity to the other; and until he has yielded up this Point, you will suspend all Negotiations regarding the Treaty.

We have already been applied to through Father Wendell, by Means of Colonel Gailliez, for the Pardon of Madee, which we have refused, and we desire that you will acquaint that Father, that we cannot grant it until Madee shall first have complied with the Condition proffered by himself, and in which only we are authorized by the Company to grant it him, viz. that of rendering some essential Service to the Company.

§ ("a) We perceive that in your Letter now before us, you do not make any Mention of the
" State of the Subsidy to the Troops; we therefore direct that you call upon the Commanding
" Officer and the Paymaster of the Second Brigade, for an Account of the Sums due from the
" Nabob on this Head, and you will make the Demand of the Balance due from him by that
" Account, a Part of your First Negotiations with him, insisting upon its being immediately
" paid up to the End of the Month preceding the Receipts of this Letter, and thenceforward that
" he regularly continue the monthly Payments of it.")

Fort William,
the 3d April 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1845.

His Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah with the Honble. Company.

To Balance of his Account with the Honble. Company, made up to the 15th November	—	56,26,971	2	3
By Cash received at Fyzabad, being the First Dividend of his Excellency's Debt to the Honble. Company for the Assistance of their Troops in the Reduction of the Rohilla Country	—	—	—	—
		15,00,000	0	0
By Balance due from his Excellency the Vizier on these Heads, exclusive of what he may be indebted to the Company on Account of the monthly Subsidy to the Troops		41,26,971	2	3
Rupees	—	56,26,971	2	3

Fayzabad, the 30th December 1774.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton.

D^r

The Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah with the Honble. Company

C^r

1774. Dec. 30th.	To Balance of this Date, as per Copy of Mr. N. Middleton's Account with his Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, including the Third Dividend on Account of the Cession of the Provinces of Korah and Allahabad, which becomes due the 7th September next, amounting to R ^s 15,00,000	—	—	41,26,971	2	3
		Rupees	—	41,26,971	2	3
	By Cash received of Sujah ul Dowlah, and the present Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, at Fyzabad, by Colonel Galliez	—	—	10,00,000	0	0
	By Cash received at Lucknow and Mindy Gaut from Afoph ul Dowlah	—	—	3,00,000	0	0
	By a Draft or Order on Rajah Cheyt Sing of Benares, sent to Mr. Thomas Motte, not yet accepted	—	—	6,00,000	0	0
	By Balance due from the Nabob, including the 15,00,000 due the 7th September next	—	—	19,00,000	0	0
		Rupees	—	22,26,971	2	3
				41,26,971	2	3

Mindy Gaut, the 21st March 1775.

Errors Excepted.

Per P. Galliez.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXII.

Book 7. Page 1689.

Extract of a Consultation of the 10th April 1775.

Fort William, the 10th April 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow, the Resident at the Court of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla.

Mindy Gaut, the 25th March 1775.

Resident at
 the Court of
 Owde.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I informed the Board, in my last Address of the 23d instant, that the Nabob had promised to fix a Day for the Payment of the Remainder of the Money due to the Company. He has in consequence engaged to do it in the Course of One Month, but, as I think, I have not obtained by this what the Honble. Board expect, I shall solicit for a shorter Period.

As both Yesterday and To-day his Excellency mentioned the Subject of the Treaty to me, I tried to sound him how far he was inclined to favour any new Proposals. I did this wholly from myself, without making it in any Respect a Representation on the Part of the Government. I commenced by explaining the great Service he had received by the Presence of the English Troops: That without them his Army would not only have mutinied, but the principal Servants of his Government, who had the Charge of large Provinces, might also have given him great Trouble. I recommended it as his First Object to make the English his firm Friends upon any Terms; for that their Power and his united might bid Defiance to all the World. I farther said, that in viewing his Situation he ought by no Means to lay any Dependence on the Peace he enjoyed at the present Juncture, as his Greatness was the Envy of his Neighbours, who only waited the Opportunity to attack him. At all Events the Marrattahs purposed to turn their Forces to this Quarter when their own intestine Divisions might permit them so to do.

His Excellency answered, that he was sensible of the Obligations the English had heaped both upon his late Father and him. Above all Things, he earnestly wished to renew the Treaty, and particularized the Service for which he wanted the Assistance of the English: "To defend his Country against an Invasion by the Marrattahs, or any other Power."

I seized this Opportunity (so far as was prudent) of using the Arguments the Honble. Board had been pleased to dictate to me. After much Discourse, in which I endeavoured to discover his Excellency's Sentiments and conceal my own, I at last got him to confess, "That in case of Services not stipulated for in the former Treaties, he would willingly allow an Encrease of Subsidy." As I thought this Confession a great Point gained on the Opening of this Business, especially as the Conversation had been introduced by his Excellency himself, I made no Demands, but tried to draw him into a Confidence of my Attachment to his Service, and that whatever Conditions I might propose to be introduced into the new Treaty, would be with the sole View of binding his and the Company's Interests by such Ties as could never be separated. The present is the Juncture for me to urge, with Prudence and Caution, the Stipulations the Honble. Board have thought proper to require. I do not doubt if the Nabob knew what I really had to ask, but he would wish to gain Time. He every Day (whatever his Situation may be) seems more confident of the Fidelity of his Troops, and the good Order of his Government; but it is my Duty to convince him of the true Causes of these fortunate Circumstances.

§ (" (a) What I told his Excellency of the Service he had received by the Presence of the English Troops is but a Fact; I might have added that they were his sole Support, for it is the Opinion of the most intelligent Men, that the Country would without them, instead of being in its present peaceable State, have been involved in intestine Divisions and Civil War. On these Heads

(a) Vide supra, Page 1845.

“ I need say nothing more at present, as I propose, in a Day or Two, to trouble the Honble. Board with a particular Account of the public Occurrences, since the Nabob's Accession.” §

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

§ (“ (a) Agreed, That the following Directions be drawn up, and transmitted to the Resident with the Nabob.

“ To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

“ Sir,

“ We are to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 25th ultimo.

“ As soon as you may have received Payment from the Nabob of all the Sums which have become due on Account of the Treaty at Benares, (understanding a Balance to be still due for the Difference of Batta, on the Sums paid on this Account, the Particulars of which, when adjusted by our Accomptant, shall be transmitted you), as well as the Balance due from him, on Account of the Rohilla and all former Accounts; you will immediately declare to him in plain and direct Terms, the Requisitions of this Government for the Conditions of the new Treaty, drawing them up in Writing with great Accuracy and Attention, from the Instructions which you have at different Times been furnished with concerning it. You are peremptorily to demand his Compliance with such Articles as we have resolved not to dispense with, proposing to him the Alternative for the Rest agreeable to our former Directions.

“ We direct, that in this Business you avoid as much as possible any Delay or Procrastination, by pressing the Nabob to furnish you with his ultimate Resolutions upon the Propositions you deliver to him; and when the Nabob has delivered them to you, you will communicate them to us in the most speedy Manner, that we may be enabled to bring this Matter to a Conclusion.”

“ But if the Nabob should refuse to treat on the Conditions which we have directed you to offer to him, or his Conduct in this Affair shall clearly appear to you to be evasive; we direct that you immediately declare to him, that you have our express Orders for withdrawing the Brigade into the Company's Territories, and you will require Colonel Galliez to withdraw the Troops accordingly, we having directed him to comply with your Requisition in this Case.

“ It is necessary to observe, that by enjoining you to demand Payment of all the Sums due from the Nabob, we expect that the Payment, if not already made, shall be immediate; but we do not mean to bind you to a clear and complete Liquidation of all Accounts with him, but if the Whole, or nearly the Whole, shall be paid off (that is to say) within Five Lacks, we then empower you to proceed as above directed.

“ If you should be reduced to retire from the Nabob's Court, you will take Care to leave an Account, and Demand in Writing, with the Nabob, of the whole Sum which may then remain due from him to the Company on all or any of the above Accounts.” §

Fort William,

We are, &c.

the 10th April 1775.

Agreed, that the above Resolution be notified to Colonel Gailliez in the following Letter :

To Colonel Gailliez, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

Having thought proper to come to the Resolution of withdrawing the Troops into the Company's Territories, in case the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah shall refuse or evade to comply with certain Conditions, which we have ordered the Resident at his Court to propose to him, for a new Treaty of Alliance with this Government, we have authorized the Resident to require you to withdraw them accordingly : And we now direct that on Receipt of such a formal Requisition from the Resident, you march with the Brigade under your Command down to Dinahpore.

Fort William,
10th April 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1846.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXIII.

Book 7. Page 1721.

Extract of a Consultation of the 17th of April 1775.

Fort William, the 17th April 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla:

Resident at
the Court of
Asoph ul
Dowla.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board last on the 25th instant.

The Nabob requests of me to forward a Draft of the Orders he wishes to be given to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, as also a similar one to Captain Brooke and the other Gentlemen, in case the Honble. Board should think proper to continue them in his Service.

I repeatedly attempted to persuade his Excellency to write himself to the Governor General, but as he was anxious I should do it, and I thought it my Duty to forward Applications of any Kind, I therefore take the Liberty of enclosing you the original Drafts in Persian.

§ (" (a) Agreeable to the Commands of the Honble. Board I have, on this Occasion, intimated
" to the Nabob in the most respectful Manner, that my forwarding the said Drafts was only in Obedience to his Request, and not to be understood as a Compliance with the Contents of them; on
" the contrary I thought the Honble. Board would certainly give a Refusal until such Time as all
" Claims on him, in virtue of his late Father's Engagements with the Company, should be adjusted
" and Payment made; in Fact, that this Adjustment ought to take place before I could listen to
" any Proposals on his Part.")

This I said, as I conjectured by the Style of his Excellency's Conversation, that he means to form one of the Articles of the new Treaty from the Sense of the above Drafts. I have purposely avoided coming to any Explanation, but if in the Interim between the present Juncture and the receiving of your Orders, I am able to settle the other Points of the Treaty, I shall endeavour to make the Preliminary on this Subject in general Terms: That is to say, The Company to guarantee his Excellency's Dominions, and to omit mentioning through what Channel the Orders are to be issued to the Army, in case of its marching to his Defence in consequence of this Condition.

Mindy Gaut,
28th March 1775.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Agreed, that the following Instructions be transmitted to the Resident.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 28th ultimo.

§ (" (b) We have before advised you to use Dispatch in your Negotiations with the Nabob, and
" to endeavour to bring them to a Conclusion as speedily as possible; but as the Season is now far
" advanced, we think it necessary to repeat our Injunctions in this Respect, that we may be enabled,
" before the setting in of the Rains, to come to some Determination, either for cantoning the Troops
" in the Provinces of Owd, or for recalling them into the Company's Territories.
" We direct, therefore, that you be peremptory and decisive in the Terms of your Applications
" to the Nabob, on the Subject of the new Treaty.")

In order to prevent the Success of your Business from being affected or delayed by any improper Influence upon the Nabob, we have instructed Colonel Gailliez to forbid any Dependence of the Army, excepting such Persons as may be expressly deputed from himself, to visit the Nabob; and we have further recommended to him to attend himself on the Nabob, and to inform him per-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1846.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1847.

sonally of any Subject which he may have to communicate respecting the Army, until the present Negotiations shall be concluded.

We trust it is unnecessary to give a similar Caution to you, as the Duties with which you are intrusted indispensably require a regular and continual personal Attendance on the Nabob: however, we think it expedient to enjoin you also to apply to him in Person on all Occasions, and on no Account to employ any Messenger or intermediate Agent with the Nabob, excepting only his confidential Minister, with whom we leave it at your Discretion to transact any Part of the Affairs committed to your Charge, supposing that his Influence with the Nabob, and the Necessity which he must be under of obtaining the Support of the English during the present uncertain State of his Authority, may make him a useful Instrument.

§ (" (a) As there is no Time to be lost, we must repeat our Orders, that if the Nabob will not agree to the Terms which we have required of him; you must notify his Refusal to Colonel Gailliez, in the Manner directed by our last Letter; but if the Nabob should comply with our Requisitions, and nothing is wanting to the Conclusion of the Treaty, but the formal drawing it up, and the Ratification of it by this Government; and that the Nabob should desire the Continuance of the Troops for the Protection of his ancient Dominions, with Corah and Illahabad, agreeable to our former Advices, you will then apply to him to provide Quarters for them during the Rains; but you are, on no Consideration, to make this Application, while the Issue of the Treaty remains doubtful.") §

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXIV.

Book 7. Page 2199.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th May 1775.

Fort William, 11th May 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow, Resident with the Nabob of Oude.

Rajegyr Gaut, opposite to Konnoje, the 25th April 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Mr. Bristow,
Two Letters.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote last on the 21st instant, and now trouble the Honble. Board with the Extract of a Paper of Intelligence, which will prove a further Confirmation of the Designs of the French. I am also convinced of the Nabob's having made the Speech relative to the Forty French Ships of War mentioned in my Letter of the 15th instant, as it is proved to me by the Evidence of Persons present at the Time. In order to prevent its gaining Ground to the utmost of my Ability, I have asserted the whole Navy of France does not amount to Forty Ships; but I suppose I am disbelieved, as it may be imagined I wish to raise the Idea of our own Power by lowering that of the French.

§ (" (b) Murtehze Cawn arrived Two Days ago, and informs me he has brought more than Money sufficient to liquidate the Demands of the Company both for the Subsidy and the Stipulation, on Account of the Conquest of the Rohilla Country. I am now positively promised Payment tomorrow, and after securing it, shall immediately proceed to the Negotiation of the Treaty.") §

(a) Vide supra, Page 1847.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

There has been several Skirmishes between small Parties of Horse on the Part of Nudjif Cooty Cawn's and the Rajpoots. The latter have, upon the Whole, got the better, but no considerable or decisive Battle worth mentioning has yet happened. Nudjif Cooty Cawn still remains encamped within a few Cofs of Camao; and Nudjif Cawn, whose Health was almost thoroughly re-established, intended to leave Delhy as Yesterday, in order to go and join his Army.

The Negotiation of the Vizarut, owing to the Causes stated in my former Letters, is still procrastinated without any Prospect of its being concluded; on the contrary, the King talks of granting it to One of his Sons. His Motives for this Conduct * proceeds solely from the Nabob Affus ul Dowlah's not settling the Peshcush, which he can but ill spare just at the present Juncture, after paying the Demands of the Company and the current Charges of his Government. When I informed the Honble. Board of this being the Season for the great Collections, I had Reason to imagine the Nabob would, since his Accession up to the present Date, have realized about Seventy Lacks; instead of which Twenty-five Lacks, Thirty at the most, have been received. The outstanding Balance may or may not be recovered hereafter; but the Honble. Board well know the Difficulty that occurs, when the Period of Payment is once suffered to elapse.

Murtezeh Cawn has wrote to Ellije Cawn, that the Charge entrusted to him is too much for himself alone to execute, and encourages him to return and assist him with his Advice. At first Ellije Cawn's Prefence was dangerous to Murtezeh Cawn, as until he had obtained his Master's entire Confidence, he feared his proving a formidable Rival. At present this Apprehension is entirely subsided, he having the sole Management of all Affairs, and only wants to completely ruin the other by getting him into his Hands. Ellije Cawn did again apply to me about his staying at Delhy; and according to the present doubtful State of my Negotiations, I thought it prudent to advise him (without giving my Reasons) to make some Pretence for a Delay. In the Interim, I may receive the Commands of the Honble. Board, in consequence of my Letter of the 2d instant.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Rajegyr Gaut, opposite to Konoje, the 27th April 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

§ (" (a) I wrote last on the 25th instant, and then informed the Honble. Board of the Promise I obtained for the Payment of the Demands due to the Company; but as his Excellency disappointed me, I represented to him on the Occasion, ' That I had advised the Honble. Board of his Promise, and he must be sensible how ill the Delay would be received when the English on their Parts had been so punctual in the Performance of their Engagements. That my Instructions were positive, and if he did not grant me immediate Payment, I should be under the Necessity of explaining them to him, which though my Duty to do, I should nevertheless consider as a very hard Task upon me, after the Friendship that had subsisted between the Company and his late Father for so many Years, and the great Hopes I hitherto entertained of its continuing with him.' His Excellency hereupon promised me I should have the Money for certain Tomorrow: I submitted with much Unwillingness, and can assure the Honble. Board, it is not owing to any Backwardness in me that the Whole has not been paid, as I have constantly reminded his Excellency and earnestly pressed him for it.")

I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Letter of the 10th of April: And since the Nabob's Conduct and Declarations (particularly as represented in my Addresses of the 11th and 12th instant) amount almost to a Refusal of the Proposals intended for the new Treaty, I have intimated my Apprehensions on this Head to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, and desired of him to use any Precaution which he might judge advisable to provide for the March of the Brigade in Ten Days. At the same Time I recommended it to him to avoid giving Cause of Suspicion, as I, on my Part, had been exceedingly careful in not suffering the least Circumstance relative to the new Treaty to be made public.

I shall pay the most minute Attention to the Honble. Board's Instructions in drawing up my written Representation to the Nabob, which I propose delivering in the Moment I have received the Money, and secured it in Camp.

I am the more apt to believe the Nabob will reject the intended Proposals, as I find Murtezeh Cawn (from whom I had great Expectations) entertains too high a Notion of his own Power, and is misled in his Opinion of the Consequence of the Connection subsisting between the Company and his Master. I can hardly imagine that the Nabob, who is governed wholly by his Minister's Advice, will at first comply with your Proposals; for although his Excellency's Measures rarely spring from himself, he still pursues them with equal Obstinacy as if they did; and none but the

(a) Vidé supra, Page 1848.

~~Man~~ who generally dictates them can ever persuade him to a Change. Whether the Weakness of the Nabob's Government (which evidently appears in the Backwardness of his Collections, and the prevailing Discontents) may hereafter compel him to a Compliance, is what I cannot positively assert; § ("a) but from the Opinion of the Generality of People, I think it more probable than "not, in case of the Recall of the Brigades, that many of his Phouzdars would raise Disturbances, and the principal ones throw off all Subjection.")

As from the Expression the Honble. Board use about 'My being reduced to retire from the Nabob's Court,' I imagine it is not intended but under the most absolute Necessity; I shall therefore only do it but in such a Situation, and hardly then without receiving farther Orders.

In case of the March of the Brigade, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, if I should not be allowed a Guard for the Protection of the Treasure, I may hereafter receive, and for my own personal Safety, the Nabob's Troops being so very apt to be mutinous.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Mr. Bristow to the above Letters, as well as that recorded Consultation 8th instant.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 11th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 25th, and 27th ult. and carefully attend to the Advices they contain.

We take this Occasion to testify our entire Approbation of your Conduct hitherto, and our Confidence in the Continuation of your Endeavours to merit it, in the Course of the important Negotiations with which you still remain charged.

We conclude, that long before the Receipt of this Letter, the Nabob will either have acquiesced in the new Treaty proposed to him, or have refused it, and of course that the Retreat of the Troops, or their Continuance with him, is already determined; if, however, from any Reasons which we do not now foresee, these Points should not have been brought to a Decision, we desire that as soon as possible after the Receipt of this, you wait on the Nabob to demand from him a positive Declaration on these Subjects, and that you regard any Delay in his Answer as a Refusal on his Part to comply with our Propositions, and therefore give immediate Notice to Colonel Gailliez to withdraw the Troops into the Company's Territories, according to our former Instructions, as we are determined not to leave their Destination uncertain at this late Season of the Year.

But whether the Retreat of the Troops has already taken Place, or should follow in Consequence of the Demand you are now directed to make, we do not desire that you should withdraw yourself from the Nabob's Court, as we mean to continue in Friendship with him, and that your Residence there will be of use. We do not however intend by this peremptorily to bind you to a Residence with him, should you find your personal Safety to be in Danger, or that you are subjected to any Indignities, or unbecoming Treatment, in the Execution of your Duty. In this Case we leave it entirely to you to act agreeable to your own Judgment and Discretion. In case of the Retreat of the Brigade, we have given Orders to Colonel Gailliez to leave with you Three Companies of Sepoys under the Command of any Officer that may be agreeable to you for the Protection of your Person, Papers, and Treasure, as you requested of us.

We approve of what you have done with regard to Elich Cawn, and leave it to your own Discretion to temporize between him and Murtezeh Cawn in such a Manner as to come under no Engagements, or give Umbrage to the Nabob.

The Governor General has written to the Nabob on the Subject of your Powers, in consequence of your Letter of the 11th ult.

As we find the Begum has declared her positive Resolution of coming to Calcutta, with the Corps of the late Vizier, we desire you may apply to Colonel Gailliez for any Escort which may be thought necessary for accompanying her; but we direct that this Escort shall not be granted to her till she arrives on the Frontiers of the Company's Territories, unless the Nabob makes a direct Application for it, to accompany her through his own Dominions.

Fort William,
the 11th May 1775.

We are, &c.

Received two Letters from Colonel Gailliez as follows:

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. the Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

have had the Honour to receive your second Letter of the 3d instant, and have in Obedience to your Commands therein, given Intimation in general Orders accordingly.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1848.

[15 R]

Those

Those Officers whom you were pleased to order from hence, (Captain Stuart excepted), ~~set out~~ on their Return above Six Weeks ago, and were positively directed by me to proceed without Delay. Captain Stuart was detained by Sicknefs some Weeks, but he departed immediately on his Recovery.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp at Gowrah,
the 23d April 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I am honoured with your Letters of the 5th and 10th instant, and shall with due Attention observe your Instructions conveyed to me therein.

I beg leave to express still to you my Opinion that there is no Reason to apprehend any Danger of Insult or Surprise from the Nabob; I have observed his Measures narrowly, and it does not appear to me that there is any Foundation to believe that he has entertained any such Views. It shall be my particular Object, however, to attend to the Instructions laid down by you for my Observation, to frustrate any Scheme of that Nature, should he at any Time meditate such an Attempt.

Camp at Gowrah,
the 25th April 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Resolved, that the following Letter be dispatched to Col. Gailliez.

To Colonel Gailliez.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letters of the 20th, 23d, and 25th ultimo.

We find by Mr. Bristow's Advices, that he has given you a Notification of the Probability that our Instructions for withdrawing the Brigade might soon take Effect, and we look upon it as an Event that may have already taken Place. If this, however, should not have already happened, you will soon receive from him the Communication of our ultimate Orders on that Head, according to the Result of his Negotiations with the Nabob, and you will conform punctually to these Orders.

If you retire with the Brigade, you will leave with Mr. Bristow Three Companies of Sepoys, under the Command of any Officer that may be agreeable to him, for the Protection of his Person, Papers, and Treasure.

Baboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother, having determined to come to Calcutta with the Corps of the late Vizier, we have directed Mr. Bristow to apply to you for any Escort that may be thought necessary for accompanying her; but this Escort is not to join her till she arrives on the Frontiers of the Company's Territories, unless the Nabob positively applies for it to accompany her through his own Dominions.

Fort William,
11th May 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXV.

Book 7. Page 2234.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d May 1775.

Fort William, the 22d May 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieut. General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Read and approved, the Consultation of the 16th instant.

Received the following Four Letters, and Two Inclosures from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd. Mr. Bristow,
sundry Letters.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

As the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah had a long Time laboured under a Disease, for the Cure of which, he applied to Doctor Thomas, and having received great Benefit by his Medicines, is desirous that the Doctor should reside with him. His Excellency therefore requests of me to solicit the Honble. Board for their Permission, and has himself also written about it to the Governor General.

Rajegyr Gaut,
 opposite to Konnoje,
 24th April 1775.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) John Bristow,
 Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board last on the 27th instant.

The Nabob having received an Answer to his Letter to Nudjif Cawn, he favoured me with a Copy of it, together with his Reply, which I herewith enclose. The Honble. Board will observe the Change of Sentiments on the Part of the Nabob, which I can account for by the Alteration in Nudjif Cawn's Situation. When he first wrote for Assistance, he was so relaxed by a severe Indisposition, that being himself unable to head his Army, his Troops had not an equal Confidence in Nudjif Cawn, and were alarmed at the Number of Enemies assembled to oppose them, besides being distrustful of each other. The whole Party under Nudjif Cawn might, at the taking of Camao, amount to Twelve thousand, without reckoning the Rohillas who deserted, but a Body under Affrassjab Cawn, and some others, afterwards effecting a Junction.

His Army is now encreasing to upwards of Twenty thousand Men. Madock has not yet joined, but he is on the Road, and has already beat a small Party of Nool Sing's Troops, and relieved Mootraa, which was besieged by them. Although the Army under Pirty Sing may exceed Forty thousand Men, yet none of them are disciplined after the European Manner, and many of Nudjif Cawn's are; Besides this, his Reputation as a Soldier, and his setting of himself to head his Army, have not a little intimidated the Enemy, who now really begin to think of an Accommodation.

The Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah seeing the sudden Turn in Nudjif Cawn's Affairs, is at present much more afraid of his getting the better, than he was before of the opposite Party, amongst whom there is not a Chief of an enterprizing Genius equal to Nudjif Cawn, and from whom he has so much to fear. It is imagined the Nabob means to distress him all he can, and not to send him Troops upon any Consideration. I have further to add, as perhaps a stronger Reason why the Nabob declines giving him Assistance, that it is said about Five thousand Sykes have crossed the Jumna, at Kurrejepoorah Gaut, with an Intention of exacting Money from Sabiter Cawn, should he be able to pay any, otherwise to plunder his Country. If this be done, the Nabob apprehends their next Operations will be against him, and for this Reason intends continuing Basheer Cawn, one of the best Soldiers in his Service, in the Government of the Rohilla Country, when he but just before purposed placing Mahbool in his Room.

The Party of Seiks above-mentioned are a Detachment from a Body of 40,000 Men, who are said to have assembled within less than Fifteen Days past at Carnal, the principal Chiefs of whom are Jessa Sing, Tooka Jessa, Sing Kellall, and Joy Sing.

Carnal is about Forty Cols to the Northward of Delhy, and Fourteen Cofs from Koorjepoorah Gaut, from whence they purpose sending additional Numbers to reinforce thole already detached. In regard to the four Syke Sardars, who were treating with Sabiter Cawn, (as mentioned in my Letter

Letter of the 8th instant), their Negotiations dropped on finding he could not satisfy their Demand for Money.

§ (“(a) The Nabob began his first Payment to me on the Day before Yesterday, and I am promised the whole Sum as fast as I can receive it.”) §

Rajegyr, opposite to Konnoje,
30th April 1775.

I have the Honour to be,

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Copy of a Letter from Nudjiff Cawn to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, enclosed in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board, dated 30th April 1775.

I have been favoured with your friendly Letter, and was made happy by the Contents. Your Excellency will consider my Fortune, Character, and Life, as devoted to you. It is my Desire that there should not be the least Distinction of Interest between us, but that we should be as one and the same Person. I did not expect that you would have desired me to furnish the Charges of the Troops, or to enter into a written Agreement as a Condition of your affording me Assistance; and I am convinced that you did not write this of yourself, but from the Persuasions of others. The deceased Nabob, who stationed Troops with me, never thought of making such a Proposal. I perfectly understand what you write concerning the Greatness of the Expences requisite for the Support of your Armies, &c. and doubtless they must have been very great on the Decease of the late Nabob; but you never before gave me any Intimation of this. As my Fortune and Life are yours, if it is your Pleasure that I should furnish the Expence of the Forces, it is well. I will pay the Allowance of such as are with me, from the First of Rubbee ul awel 1189, or 2d of May 1775; and should I have Occasion for other Forces, and should send for them, I will take on myself the Payment of them from the Day on which you dispatch them to me. Your Excellency may be perfectly satisfied of this. By your favourable Assistance I shall very soon bring the Affair with the Rajpoots and Jauts to a Conclusion, and return to the Presence; and having procured the Kellaats of Investiture of the Ports of Vizarat, the Tope Khana, and Gofaul Khana, I shall wait on you with them, accompanied by the Nabob Mejud ud Dowlah and Mahomed Ellich Cawn. In the settling your Affairs at the Presence, I shall consider them as my own. Had not this Affair with the Jauts and Rajpoots fallen out just at this Time, I should, without Delay, have procured the Kellaats, and waited on you with them. God willing, I shall very soon bring it to a Conclusion, and nothing will then prevent my Visit to you. Your Excellency may depend on this. Considering the Battalion under the Command of Mahomed Ally, and the Mogul Battalion, who are with Mahomed Ellich Cawn, in the same Light as my own Forces, I shall take them with me, and commence Payment of their Allowances from the 1st of Rubbee ul awel. I have thought proper to inform you of all these Particulars. Whilst we continue to act conjointly, what Power in India can oppose us? I will advance, and, by the Blessing of God, reduce all the Country to the Hurbadder under your Authority. Your Excellency will not entertain a Doubt of any Thing which I have written you. My Forces and Possessions are yours. Mahomed Ellich Cawn will write you further Particulars. Considering me as your most assured Friend, let me frequently have the Happiness to hear from you.

Copy of the Nabob Asoph ud Dowlah's Answer to the above.

I have received your agreeable Letter, and understand what you write; that you will pay the Allowances of the Two Battalions and the Mogul Cavalry from the 1st of Rubbee al awul, and that you shall take the Battalions and Cavalry with you. The Case is, that my whole Army is yours; of this you need not entertain the least Doubt; and if you desire it of me, I will myself march with my whole Army to your Assistance. It is plain that the Battalions and Cavalry you propose to take with you, will not be anywise sufficient to execute your Purposes; of what Advantages then will your taking them with you be?

If you are desirous that I should send you other Forces, enter into some Agreement, and write to me for that Purpose, that I may send you a large and well provided Army, and, by the Blessing of God, when it is joined to your Forces, there is no Doubt but that our Enemies will be brought to Confusion, and all our Affairs settled on the most eligible Footing. This cannot be effected by a small Army. God avert the bad Consequences which would be likely to attend such an Attempt. I therefore think proper to proceed with Deliberation in this Affair, and have in consequence sent Instructions to the Commanders of the Battalions and Cavalry not to advance beyond the Place where they now are. It is necessary that you should immediately settle a Plan for the Expences of the Troops, and give me Information thereof, that I may without Delay send you a large Army. It is my most earnest Desire to promote your Interest and Advantage, and I have therefore written you fully and without Reserve. You may be assured that it is my earnest Wish, that all your Affairs should be settled in the best and most eligible Manner. Let me have an immediate Answer.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1849.

(“Honble.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board last on the 30th ultimo.

§ (a) "In my Letter of the 15th April, I mentioned the Promise the Nabob had made his Matchlock-men of encreasing their Pay; but as he intended they should receive it only when they might cross the Ganges, the Discontent again soon broke out amongst them stronger than ever, and early this Morning they openly demanded it; as well on this Side the Ganges, as on the other, and if the Nabob would not grant it them, they insisted upon their immediate Dismission, and of having their Arrears of Four Months and a Half discharged in full. On hearing of the Disturbance, and that the Nabob's Battalions were ordered under Arms to oppose the Mutineers, I immediately waited upon his Excellency, and found him mounted upon his Elephant. Messages had passed, in which he had positively rejected the Increase of Pay; as they demanded it, he agreed to give them their Dismission, and offered them One Month and a Half Pay in ready Money, and the Remainder in Tunkaws on different Parts of the Country; but as they adhered to what they had at first asked, the Nabob, after remaining in the Field till Three o'Clock in the Evening, quelled the Mutiny by paying Two Lacks and Twenty thousand Rupees, and dismissing them his Service: But he has since changed his Resolution, purposes to retain these Troops, and allow the Increase of Pay as they demanded it.

"The Company's Army is encamped about Three Cos off, yet the Nabob never once talked of calling for its Assistance, but seemed to lay his whole Dependance on his Battalions, or rather on the agreeing to an Accommodation with the Mutineers upon any Terms. Although the coming to Action was often talked of, yet there was little Appearance of it in fact, as the Tents of the whole Camp were left standing, and no Disposition whatsoever made for a Retreat, which, in case of the Nabob's Defeat, could not have been effected but with great Slaughter, the River being in our Rear, and the Enemy in Front.

"By a Medium Computation I state the Numbers of the Mutineers as follows:

"The Burruk Fultan under Mahboob	—	—	6,000
"The Nudjyt Fultan under Myr Aszut	—	—	5,000
"Ditto under Lettaput	—	—	5,000
			<hr/>
			16,000

"To these the Nabob had Eleven incomplete Battalions of Sepoys to oppose; some of them newly raised; so that if we had come to Extremities, it is the general Opinion of the People in this Camp, the Nabob would have been defeated, as the Matchlock-men bear the Character of possessing personal Courage; and the Sepoys were much intimidated. In regard to Artillery, both Sides were pretty equal; but the Nabob had the worst of the Situation, not having his Men collected together, but scattered about in Bodies of Two and Three Battalions, and his Guns so far advanced, that in case of a brisk Motion of the Mutineers, they might have been all taken before his Troops could have been brought to their Support. His Excellency, during the whole Time, gave his Orders without the least Agitation, and shewed no Signs of Want of personal Courage. The Nabob's Conduct on this Affair has served to confirm his Troops in their mutinous Disposition; for though he may have acted a prudent Part in avoiding a Risk of a Battle, still, in the Commencement of his Government, it has much hurt his personal Influence amongst his Subjects. I do not advance this as Matter of Opinion of my own, but as what I observe from the Conversation of Persons present upon the Occasion, and those I have since seen." §

There are about Thirty Frenchmen in Camp, but I saw only Two, who have the Command of the Park of Artillery, from which I was at such a Distance, as not to be able to distinguish any Thing distinctly. To-morrow I will inform the Honble. Board of any further Circumstances which may have at present escaped my Notice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Rajgyr Gaut, opposite to Konnoje,
4th May 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board on the 4th instant.

§ (b) "In my Letter of the 30th ult. I mentioned the first Payment having been made me, and the Promise that I should have the whole Sum as fast as I could receive it. At an Interview I had the Day after with the Nabob, he himself engaged to adhere to his Promise, but sent his Prime Minister to persuade me to admit of Twenty or Thirty Days Delay. I refused to do it; and in order to prevent the Nabob from thinking I consented to this Proposal, I lost no Time in making my Demand in Writing; I directed the Person whom I sent on the Occasion not to receive a verbal Answer. On the Receipt of my Letter the Nabob consulted for Three

(a) Vide supra, Page 1853.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1854.

“ Hours with Murteza Cawn, and after all only returned me a Message by my Servant that the Money should be paid. I in consequence the next Day waited upon his Excellency, and presented a Second Representation, telling him that I insisted upon his Writing me a Letter, engaging to come to some certain Determination. He for a long Time evaded a Compliance with my Request, but at last promised me an Answer early the next Day, and I obtained it. The original Letter, together with my Two Representations, I herewith enclose.

“ I had constant Intelligence of the Discontents amongst the Troops, and expected a Mutiny would happen, which made me the more urgent in my Demands. The 3d instant passed and I received no Money, and the 4th was the Day of the Mutiny. I suspect that the Troops never intended themselves to proceed to the Lengths they did; but they were secretly encouraged by their Leaders to make a Disturbance as the only Means to obtain any Part of their Pay, which they said, the English prevented by the pressing Demands they made upon the Nabob. It was the more necessary they should be satisfied, as it was intended to detach Lettafut, to reinforce Basheer Cawn in case the Sikes might commit Hostilities. Mahboob was to be appointed Phousdar of Kora, and Meer Afzut Anoop Gyr to assist in the War against the Aumils of Kalpy.

“ The Day before Yesterday Murteza Cawn called on me to excuse the Nabob's not having complied with his Promise. He said I must be sensible of the Trouble and Confusion that had ensued, and how impossible it was for him to do any Business at such a Time; but the worst Circumstance was, that Part of the Money intended for the Company had been paid to the Mutineers.

“ As I attended the Nabob during the Disturbance, I heard him unguardedly say, ‘ He had Plenty of Money,’ on its being observed to him that he had none to satisfy the Mutineers. I reminded Murteza Cawn of this Speech, and adhered to what I had before demanded of having the Whole immediately sent me, and told him I should not consider farther Delays as in any Respect the Intention of the Nabob, but his Neglect, and in such Light would I represent the Matter. He desired me on no Account to speak to the Nabob, as he undertook to satisfy the Company's Demands. At present, though there was Gold and Silver in the Treasury, yet little of it was coined, and it would take Time to do it. I offered to receive the Bullion, if the Nabob engaged to answer for any Deficiency which might arise. He readily acquiesced, and by these Means I have altogether got about Eleven Lacks, and am positively promised Two or Three more To-morrow, when I shall immediately commence upon the Treaty.

“ On my obtaining the Nabob's Answer, I protested against his keeping the Subsidy a Month and a Half in Arrear, insisting upon having it paid up to the present Date. He was very much offended at me for doing this, and said ‘ he considered the Company's Troops as his Servants, and surely he had a Right to keep them in Arrears; if he could not have them upon this Footing, he would send them away.’ I told his Excellency the stationing the English Troops at such a Distance was not agreeable to you, but done merely to keep his Country in Subjection, and an Act of Friendship to him out of Regard to his late Father. I persisted in my Demand that they should be paid in full, and further insisted on having no such Language used in future, in speaking of the English Government; as great if not the greatest Power in Hindostan. After much Argument, in which I always spoke to his Excellency in the most respectful Style, he told me I had mistaken his Meaning; ‘ That the Friendship subsisting between the Company and him, was so strong that he considered their Troops as his Servants, and his as theirs.’”

I should not trouble the Honble. Board with the Minute of my Negotiations, but as it tends to throw Lights on the Views and Dispositions of the Nabob. However the Language he observes may shew the independant Footing on which he wishes to be placed, yet Affairs have upon the Whole turned out but very unfortunately for him.

The Negotiation of the Vizarat is for the present wholly at a Stand, as Nudjif Cawn arrived at Camao on the 2d of May; and the King has wrote to the Nabob, informing him that on the Conclusion of the War with Pirty Sing he would send Nudjif Cawn, Abdut Ahut Cawn, and Albje Cawn, to him to settle the Affair to his Satisfaction. In this Shoka (which the Nabob shewed me) he speaks of the unbecoming Style of One of his Arzies; and says the late Vizier never behaved to him in the Manner he has done. What this reflects upon is that when the Nabob wrote the King relative to the Peshcush, he told him, ‘ He had not Money, and if he had he would not send him any, as he did not care whether he was granted the Vizarat or not.’ He upon the same Occasion directed Elaage Cawn to return, and repeated his Orders upon the Receipt of the abovesaid Shoka; but Elaage Cawn's Vakeel has again applied to me to know how to act, and I have advised him to form some Excuse to justify a Delay, in Hopes that I might in the Interim be favoured with the Instructions of the Honble. Board.

The War against the Aumils of Kalpy is continued—The Nabob keeps Possession of the Country he at first conquered, though a Party under Darogagyr, one of the Gossyins Sudaars, was surprized on the other Side of Raypore by 4,000 of the Mharattas, defeated, and lost near 700 Men. Myr Afzut is for this Reason to be detached, and I believe the Nabob now also purposes to continue Bustant.

It is a Custom with the Sykes to exact Money under the Pretence of Curao; the Meaning of which is to defray the Expence of Sacrifices to their Deities. Sabiter Cawn has settled on giving them Fifty thousand Rupees, One Elephant, and Five Horses on this Account, but any other Terms he may have in consequence made with them, are not yet known. They asked more of him at first, but he excused himself by saying, he had at present no Country in his Possession, and was unable to pay it. The Sikes have demanded Four or Five Lacks from the King.—He has not hitherto made any Adjustment with them, and is preparing for the Defence of Delhy. It is said the Sykes are come at the Instigation of Abdut Ahut Cawn, but he denies it to the King.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Rajegyr Gaut,
opposite to Konnoje, 7 May 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Res^t at the C^t of the Nabob of Owd.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla, dated the last of Suffa, 29th April.

After the usual Form of Address;—

I sometime ago addressed your Excellency, requesting the Payment of the Money due to the Company, to which you returned for Answer, that you had not any Money with you, but that you had sent Sied Merteza Cawn to Fyzabad, to bring Money from thence, and that on his Return the whole Sum should be discharged.

I accordingly informed the Council of your Excellency's Promise, and assured them, that immediately on the Arrival of the said Cawn from Fyzabad, I should receive the whole Sum due to the Company. Sied Meer Murtegrur Cawn is now arrived, and I learn from him, that the Company's Money will be paid in Fifteen or Twenty Days. This fills me with the utmost Astonishment, as I cannot contradict the Information which I have already given to the Council, because it is uncustomary for the English Chiefs to write first one Thing and then another. It is impossible to express to your Excellency the strict Injunctions which I continually receive from the Council to collect immediately the Whole of what is due to the Company. I am therefore under the Necessity of representing to your Excellency, that it is not in my Power to make any further Delay in the Collection of this Money.

It is advisable that your Excellency pay this Money with all possible Expedition. Your Excellency will consider all these Representations which I make to you, as proceeding solely from my Attachment to you, out of Respect to the Friendship subsisting between your Excellency and the English Government, and from the Attachment which I personally bear to you. I have not fully informed you of the Instructions which the Council have given me on this Subject; but I find that I have no other Resource; my Duty to my Employers will lay me under the Necessity of hiding no Part of them from you.

§ (" (a) Copy of a Letter from the same to the same, dated the 1st of Rubbee ul Awel, or 30th of April.

" It appears, by the Accounts, that there is a Balance of Rupees 15,48,804 10 3 from your Excellency to the Company, on Account of the Forty Lacks stipulated, and of the Arrears due to the Troops.

" Out of this Sum, your Excellency informs me, you have paid 2,10,000 Rupees to Colonel Gailliez. I have this Day written to him on this Subject, and shall soon receive his Answer.

" This is the Day on which your Excellency promised to discharge Eight Lacks of Rupees. To this Time the whole Amount of what I have received is something more than Seven Lacks of Rupees, in Goods. Your Excellency informed me, that the Remainder should be shortly discharged.—Although your Excellency has given me the fullest Assurances of the immediate Payment of this Money, yet the Officers of your Government have not complied therewith. I Yesterday addressed you on this Subject, but have not yet been honoured with an Answer.

" As I daily receive the strictest Injunctions from the Governor and Council, not to consent to a Moment's Delay, but to collect it immediately, and dispatch it, I think it necessary to inform your Excellency of their Orders, and to request that you will give me an Answer, whether you will discharge it To-day or To-morrow; or, at all Events, if there is to be any Delay, that you will write me a clear and determinate Answer to this Address, that I may forward it to the Governor and Council: As it is not in my Power, in consequence of the Orders sent me by the Governor and Council, to consent to any Delay, it is advisable that your Excellency should either discharge the Money, or give a clear and positive Answer.

" From the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah to Mr. Bristow.

" I have received your Letter, and understand the Contents. I comprehend what you write

“ concerning the Sums due to the Company. The Affair is this : I have paid you the Allowance
 “ for the Troops for One Month, and also near Eight Lacks of Rupees out of the Fifteen Lacks.
 “ God willing, the Whole of the Balance due to the Company, exclusive of the Allowance of One
 “ Month and a Half to the Troops, shall be paid you by the Day after To-morrow. Of this you
 “ may be assured. I am anxious for the Discharge of this Money, and shall not be in any Manner
 “ negligent for that Purpose.”) §

The Board approve the Measures which Mr. Bristow has taken in respect to the Sums due from the Nabob on Account of the Subsidy, &c. and of the Remonstrance made to him on that Head.

§ (“ (a) Resolved, That the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.”) §

Reply to Mr.
Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your several Letters of the 24th and 30th ult. and 7th instant.

§ (“ (b) We approve entirely of the Measures which you took with the Nabob for the Recovery
 “ of the Sums due from him, and desire you will continue your Remonstrances to him on the
 “ Subject of the Arrears of Subsidy, and insist upon the punctual and regular Payment of it for
 “ the future in the exact Terms of the Treaty.

“ As to the rest, we deem it unnecessary to give you any further Directions, until such Time as
 “ we are informed of the Result of your first Overture to the Nabob on the Subject of the new
 “ Treaty.”) §

We have no Objection to Mr. Thomas remaining with the Nabob while it is agreeable to himself, and the Health of the latter shall require it; but we enjoin you to caution him against interfering, directly or indirectly, in any political Matters; and to forbid his holding any Communication with the Nabob or his Officers on Matters between him and this Government.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 J. Clavering,
 Geo. Monson,
 Rich^d Barwell,
 P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXVI.

Book 7. Page 2337.

Extract of a Consultation of the 31st May 1775.

Fort William, 31st May 1775.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieut. General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis,

Received the following Letter from the Resident at the Nabob's Court.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Resident at
Owde.

My last was dated the 7th instant.

• See in Orig. Finding all my Endeavours to urge the Nabob immediately to pay the Balance due to the Honble. Company in full ineffectual, I was induced * for this Consideration, and that the Season was so far advanced, to commence my Negotiations without further Delay. I first solicited his Excellency to dismiss all the Foreigners in his Service as the Preliminary to the new Treaty. He returned me a similar Answer to that I reported to the Honble. Board in my Address of the 20th of March, about the supplying him with Guns and Muskets.—He farther observed to me, your

(a) Vide supra, Page 1849.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

taking no Notice of his Propofal on this Head, was a Slight to the Friendship fubfifting between the Company and him; and to difmifs the Europeans now, was diftreffing him much. I faid, it could hardly be thought fo whilst he remained in Alliance with the Englifh, as their Troops had attended on his late Father at Times of real Danger or Neceffity, and would do the fame for him.—But all I represented in this Style proving without Effect, on the 12th inftant I particularly explained the Honble. Board's Orders, when he ftill adhered to the Condition of the Guns and Muskets. I therefore, on the 13th in the Morning, intimated to him that I defired he would confider of it till Night, and if I had not then a favourable Answer, I was authorized to request of Colonel Gailliez to withdraw the Brigade into the Company's Territories.

Upon this His Excellency confulted with the principal Pertons of his Durbar for the greater Part of the Morning. The Refult was a Message to me, through Murteza Cawn, complying with my Request, without any Condition of the Guns and Muskets, to which I declared I, on my Part, could not fay any Thing, though I knew you would go great Lengths to oblige his Excellency.

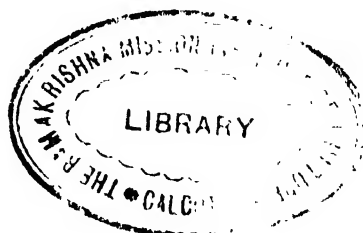
I begged to have the Nabob give his Consent in Writing. It was faid to be unnecessary, after the Meafure had been once acceded to in this friendly Way. I obferved that I entertained no Diftruff by defiring it to be fettled in this Manner; but I looked upon it to be a neceffary Form, as it might be proper to fpecify certain Points which were not fo eafy to be retained by Memory; in particular, 'A fixed Time for the Departure of the Foreigners, otherways they would urge various Excufes of fettling their private Affairs, or defignedly postpone the Adjustment of their Accounts with the Nabob himfelf.' Murteza Cawn at laft promifed to procure a Letter to me from the Nabob, and deliver it the next Morning, when all Points would be fettled to my Satisfaction, upon the Condition, that immediately on the Receipt of it, I fhould make the Nabob acquainted with the Terms of the new Treaty. I answered, the Difmiffion of the Europeans, and the Payment of the Money, were all that retarded me from concluding it.

This Converfation paffed on the 13th inftant; and I received an Excufe from Murteza Cawn early the next Morning, that I fhould have the Letter as the Day before Yefterday; but hearing from good Authority, that it was the Nabob's Intention to evade giving an Answer for Ten or Twelve Days, when he purpofes to fet off, according to his prefent Plan, for Fyzabad; I, for this Reafon, infifted upon his rejecting or confenting to my Propofal by Night, but he did neither; and I waited upon him the next Day, and told him that I had a Letter ready to fend to Colonel Gailliez, to withdraw the Brigade, if he did not comply within One Hour. He then faid, my chief Objection was againft the French, and he would difmifs all the Foreigners of that Nation, and give up the Point of the Guns and Muskets. I declined to receive his Consent upon thefe Terms, becaufe any Frenchman might call himfelf a Dutchman, or of what Nation he pleafed, and contradicting him would avail little. I left his Excellency in this Refolution at 12 o'Clock in the Morning, and by 11, Murteza Cawn waited on me in the Name of the Nabob, agreeing to difmifs Europeans of all Nations in his Service, relying on your Friendship for the Matter of the Guns and Muskets. In the Evening I had this Promife confirmed to me in a Letter from the Nabob himfelf, fixing the Time for their leaving his Dominions to One Month and a Half: But he delivered me this Letter upon the Condition I have above mentioned, that I immediately prefented the Propofals for the new Treaty to him; at the fame Time, both in his Language and Behaviour, expreffing the utmoft Anxiety to be made acquainted with them. He even went fo far as to infift upon my receiving his Letter with one Hand, and giving him the Propofals with the other.

It has fortunately correfponded entirely with the Orders of the Honble. Board, to have had the Nabob request to know the Terms of the Treaty in this urgent Manner. To-day I again waited on him, and humbly defired to know when his Excellency would be at Leisure to give his Answer to my Propofals, and how far he approved of them. He faid, every Thing was agreeable to him, except the Articles relative to the Ceffion of Benares, and the Increase of Subfidy, which he pretends not to underftand. I explained them very fully to him, and he did not fhew the leaft Difatisfaction; on the contrary, in the frequent Interviews I have lately had with him, it was apparent the Subject of the Treaty engroffed his whole Thoughts. § (a) "He had the greateft Apprehenfions of the Refolutions the Honble. Board might take particularly with refpect to his Brothers, whom it feems were mentioned in the late Vizier's Will; that is, "he recommended them to the Countenance and Protection of the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla for fome competent Provision."

In my Interview To-day, the Nabob appeared quite eafy in his Mind; and after fome Converfation, talked of an Alternative in the room of Benares, but did not fay what. I tried to convince him of the Propriety of the Increase of Subfidy, and quoted Inftances where a Brigade had been paid during his late Father's Time, at the Rate of Three Lacks Four thoufand Rupees a Month, and he, out of Juftice, could not difpute allowing whatever Sum was the Expence of it. He promifed to confider every Matter well, and To-morrow Morning fend Murteza Cawn to me to explain his Sentiments. I herewith enclofe a Copy of my Representation on this Subject,

(a) Vide fupra, Page 1848-9.



and a Draft of the new Treaty. In that to be transmitted hereafter for the Approbation of the Honble. Board, in case the Terms are acceded to, there may be some Variation, as this was drawn up but the very Day on which it was presented, owing to my Apprehensions that the Nabob might obtain Information of the Intentions of the Honble. Board. I purpose inserting any farther Articles that may evidently tend to the Interests of the Company, particularly the delivering over Binaries without Incumbrances of Tuncaws, or Demands of any Kind.

I have not been so punctual as I ought in my Correspondence with the Honble. Board for some Days past, but I hope to meet with their Excuse for this Neglect, as my Time and Attention have been constantly taken up with this Negociation. If I do meet with Success, of which I have now some Hopes, I shall not impute it so much to my own Assiduity, as to the Style of the Letters written by the Governor General in my Behalf to the Nabob, mentioning the Extent of the Trust you are pleased to repose in me. Permit me to return my humble Thanks to the Honble. Board, for this high Mark of their Confidence.

Rajegyr Gaut, opposite to Konooje,
17th May 1775.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Ordered, that the Inclosure be sent to be translated.

The Nabob's
Vakeel returns
to Fyzabad.

The Governor General acquaints the Board, that Raja Govind Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla, has informed him, that he means to depart immediately from Calcutta and to return to his Court. The Governor further informs the Board, that he has appointed this Evening for the Rajah to take his Leave.

Agreed, that Mr. Bristow be advised of this as follows :

To the Resi-
dent at Owde.

Sir,
We have received your Letter of the 17th instant.
This is only to inform you, that Raja Govind Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla, has signified to the Governor General his Intention of departing from Calcutta immediately, on his Return to the Nabob's Court, and that he was appointed to take his Leave this Evening.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXVII.

Book 11. Page 2.

Extract of a Consultation of the 6th June 1775.

Fort William, 6th June 1775.

Secret Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis,

Mr. Bristow's
Representa-
tion to the
Nabob for a
new Treaty.

[The Persian Translator sends in the following Translation of the Letter enclosed in Mr. Bristow's last Letter, received and entered in Consultation 31 ult^o.

Copy of a Representation delivered to the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, on the 5th of Rubbee ul Auwrel (16th May), from Mr. Bristow, enclosed in that Gentleman's Letter to the Board, dated 17th May 1775. (a)]

The illustrious English Chiefs considering your Excellency as the Successor to the deceased Nabob, and as their Friend, are earnestly desirous of establishing a cordial Union with you; but

(a) Vide supra, Page 50.

as the Conditions of the Engagements contracted with the late Nabob were adapted to that Period, and respected him only, and were of course dissolved on his Decease, if your Excellency is desirous of the Friendship and Assistance of the English Company, and reflect maturely on the advantageous Fruits which will accrue therefrom, and of the Losses sustained by the Company from the Absence of the Brigade at so great a Distance from the Provinces, you will consent to the forming of a new Treaty on such Terms as may compensate to them for these Losses. The late Nabob, in consequence of a satisfactory Treaty entered into with the English Chiefs, by the Assistance of their victorious Arms, obtained Possession of the whole Rohilla Country. As Rohilcund is at so great a Distance from the Provinces, and they do not conceive the Assistance of English Forces to be at present necessary for its Defence, they decline sending any Part of their Army there, and as the Conquest of Duab was conducted without the Advice or Association of the English Chiefs, who would not at that Time have consented to afford the late Nabob their Assistance for that Purpose, they do not consider themselves as under any Obligation to protect that Country, nor shall they be anxious for that Purpose. The illustrious English Chiefs are ready on all Occasions to afford your Excellency their Assistance for the Protection of the Subah of Oud, and also for the Defence of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, till such Time as the Company's Pleasure respecting the Treaty concluded at Benares on the 19th of Jummadre Assanee 1187 (7th of September 1773) is known. On every Occasion, where, by the Aid of the English Arms, you become victorious, and bring any Affair to a Conclusion, your Excellency will undoubtedly make a Stipulation to the Company adequate to the Services you have received from their Assistance, as it cannot be expected that they should labour in your Affairs without deriving any Advantage therefrom. If your Excellency is desirous of the Assistance of the English Arms for the Protection of the Subah of Oud, I hope that having maturely weighed the Difficulties attending on such Services, which are dreadful, you will enter into such Engagements as may be thought adequate thereto.

[It occurs to me, that if your Excellency would grant the Company the Revenue and perpetual Jurisdiction of Rajah Chite Sing's Zemindarry, on Condition of their protecting the Countries of Oud, Corah, and Illahabad, as specified above, and encrease the Sum formerly stipulated for the Pay of the English Troops, the English Chiefs would possibly consent thereto. The resigning them to small a District, from which your Excellency derives so little Advantage, and where your Authority is so limited, in Comparison of your other Dominions, is a Matter of no Consequence to you.] (a)

It is advisable that your Excellency should conciliate the Affections of the illustrious English Chiefs, whose Friendship and steady Attachment to you is not to be equalled; this will greatly conduce to your Interest and Advantage, for by giving up this trifling District, your other important Dominions will be effectually secured. The Sum stipulated by the late Nabob, at the Time of the Commencement of the Expedition against the Rohillas, for the Pay of the English Forces, is not sufficient to defray their unavoidable Expences. Your Excellency will consider whether it is just that these People who exerted themselves with the utmost Degree of Assiduity, and submitted to the greatest Fatigues to fulfil the Duty of Alliance, and executed the most important Affairs, should be distressed and reduced to Beggary to supply their unavoidable Expences.

[I have drawn up the Articles, which now occur to me, in the Form of a Draft of a Treaty, which I now send your Excellency; and such as I do not at present recollect, when they occur to me, I will represent to you, and at the Time of concluding the Treaty betwixt your Excellency and the English Chiefs, I will insert them therein.]

Draft of the proposed Treaty.

Whereas the sincerest Friendship and firmest Union subsisted between the late Nabob Vizier ul Mammaluck Asoph Jah Soujah ul Mulk, the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, and the Honourable East India Company; and as the Nabob Asoph ud Dowlah Tahyau Khan Bahadre Huzzubber Jung is the immediate Heir to all the Dominions of the said Nabob deceased, the Nabob Asoph ud Dowlah and the Nabob Amad ud Dowlah, Mr. Warren Hastings Bahadre Jelladur Jung, President and Governor, and the other Members of the Council of Calcutta, in the Name and on the Part of the English Company, do engage, on their respective Parts, to observe the following Articles: (b)]

ARTICLE I.

A perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union shall be established between the said Nabob and the Honble. English Company, so that the said contracting Powers shall give the greatest Attention to the Preservation of this Friendship, and shall not permit their respective Subjects on either Side to commit Hostilities for any Cause or under any Pretence whatever, and every Thing shall be carefully avoided which might prejudice the Union now established.

(a) Vide supra, Page 50.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

ARTICLE II.

The Honble. English Company engaged to put the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah in Possession of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, and to establish his Authority over the whole Rohillah Country; in Compensation for which Services, the said Nabob stipulated to pay the Sum of 50 Lacks, on Account of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad; 40 Lacks, on Condition of their establishing his Authority over the Rohillah Country, and also to defray the Charges of a Brigade to assist him in the Expedition. The Honble. English Company have faithfully and compleatly fulfilled their Part of the Treaty. The Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah Jahyan Khan Huzzubbez Jung, the Heir to the deceased Nabob, and Possessor of all his Dominions, engages to fulfil every Treaty and Condition entered into by the late Nabob with the English Company, concerning the Possession of Corah and Illahabad, and the Conquest of the Rohilla Country, and to pay the just Amount of the Sums now due on the afore-mentioned Accounts, and whatever may hereafter become due, agreeable to the Engagements contracted by the late Nabob.

He also further engages to pay whatever Balances may appear due to the Company from the late Nabob, on an Adjustment of the Accounts between them.

ARTICLE III.

His Excellency engages never to protect, entertain, or receive Cossim Ally Cawn, who was formerly Subadar of Bengal, or Sumroo, the Assassin of the English, within his Dominions, and that, if he ever has it in his Power, he will, in regard to his Friendship with the English, seize and deliver them up to the Company; and further, that he will not, under any Pretence whatever, retain about him Europeans of any Denomination or Country, without the Approbation of the Company; and that he will prevent any Europeans of whatever Nation entering his Dominions, without a Perwannah from the Company, and will expel such as are already arrived there, and will immediately dismiss all the Europeans employed in his Service, and will not hereafter take any Europeans into his Service: He also further engages, in Consideration of the Friendship between him and the English, to deliver up to the Company all Europeans who have already deserted, or may, in future, desert from them into his Country.

ARTICLE IV.

In case the Dominions of the said Nabob shall, at any Time, be attacked, the Honble. English Company engage to assist him with a Part, or the Whole of their Forces, according to the Exigency of his Affairs, and so far as may be consistent with their own Security, for the Defence of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, until the Company's Pleasure, respecting the Treaty concluded at Benaris on the 19th of Jumma-dee Aflanee 1178 Hijree, or 7th of September 1773, is known. And they further engage to be ready at all Times, and on all Occasions, to protect the Soubahdary of Oud.

ARTICLE V.

[The said Nabob engages to grant the Revenues and perpetual Jurisdiction of Rajah Chite Sing's Zemindary to the English Company, on Condition of their protecting his Country as afore-mentioned. (a)]

ARTICLE VI.

The Nabob engages for the Services which he shall receive from the Honble. English Company, that when he summons English Troops to his Assistance, he will settle the Sum of for the monthly Pay of One Brigade. A Brigade consists of Two Battalions of Europeans, or One Regiment One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys. When the English Forces leave the Company's Bounds in consequence of a Summons from the said Nabob, from that Day till their Return into the Provinces, their Expences are to be paid by the said Nabob, according to the Rate stipulated: And to prevent any Difficulty in adjusting the Accounts of the Pay of the Troops, the said Nabob shall make up the Difference between the Value of the Moorhedabad and Fyzabad Siccas, the latter of which are per Cent. worse than the former.

ARTICLE VII.

In case the said Nabob shall at any Time desire Assistance from the Company, for the Defence of his other Dominions, exclusive of those afore-mentioned, he shall stipulate to pay to the Company a Sum adequate to the Trouble they take, and Assistance they afford him.

[Read a Letter from Mr. Bristow, as follows:

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

My last Address was dated the 17th instant, since when my Attention has been taken up in urging the Proposals for the new Treaty.

The Nabob did this Day give me a verbal Answer, that he acquiesced in them all, and would To-morrow finally settle every Article to my Satisfaction. (b)]

(a) Vide supra, Page 50.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

Notwithstanding this Assurance, I by no Means think the Proposals agreed to until they are signed, as I understand the Nabob purposes to make many on his Part:—A Promise for the Assistance of the English Troops in case of an Invasion of Rohilcund and the Doab, I know to be one. On its being mentioned to me, I answered, you might, in consequence of the Readiness his Excellency had shewn to acquiesce with your Terms, be induced to comply, upon the Condition that some Allowance proportioned to the Danger and Service be granted to the Company.

I have told the Nabob I am willing to receive all his Proposals immediately; such as I am authorized to admit shall be inserted in the Treaty, and the rest forwarded to the Honble. Board to determine on.

Rajgyz-gaut, opposite to Rorméje,
19th May 1775.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Brislow.

[Received a further Letter and Inclosures from Mr. Brislow, the Resident at the Court of Oude.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board last on the 19th instant.

Having finally settled the proposed Treaty between the Nabob Afsup-up-Dowlah and the Honourable Company, I herewith enclose the Copy of it in the Persian Language, and a Translation in English; the Original I did not chuse to trust by the Dawk, for fear of Accidents. (a)]

If the Honble. Board shall approve of what I have done, I hope to be favoured with two Drafts of the Treaty, ratified in Form, that I may deliver One to his Excellency, and receive another in Return, as also cancel those signed by the Nabob and myself on your Behalf.

* I humbly submit my Conduct to the Honble. Board, in agreeing to the Sum of Fifty thousand Rupees a Month for the Encrease of Subsidy, as Murtelzet Cawn repeatedly observed to me, Benares, &c. now ceded to the Company, instead of Twenty-two Lacks might be estimated at Fifty per Ann. it being rented the Difference between these Two Sums under its real Value. To transfer such a Revenue to the English, and at the same Time consent to an Increase of Subsidy for defending Owde only, for in Fact the Stipulation in regard to Corah and Illahabad could hardly be considered binding, when Letters from the Court of Directors might arrive the very Day after the signing of the Treaty, and leave the Company at Liberty to require new Terms for this Service. He for a long Time, in the Name of the Nabob, therefore, positively rejected this Article; but after much Persuasion I convinced him of the Propriety of it, and as the Honble. Board did not fix a Sum, and the Juncture was favourable for concluding every Point, I thought it prudent to accept what was offered.*

The Third Article, relative to the King, I wished much to leave out, but the Nabob insisted upon it, because he said he had entered into strict Alliance with the English by complying with every Thing they requested of him, and they must do him some few Services in Return.

His Intention is to use the Influence of the English (from whom a single Letter is thought to suffice) in obtaining the Vizerut. This Matter I humbly submit to the Consideration of the Honble. Board. I must observe though, respecting the Nabob's Policy in the present Instance, that it is erroneous; for the Name of Nudjiff Cawn ought to have been inserted instead of the King's, which avails little, as the real Power is not centered in him but in the other.

The Nabob wished much to have the Company agree never to intercede in Favour of his Brothers, or any of the Servants of his Government: He urged on this Head, that his Authority was not yet thoroughly established, and he ought to prevent his refractory Subjects from entertaining any Hopes of Protection from the Company: And the Reason he gave about his Brothers, was the Trouble Soujah Dowlah had received by Mahomed Cooley Cawn's having had too much Power entrusted to him, and the same might happen with respect to them, for their Relationship was of so close a Degree, as not to admit of their having an Influence independant of him. I declined this Article upon the † Pleas of its being dishonourable to his Excellency to give such a public Mark of his Jealousy of his Brothers, who would in consequence be disgusted at it, as it in Fact expresses a Doubt of their Attachment, and of the Alliance of the English, who could hardly be induced to solicit any Thing in their Behalf to his Excellency's Prejudice: I advised him by all Means to drop this Request, for he had nothing to fear from his Brothers; and besides this, the mentioning it was at any Rate useless, because the first Article of the Treaty, if he considered it attentively, might be thought to mean every Thing he could wish on this Head.

‡ [The Nabob objected to my inserting any Thing concerning the Money Engagements of the Company with the late Vizier in the Treaty, upon the Pretence, that it (the Treaty) related only to what was to be perpetual. Such Matters as were only temporary and personal ought to be confirmed in separate Papers of Agreement. In this Light too he was pleased to consider the delivering over Benares without Incumbrances of Tuncaws, &c. The Copies of the Agreements in Persian, and the Translations in English, I herewith enclose. That relative to the Money will

(a) Vide supra, Page 50.

* The above Paragraph, though extremely obscure, is so in the Original.

be returned on his Excellency's performing it. The other, relative to Benares, shall be sent along with the Treaty, by any Mode of Conveyance which the Honourable Board may be pleased to point out.

Together with the Treaty, I received Perwannahs from the Nabob to Rajah Chyte Sing, the Cutwal, and the Daroga of the Mint at Benares, directing them to deliver over their separate Trusts to the Company at the stipulated Time. I have enclosed the original Perwannas by this Night's Dawk to Mr. Motte, desiring him and the other Parties to acknowledge the Receipt of them.] (a)

The Nabob would willingly have engaged to assist the Company with his Troops in any Part of their Dominions, but I did not chuse to accept his Proposals, because he wanted to have them paid an equal Subsidy with that he allowed to the Company. I observed to him the Expence of a Regiment of Europeans trebled that for the same Number of Troops in his Service; besides at the best his Sepoys were so ill disciplined, that he could not in any Respect put the Subsidy for any Body of them even upon a Footing with ours. I tried to sound his Excellency how he might like to have, on such Occasions, English Officers appointed to his Battalions; but I could not get him to give any Answer on this Head.

During the Course of the Negotiation, I was repeatedly asked, if the Company would ever send their Troops to defend the Doab and Rohilcund. In Answer I always referred to the last Article of the Treaty, and I declined entering into any Engagements about it, judging it to be contrary to your Intentions.

I have the Honour, &c.

Camp opposite to Konnage,
22d May 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of Oud.

His Excellency purposed to set off for Fyzabad as To-day, but has postponed it till To-morrow, and declares his Intention of returning in Eight Days.

Having therefore so little Time to prepare the Translations and Papers in, I hope any Incorrectness will meet with the Excuse of the Honble. Board.

(Signed) J. Bristow.

Translation of the proposed Articles of the Treaty with the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah.

[The Nabob Auffuf-ut-Dowlah, Icajaa Cawn, Behadre Hozebbur Jung, on the one Part, and the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council of Fort William, for and in the Name of the English East India Company, on the other Part, agree to the following Articles. (b)]

* Sic in Orig.

First. That universal Peace, firm Friendship, and * perpet' Union, shall for ever be established between the Nabob Auffuf-ut-Dowlah and the English East India Company. The contracting Powers, with a View of maintaining this reciprocal Friendship in the future, shall not, for any Cause or under any Pretence, encourage the Riots, and the Inhabitants of their Soubahs, in committing Hostilities and Disturbances, and every Thing shall be avoided by the said Powers which might occasion them. Their Friends and Enemies are mutual. And any Person who shall run away, and take Refuge in the Country of one of the said Parties, shall be given up to the other, and no Assistance afforded him.

Second. The aforesaid Nabob engages never to entertain or receive in his Dominions Cossimally Cawn, the former Soubahdar of Bengal, and Sumro, the Murderer of the English; even in case of his getting them into his Hands, he will, out of Friendship, make them Prisoners, and deliver them up to the English Company. He also engages not for any Cause or under any Pretence to entertain Europeans of any Nation in his Service, without the Consent of the English Company; that he will prevent, oppose, and send back such as offer to come into, pass through, or remain, or shall now be in his Dominions, without the Perwannah of the English Company. The Europeans of every Nation in the Service of the said Nabob are hereby dismissed, and now, and in the future, he engages never to entertain the said Europeans, and to deliver up to the English Company such of their Servants who have deserted, or may desert, in case of his apprehending them.

Third. If the King should write any Thing relative to the Affairs of the Nabob Auffuf-ut-Dowlah, to the English Serdars, they will attend to the Satisfaction, Advantage, and Inclination of the said Nabob, and not consent to what the King may say or write. In like Manner, if the King should write to the Nabob Auffuf-ut-Dowlah, relative to the Affairs of the English Serdars, he will attend to their Satisfaction, Advantage, and Inclination, and not consent to what he may say or write.

Fourth. The Countries of Corah and Allahabad shall always, and for ever, remain in the Possession of the Nabob Auffuf ut Dowlah, on the same Footing as the Soubah of Owd, and they shall, on no Account in the future, be disturbed by the English, nor will they ever request a

(a) Vide supra, Page 51.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

Dom or Derrum, or any Thing from the said Countries. The English Serdars engage to defend the Soubah of Oude at all Times, and Corah and Allahabad, until the Pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known.

[Fifth. The said Nabob, for the Defence of his Country, as above specified, declares, that he has given up, of his own free Will and Accord, unto the English Company, all the Districts dependent on Rajah Cheyt Sing, together with the Land and Water Duties, and the Sovereignty of the said Districts, in Perpetuity. That the English Company shall, after One Month and a Half from the Date of this Treaty, take upon them the Sovereignty and Possession of the Districts under Rajah Cheyt Sing, as hereunder specified; viz.

Sirkar Benares — The Districts of Juanpore.

Sirkar Chumar — Bijchpore Bahdow.

Suktessequen — Mullbols Kaws.

The Sirkah Gawzypore.

The Pergunnah of Seckunderpore Jeride Shaay, Abad, Toppa Surchehur, &c. as formerly, the Mint and Cutwally of Benares. (a)]

Sixth. The Nabob Auffup-ut-Dowlah, for the Aid and Assistance of the English Troops when stationed with him, shall pay Monthly from the Date of this Treaty, for the Charges of a Brigade, the Sum of Two Lacks Sixty thousand Owd Sicca Rupees of the 16th Year, agreeable to the present Currency. If in future this Currency should be abolished, the Decrease or Increase of Batta shall be mutually given and received by the Parties. The Particulars of a Brigade are, viz. Two Battalions or One Regiment of Europeans, One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys.

The aforesaid Nabob shall, whenever the English Troops pass the Boundaries of the Company's Provinces at his Request, pay the stipulated Sum monthly from that Time until their Return to the aforesaid Boundaries.

Seventh. If the aforesaid Nabob shall ever require the Aid and Assistance of the English Company for the Defence of any other of his Countries besides those above specified, he will fix something for the Company proportioned to the Service.

The English Company, and all the English Serdars, engage to perform whatever Articles are now mutually settled, and in the future, during the Life of the Nabob Auffup-ut Dowlah, they will never vary or depart from them. They will not in any Respect or Manner make Requests of any Thing new contrary to the Tenor of this Treaty.

The Parties mutually swear, according to their respective Faiths, to abide by these Engagements, dated the 20th of Rubby-ut-Ewul 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21st of May 1775.

A true Translation.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

[Compared with an attested Copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact Translation, except that the Word Bahdow, in the List of Districts, was omitted, which I have inserted.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
Acting P^a T^r.

Translation of an Agreement under the Seal of his Excellency the Nabob Auffup ul Dowlah.

In case of any Persons having any Demands, or having received Tuncaws, on Rajah Cheyt Sing, or on the Districts under him, agreeable to my Orders, such Demands * Tuncaws do not * Sic in Orig. depend on the said Rajah, or on the said Districts, but are due from myself.

The Possession and Sovereignty in Perpetuity of the said Districts under the said Rajah, without Incumbrances, Delay, Dues, Debts, Tuncaws, &c. I wholly give up to the English Company, at the Expiration of One Month and a Half.

Dated the 20th of Rubby ul Ewnt, 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21st of May 1775.

A true Translation.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Compared with an attested Copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact Translation.] (b) .

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly.
P^a T^r.

(a) Vide supra, Page 51.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

§ (“ (a) Translation of an Agreement under the Seal of his Excellency the Nabob Asoph ul
 “ Dowlah.
 “ The Balance due to the English Company, on Account the Countries of Corah and Alla-
 “ habad, Rohilcund, and the Tuncawn for the Troops, according to the Engagements of the late
 “ Nabob Sujah-ul-Dowlah, shall be paid to them as it becomes due without any Dispute.”) §

Dated the 20th of Ruby ul Ewut 1189 of the Hegira,
 or the 21st of May 1775.

A true Translation.

(Signed) John Bristow,
 Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Compared with an attested Copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact Trans-
 lation.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
 Acting Pⁿ Tr.

Considered the proposed Articles for a Treaty of Alliance with the Nabob Asoph ul
 Dowlah.

Treaties con-
 cluded.

Approved the 1st Article.

Ditto the 2d.
 Ditto the 3d.
 Ditto the 4th.
 Ditto the 5th.
 Ditto the 6th.
 Ditto the 7th.

Ordered, that the Treaty be compared with the Persian Copy, and if it be found exact, that Two
 fair Copies be engrossed in Form for the Seal of the Company and Signature of this Board, to be
 forwarded to Mr. Bristow, that he may obtain the same Testimonies on the Part of the Nabob,
 and return one of them.

Approved the Two other Engagements, taken by Mr. Bristow from the Nabob.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 26.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letter inclosing Copies of the Treaty proposed to be entered into by
 the Company with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and of the separate Engagements executed by him:
 We entirely approve of every Article in the Treaty, and the Negotiation of it: We have ordered
 two fair Copies to be immediately engrossed in Form, which we shall transmit to you as soon as
 possible with our Signature, and the Seal of the Company affixed to each, that you may obtain
 the Seal and Signature of the Nabob in like Manner, and return one of them to us.

In the mean Time, however, you will directly make known to the Nabob our Acceptance of
 this Treaty.

In ratifying a Treaty so highly honourable and advantageous to the Company as that which
 you have had the Honour of concluding with the Nabob, we cannot, in Justice to your distin-
 guished Zeal and Assiduity in the Course of this important Negotiation, omit expressing to you
 the highest Approbation of your Conduct, and returning you our Thanks for the Service you have
 rendered to the Company: The Terms you have obtained are so compleat and satisfactory that
 they equal our warmest Expectations, and you may be assured that we shall not fail to represent
 the Whole of your Conduct, since your Appointment, to the Honble. Court of Directors in that
 favourable Light in which it appears to us, and in which we do not doubt it will be received by
 the Company.

As a farther Mark of our Approbation, we have agreed to order a Bond to be made out in
 your Favour for One Lack of Rupees, bearing Interest at 5 ^p * from the 21st May, being the
 Date of the Signature of the Treaty, subject however to the final Approval of the Honble. Court
 of Directors, to whom we shall recommend it as a just Reward of your Services.

We understand the Sixth Article of the Treaty to give the Company a Right to the Payment of
 the Subsidy in Siccas of the present Currency of Owde, or in pure Silver to the same Amount,
 whether the Standard be hereafter altered, or Payment made in any other Species of Rupees.
 You will therefore adjust all future Accounts with the Nabob in this Manner, observing that this
 Instruction is not in any Manner to obstruct the Exchange of the Ratification of the Treaty, or to
 engage you in a Dispute with the Nabob; because if he should make any Objections to this
 Mode of Adjustment, we desire you will receive the Payment agreeable to the Manner which he
 may propose, and report the same to us for our Determination.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1856.

We have advised Colonel Gailliez of the Treaty entered into, and directed him to canton the troops if he has not already done it. We judge it necessary, at the same Time, to caution you not admitting any Part of the Charges of this Measure to be brought into the Company's accounts; indeed, as the Expence of Cantonments has hitherto always been paid by the late Nabob, we have no Doubt that the present Nabob will readily agree to it.

Fort William,
6th June 1775.

We are, &c.

Resolved, That the following Directions be sent to Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Gailliez, commanding the Second Brigade.

To Colonel
Gailliez.

Sir,

We are to advise you of our having concluded a new Treaty with the Nabob Atoph ul Dowla, in which it is stipulated, that the Company's Troops shall assist him as long as he may require them within the Provinces of Owde, Corah, and Illahabad, for which he has engaged to pay the monthly Subsidy of 260,000 Sicca Rupees of the present Currency of Owde, to commence from the 21st ult. being the Day on which the Treaty was dated.

Whatever Military Services the Nabob shall require to be performed by the Brigade, within the Boundaries of the above Provinces, you will execute in the best and most effectual Manner. We think it necessary however to recommend it to you to keep the Troops as much together as possible, and to avoid sending out any Detachments from them.

We hope that you have already begun to canton the Brigade, in consequence of the Instructions with which you are furnished; but if you should not, we direct that you prepare the Cantonments immediately on Receipt of this Letter, observing that the whole Expence will be paid as heretofore by the Nabob, and that no Charge is to accrue to the Company on that Account. Mr. Bristow has been directed to apply to the Nabob on this Head.

Fort William,
6th June 1775.

We are, &c.

The Governor General recommends that the Amazon Snow be sent to Europe under the Command of Captain Ford, with the utmost Dispatch, to carry Advice of the Conclusion of the Treaty with the Nabob Atoph ul Dowla, and that the Company's Packets now on Board the Northumberland be transferred from that Ship on Board the Amazon, and transmitted by her to the Court of Directors.

Agreed, That the Amazon be immediately got in Readiness to proceed accordingly, and that the Master Attendant be directed to report when she can be prepared for the Purpose.

Amazon to be
sent to Europe.

Warren Hastings,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXXVIII.

Book 11. Page 331.

Extract of a Consultation of the 26th of June 1775.

Fort William, the 26th June 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ " (a) Received the following Letter from the Resident at the Court of Oude, dated Rajgyr Gaut, opposite to Konnoje, the 8th June 1773.

" To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. in Council.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I wrote last on the 2d instant, and have to acknowledge the Honble. Board's Letter of the 22d ultimo.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1850.

[15 X]

" I here-

" I herewith inclose the Invoice of Treasure, dispatched under Charge of Lieut. George Wright, amounting to R^s 5,82,879 9.—I have also desired Mr. Motti to send by the same Conveyance, Two Lacks of Rupees received from Rajah Chyte Sing, being in Part of the Tuncau due, until it was returned to me by that Gentleman. Besides the above Sums, there are about Eighty thousand Rupees now in my Possession; and Colonel Gailliez having called on me for Seven Lacks Twenty thousand Rupees, for the Expence of the Brigade, I have paid near Five Lacks, and hope to supply the Rest in a few Days. I shall in Course furnish the Honourable Board with a separate Statement of my Payments on this Head. Herewith the Honble. Board will receive an Account of the Subsidy, up to the 30th June (instant), with a Balance of Awd Sicca Rupees 11,38,913 8, in Favour of the Company. I likewise wished to furnish a general Account of the Company's Engagements with his Excellency; but as the Honourable Board's Letter of the 10th April last mentions, that there will be hereafter a Claim made on the Nabob for Difference of Batta, I feared I should be liable to Errors; the very Rupees received by me being many of them the same Specie on which this Batta has arisen, and the Bullion I have dispatched is estimated according to its Value in this Country, and therefore out of my Power to judge how it will turn out in coining at the Presidency. But to give the Honble. Board a general Idea of the Balance, I take it in the following Manner, viz.

" Due on Account the Subsidy	—	—	—	11,38,913 8
" Balance for the Reduction of the Rohilla Country and the Cession of Corah				
" and Illahabad, agreeable to Col. Primrose Gailliez's Account of the 21st				
" March last	—	—	—	22,26,971 2
" A Tuncau or Draft on Rajah Chyte Sing, refused Payment by the said				
" Rajah	—	—	—	6,00,000 0
				<hr/>
				39,65,884 10
" Deduct Estimates, Sum received by me, which must be				
" determined on the settling of the Batta, including the				
" Payment to Col. Gailliez, and what I have remitted to				
" the Presidency	—	—	—	11,50,000 0
" Received by Mr. Motte	—	—	—	2,00,000 0
" A further estimated Sum, Balance of the Rents of the				
" Rajah of Benares, until he shall give over Charge of				
" his Districts to the Company	—	—	—	2,00,000 0
				<hr/>
				15,50,000 0
" Balance including the 15 Lacks, the last Dividend of the Treaty of				
" Benares, due on the 7th September next	—	—	—	24,15,884 10
				<hr/>

" When I received the Instructions of the Honble. Board to be positive in my Demands on the Nabob for the Discharge of the Sums due to the Company, I used my Endeavours to effect it; and I hope that as the Proposals for the Treaty are acceded to, my conforming to the Satisfaction of the Nabob, where the Payment of the Balance is secure, but only procrastinated for a short Time, will meet with Approbation. It is upon these Grounds that I have consented to receive the Balance of the Rents due from Rajah Chyte Sing, which I will get paid in Account with the Nabob; whenever the State of his Excellency's Affairs will admit of my urging him for farther Sums, I shall be sure to do it; and I hope it will not be long first, as from the Money granted him by the Begum, and some Sums lately collected by Murtehzeah Cawn, I believe his Excellency will shortly have Money in his Treasury.")

The Nabob Yesterday determined on cantoning his own Army, and remaining himself at Lucknow during the Rains, and has issued the necessary Orders to furnish Materials and Artificers for building the Soldiers Barracks on the Spot where they are now incamped. His Excellency deliberated for a long Time, whether or not he should send the Brigade down the Country during the Rains, in order to save the Expence of the Subsidy, but fearing lest the Honble. Board should be displeased at his adopting this Measure at so late a Period of the Season, when the March of the Troops would be attended with every Difficulty and Inconvenience, he therefore resolved to keep it.

As I shall now be separated from the Brigade, and constantly have Treasure under my Charge, be sometimes obliged to receive Sums at Fyzabad, and have Occasion to make frequent Dispatches both to * Comp and to the Presidency. I have therefore applied to Colonel Gailliez for the necessary Guard for the Protection of it, as well as for that of my Person and Papers, recommending Lieutenant Peter Connellan for the Officer. I hope my Application will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Ordered, that the Invoice be sent to the Treasury, and the Account entered after this Consultation.

Rajcgyr

Rajegyr Gaut, opposite to Konnoje, the 10th June 1775.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board on the 8th instant.

When the Nabob went to Fyzabad, Murtehze Cawn was dispatched to Shah Jelimpore, in order to levy an arbitrary Taxation of Seven Lacks from the Riials and Inhabitants of that Place, Part of which is collected, and Sizanwuls are left to realize the Remainder. During his Absence, Ellije Cawn's Agents were urgent in soliciting the Nabob to receive him into Favour upon such a Footing, that he might return without any Danger from the Opposition and Jealousy of Murtehze Cawn. They succeeded, as the Nabob has been persuaded to enter into a Treaty never to take away his Life or Property, or disgrace him, so long as he shall remain firm in his Obedience. The Influence of the English Government is of such infinite Weight in all Transactions, that Princes, as well as Individuals rest assured of the just Execution of their Engagements when guaranteed by us. I before informed the Honble. Board that Ellige Cawn, though repeatedly invited and pressed to return by his own Sovereign, never would confide in his Promises, unless the English should give him their Sanction. He has had the Address to manage this Point, even so far as concerns the Nabob, by his making it a particular Request of me to write Ellige Cawn, encouraging him to return upon the Faith of the above-mentioned Treaty. It was from no Arguments or Means privately used by me, that the Nabob adopted this Measure. What I have done was solely at his Request, though he was instigated to make it by the Management of Ellije Cawn's Agents. The Letter I wrote was dictated by the Nabob himself, a Copy of it, together with the Treaty (the Original to be given by me to Ellige Cawn, on his Return, in Presence of his Excellency) I herewith inclose. The Motives I acted upon were, that the English, as the Nabob's Allies, were obliged to use their utmost Endeavours to strengthen and support his Government. The Honble. Board likewise were pleased to direct me to temporize between these Two Ministers, and I now believe that their Jealousies will, at all Times, make them both equally anxious to obtain the Countenance of the English Government, and, of Course, attentive to its Interests.

Resident at
Oud, Appre-
hension of
Elich Cawn.

Murtehze Cawn, on his Return, was very much surprized to find what had been done. He told Ellige Cawn's principal Agent that he had been too precipitate; that there was no Occasion to have introduced the Name of the English, and disapproved of the whole Proceeding; but it was too late, for the Letter had been dispatched. I hope the Part I have acted will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Mahomed Elich Cawn, dated the 7th of Rubba Assanu, or June.

I have exerted myself so effectually in your Favour with the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, as to procure a Coulnamma from him, that if you continue to shew Fidelity, Obedience, and a Desire of giving Satisfaction to him, by the Blessing of God, your Life, Fortune, and Honour shall remain unhurt, and shall even increase daily, nor will he attend to the Representations of evil minded Men against you without their being examined and proved; but it is at the Nabob's Option either to confirm you in or dismiss you from your Offices, he will either confirm or dismiss you, as is most agreeable to him. I have interested myself in this Affair; you may come with the greatest Confidence and Security. But should you withdraw your Fidelity and Obedience to the Nabob, I am no longer your Mediator, nor have any Thing to do in the Affair. The Nabob will act as he thinks most expedient, it will not depend on me. I enclose you a Copy of the Coulnamana, under the Seal of the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, for your Information; the Original is in my Possession.

Coulnamma from the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah to Mahomed Elich Cawn.

As the Insinuations of evil minded Persons have raised Suspensions in your Breast with respect to myself and Mukter ul Dowlah, Syed Murteza Cawn, Bahader Hubut Jung, that you are not inclined to come near us, I therefore now declare upon Oath, before God and his Prophet, and the Five Holy Saints, that you may come to our Presence with the greatest Confidence and Security. By the Blessing of God, nothing injurious shall happen to your Life, Honour, Reputation, or Property: You shall always have Admittance to the Presence, and we will assent to no Suggestions of your Enemies without their being first examined and proved. But with respect to continuing you in or dismissing you from your Office, I am the Master. If you continue to serve us obediently, and with full Submission to our Will, we will entrust you with such Affairs as we may find convenient, and when you *deviate yourself with Fidelity and Attachment, and an entire Submission towards us, Syed Murteza Cawn, and every other Minister and Servant, will cultivate Friendship with you. You shall be of no Party or Faction against us.

* See in Orig.

We

We will be at Enmity with every Person who may so conspire against us. This is written by Way of Contract.

(No Signature at the End)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXXIX.

Book 589. Page 1519.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th March 1775.

Fort William, 20th March 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I advised the Honourable Board of my Arrival at this Place on the 4th instant; since then I received a Letter from her Excellency Buhhoo Begum, the Widow of the late Vizier, acquainting me that she heard I was appointed to reside with the Nabob on the Part of the Company, and hoped the same Friendship which had subsisted with her Husband would be continued with her Son; that as she no longer reaped any Satisfaction in the Enjoyments of this World, she was desirous of carrying herself the Body of the late Vizier to the Tomb of Hussun and Hossein, near Buffora, there to be interred: She also requested Information of me respecting the best Mode of effecting this Purpose; whether by Land or Water; if the latter, she would trouble me to write to the Honble. Board to beg their Assistance in procuring her a Conveyance.

I returned for Answer to her Excellency, that as she was famed for her Wisdom and Understanding, I thought her going would give great Affliction to the Inhabitants of this Country, and her Son, who might expect much Assistance in his Government from her good Advice; at the same Time, I told her, if she persisted in her Intentions, to go by Land was almost impracticable, but I dared to say the Honble. Board would on timely Notice at the proper Season of the Year, have a Ship and every Necessary prepared to accommodate her Excellency with the utmost Convenience.

In regard to the Friendship which had subsisted between the Honble. Company and the late Vizier, and the Continuance of it with the present Nabob, I informed her Excellency, that the Part the Company had taken in seating him upon the Musnud, was an Indication of their good Intentions, also my appointing was meant for the Benefit and Convenience of the Nabob equally with those of the Company.

Her Excellency, upon the Receipt of my Answer, let me know by a verbal Message, that she persisted in her Resolution of going, and therefore particularly requested of me to write the Circumstances to the Honble. Board, and forward a Letter from her on these Subjects to the Governor General, which I have accordingly done.

The 6th March 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) " John Bristow,
Resident at the Nabob of Oud's Court.

Colonel
Galliez.
Strange Re-
port.

Received the two following Letters from Colonel Galliez.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I did myself the Honour to address you on the 25th ultimo; a Duplicate accompanies this. Conformable to your Instructions of the 6th February, I have represented to the Nabob, that he cannot shew his Attachment to the English Nation more effectually, than by dismissing the Foreigners.

reigners now in his Service, and he desires me to acquaint you, that he would willingly part with every one of them, but as many are employed in the Direction of his Artillery, and as he has no Natives in his Service capable to take that Charge upon them, the Dismission of these Europeans would distress him highly; yet, to shew his Attachment to the English Nation, he will immediately part with all of them, if you will grant him a few Officers to take this Charge: He desires me to assure you he has no Attachment to those Foreigners, and that were it not for the above Circumstances, he would not retain one Man contrary to your Wish; he further desires me to acquaint you, that before he left Fyzabad, he gave Monsieur Gentil his Dismission, who was to depart from thence in a few Days after.

I have also informed the Nabob, agreeable to your Letter of the 10th ultimo, that you have thought proper to recal the Officers who were permitted by the late Administration to be employed in the Service of his Father, as you apprehend their Services now can be of no Use. He expressed himself on this Occasion much concerned at your depriving him of the Services of these Officers, and desired to entreat you to permit them to remain with him, for which Purpose he has himself addressed you in a Letter which I have this Day transmitted to the Governor General.

I have signified your Orders to Captains Brooke and Stewart, Lieutenants Lane, Bruce, and Marshall, and Ensign Jackson, and they have accordingly left the Nabob's Army, and proceeded to join their Corps.

I shall, without Loss of Time, signify your Orders to those British Subjects now residing in these Parts without your special Permission, and shall take particular Care they are immediately observed.

Agreeably to your Directions of the 12th ultimo, I shall transmit as soon as possible an exact State of the Sums received from the late Vizier on account of the monthly Subsidy for the Troops, with an Account of what is now due.

A Report has lately been spread, which, although I give no Credit to it myself, I think it my Duty to acquaint you with.

Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham, some Days before he left Cawnpore to return with his Detachment to the Brigade, was informed by a Zemindar that there was a Plan formed by the present Nabob, his Mother, and Elich Cawn, to destroy the English Troops at Mindy Gaut, and this was to be put in Execution in a few Days; the Zemindar also informed him that this Intelligence had come from one Mahomed Eead, who resides at Corah, and is related to Elich Cawn. The Zemindar at the same Time desired Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham to conceal his Name, because he should suffer were it known he had made the Discovery. Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham immediately acquainted me with the Circumstance.

Although I could not believe in such a Story, yet I thought proper to take the Opportunity, when the Nabob was expressing himself to me his Unhappiness in having so many Enemies, to acquaint him I was convinced of it, as I had heard a Report much to his Prejudice, which I doubted not he was innocent of. I then acquainted him of what I had heard; and he immediately, without being disconcerted, or shewing Sign of Alarm, informed me this Report was well known to him, but that he had flattered himself I should not have heard of it; that it was propagated by his Enemies with a View to cause a Breach betwixt him and the English Nation, as they were sensible while he was supported by you, they could not accomplish their Aim; he said he would have informed me of it himself, but was afraid to give me any Cause of Alarm.

(a) "He further told me, that although it would astonish me, yet he must with Regret own, that his Mother is at present his inveterate Enemy; that she has with Elich Cawn urged every Means to distress him, and that the above Story was propagated by them for that Purpose. He would not hesitate, he says, to make an immediate Example of some of these Conspirators, but is anxious to have himself securely fixed in his Dominions, before he takes any Steps of that Nature. Elich Cawn has so long had the Management of his Father's Affairs, that it will require some Time before he can obtain from him a proper Account of his Finances. He is therefore under the Necessity for the present of suffering these Injuries, until he finds himself in a Situation to resent them, without Danger of Commotion or Hurt to his Finances, as Elich Cawn has secretly in his Possession large Sums of his Father's Revenues." §

From many Proofs, I am well convinced the Nabob entertains no Thoughts of such an imprudent Attempt, and the Circumstance of Time when this Report must have been first propagated, together with his, as yet, unsettled Situation, confirms me in this Opinion. 1st. This Report was spread within too short a Space of Time after the Vizier's Death to allow the Nabob to have concerted such a Plan; the late Vizier's Temper was so well known, to suppose it was formed previous to his Death. 2dly. The small Body of Troops he has in their Province, rendered it utterly impossible to imagine he would attempt such a Scheme with them. And 3dly. His Troops remaining in the Stations as I mentioned in my Address, and where they still continue, make it Part a Doubt with me, that this Report has arose as he has represented it. There is a

(a) Vide supra, Page 1852.

Circumstance which came immediately under my Observation at Lucknow, which is a very convincing Proof. On his Arrival at that Place, he gave to a large Body of Matchlockmen, called the Najib Pultan, Tuncaws on different Purgunnais for their Arrears of Pay, and dismissed them, as is usual on such Occasions, with some Months Leave of Absence; and at that Time he informed me, it was his Intention to dismiss that Body of Troops entirely.

At the Time the above Report was spread, it was said also, that the Nabob's Troops were removing down from the Rohilla Country. On enquiring, I found it to be without Foundation. However, I took an Opportunity to mention to the Nabob, as a Piece of Advice, that at this Juncture he ought to be particularly attentive to that Country, for that, without Doubt, from that Quarter he might expect the First Alarm; that while the English Troops were in the Province of Oude, he needed not to be under any Apprehensions there, and that he ought therefore to continue his Troops in this present Stations. He expressed his Obligations for the Advice, and assured me he would not move any Part of them without my Approbation.

Elich Cawn set out for Delhi some Days ago. The King had proposed to the Nabob to send Nigif Cawn and Abdula Cawn to settle the Terms on which he would grant the Vizierate; but he declined the Proposal, and ordered Elich Cawn to Delhi, to transact this Business, judging it an happy Expedient to free himself of Elich Cawn at this present Juncture.

Whatever may be the Case, whether this Report has Foundation or not, it shall be my particular Attention to observe the Views of the Nabob, and the several Powers about, and to take all necessary Precaution to be upon my Guard with the Troops, without giving Cause to the Nabob to think I am distrustful of him.

I arrived at the Army this Day; and the Nabob has encamped about Two Miles distant from the Brigade. I shall use my Endeavours to search further into this Report, and hope to be able to advise you fully thereof.

I am, &c.

Camp at Mindy Gaut,
the 3d March 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to inclose you a Duplicate of my last Address.

I have used every Endeavour to search into the Foundation of the Report of which I informed you in my last, and I do not find that there is any Cause to suspect that the Nabob entertained Thoughts of that Nature.

I am now to inform you, that I have received from the Nabob Asoph at Dowlah, since he left Fyzabad, the Sum of Three Lacks of Rupees, with a Tuncaw on Rajah Cheyt Sing, for (6) Six Lacks more; the remaining Six Lacks due, on Account of the Rohilla Country, I expect to receive.

Camp at Mindy Gaut,
the 6th March 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Colonel Monson acquaints the Board, that on Saturday last he received Information from Camp, which he thinks of sufficient Consequence to deserve the Attention of this Board; he therefore takes the Liberty of laying it before them, that they may proceed in such Manner to ascertain the Allegations as they shall think proper.

March 20th, 1775.

Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham was sent above Five Weeks ago with Two Battalions to Cawn-pore; sometime after his Arrival One Rajah Deriows Sing, who farms a large District in the Korah Province, came to him and informed him that a Conspiracy was set on Foot in the Court of the young Nabob for cutting off the English Brigade; and that the Manner proposed to carry the Design into Execution was,—The Marattas were to be invited to cross the Ganges at Ramgaut, and attack the late conquered Country of the Rohillahs; that the Nabob himself would come and join our Camp with a large Part of his Army, and remain there till he should receive the News of the Marratta Invasion, when he would require the Assistance of our Brigade to march with him to drive them out; that if his Request was complied with, the Brigade would, by his marching in the Rear, be put between the Two Armies; our Supplies of all Kinds, when we drew near the Enemy, be cut off; and then we should be attacked both in Front and Rear. Being questioned by the Colonel how he came to the Knowledge of what he now related, Desiqw Sing proceeded, and said—The Cutwall of Korah and Ellibz Cawn, the Nabob's Dewan, keeps Two Sisters; that the latter had wrote to the Cutwall upon the Subject, disclosing the Plot and Manner of its Execution; and that the Cutwall had communicated the same to him in Confidence, adding that his Obligations to the English were such as would now permit him to keep their impending Danger a Secret.

Colonel Tottingham, astonished at what he heard, desired the Rajah to consider of the infallible Ruin that must necessarily follow himself and Family, what he now affirmed should prove a Falshood of his own Invention, which he must be sensible would soon be discovered

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replied,

replied, that he knew very well the Predicament in which he stood, but that he was clear in what he had related; that he was determined to hazard all upon the Information he had given, and declared he would stand or fall by the English.—The Colonel then desired him to withdraw, and be ready at a Call; then summoned the Two Captains which were with him—laid his Intelligence before them, and produced the Rajah—when he again repeated his Information, and persisted in every Circumstance. Being questioned as to the Reasons for this extraordinary Proceeding on the Part of the Nabob, he said that the Reason assigned for it was, Colonel Galliez compelling the Nabob to displace the new Minister he had made, and to restore Ellich Cawn to that Office; but that particular Offence was taken at the Manner of doing it, for that the Colonel had carried the new Dewan to be brought to the Durbar, and there, in Presence of the Nabob himself, Ellich Cawn, and many others of the Court, obliged him to be put off his Khilaut or Drefs with which he had been invested by the Nabob, and throw it on the Floor, the most humiliating Disgrace ever inflicted upon any Servant by the Eastern Princes; that thereupon the young Nabob flew to his Mother, and with a Flood of Tears informed her of the Indignity which had been put upon him, vowing that if some Method of Revenge was not hit upon he would poison himself, for that he neither could or would survive it.

The Begum instantly fired, and decreed the Death of Ellich Cawn; but of this he presently receives Intelligence—repairs to the Palace—throws himself at the Feet of his Master, and with Assurances of inviolable Attachment and Fidelity, and the most pressing Offers of Service, he soon softened the Begum and her Son, who were perfectly reconciled upon his planning the Destruction of our Brigade in the Manner already related. Here the Rajah concluded his Information, and the Colonel dispatched instantly an Account of it to Colonel Galliez at Lucknow. A Day or Two after he received Orders to return to Camp with his Detachment.

Raja Deriow Sing only remained behind to secure his Family and Effects, and is now in our Camp.

I have seen the Man, and he appears to me to be neither a Fool or Lunatic: The Story he relates we own is almost incredible, yet we know that all Conspiracies are in their Nature dark and intricate, and have generally succeeded by their being unexpected. Appearances are against the Nabob, for the Troops stationed at Berelli are withdrawn and on their March towards us. Elletz Cawn is gone to Delhi. We have certain Accounts that the Marrattas, at the Invitation of the King, are in full March towards that Capital.

The Nabob is arrived in our Camp with Colonel Galliez, accompanied by Ten Battalions, a large Body of Horse, and Forty Pieces of Cannon, Four of which are Eighteen Pounders delivered to his Father by us last Year at Bessouly; and he has taken up his Ground in our Rear, between us and the River. I have rode through and through his Camp, which he has formed into a Half Moon, the Two Horns touching the Waters Edge, and the Circle fronting our Rear.

Ordered, That a Copy of Colonel Monson's Information be immediately made, and transmitted to Mr. Bristow, the Resident at the Court of Atoph ul Dowla, to enquire into the Truth of it; and that Extracts of such Parts of it as relates to Colonel Galliez's Conduct be sent to him, that he may reply to it.

Agreed, That the following Letter be wrote to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the Receipts of your Letters of the 4th and 6th instant. We observe what you write on the Subject of the Begum's Resolution to proceed to Bussora with her late Husband's Corps. We can have no Objection to the Step if she is determined upon it, but you will represent to her that at present there is no Possibility of carrying it into Execution from this Port, as in this Season of the Year the Winds contrary to that Voyage prevail at Sea, but that in the Month of September next they will become favourable; and if she still persists in her Resolution, she may then have the Opportunity she wishes for; and we shall be happy in affording every Assistance in our Power towards forwarding her Intentions, and proceeding for her Accommodations suitable to her Rank and Circumstances.

We transmit you inclosed the Copy of some Information which we have received concerning the Designs and Conduct of the present Nabob of Owde, and desire that you enquire carefully into the Truth of them, and if upon such Inquiry you have Reason to believe that such Part of the Information as regards Colonel Galliez's Conduct be true, you are to demand an Audience of the Nabob for the Purpose of disavowing his (Colonel Galliez's) Proceedings, and to declare at the same Time on our Part, that we shall highly resent such an Outrage to his Authority.

We are, Sir, &c.

Agreed also, that a Letter be written in the following Terms to Colonel Galliez.

To Colonel Primrose Galliez, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 3d and 6th instant. The Intelligence conveyed in the former is of so alarming a Nature, that although we cannot give any Credit to it, it becomes us

to act on the Occasion with such a Degree of Caution, as may serve to frustrate the Design were it to be attempted: For this Reason, having received a Description of the Camp occupied by the Brigade at Mindigaut, which we think in a dangerous Situation, we deem it necessary to transmit it to you, and recommend it to your attentive Considerations. If you find that the Camp answer the Description, and that it is liable to the Effects which are to be apprehended from it, or to any Distress for Provisions or Forage, we direct that you instantly remove the Army to some more safe and independant Situation.

We also send you an Extract of some Intelligence which we have received relative to the Conduct of the Nabob of Oude, in which you are included as having been deeply concerned, and require that you send us proper Information of the Truth or Falshoods of these Reports.

Fort William,
21st March 1775.

We are, &c.

Mr. Barwell thinks proper to enter the following Remarks on this Letter.

I have signed the Letter to Colonel Galliez, but as I do not think the English Camp in a dangerous Situation, I desire my Opinion may appear on the Records. By the Description of the two Encampments, the Nabob's Troops occupy the Space between the River and the English, of course the English are on the external Side of the Crescent, with an open Country before them, and the Nabob's Troops hemmed in by the River, and our Forces; if any Disadvantage or Danger is to be apprehended, it proceeds entirely from the Vicinity of the Camps; no Argument, therefore, can be drawn from this Circumstance to the Prejudice of the Nabob's Intentions.

(Signed) R. Barwell.

The Governor General thinks it necessary to declare his particular Opinion on the Report before the Board, approving entirely of the Measures resolved on, he therefore delivers it as follows:

I think it dangerous to suffer so alarming a Report to be conveyed to the Court of Directors, without some instant Examination of the Truth or Probability of it. From the Circumstances of the Report, it appears, that Mahmud Elich Cawn has been violently protected and countenanced by a most extraordinary Interposition of Authority in Colonel Galliez; but it appears from all Colonel Galliez Letters, that he has taken a Part directly hostile against Mahmud Elich Cawn, mentioning him in their different Letters as a Person suspected by the Nabob of Disaffection, without adding any Opinion of his own to controvert it.

I have daily received Advices of the public Occurrences in Camp in the ordinary Newspapers, and in verbal Reports of Persons from whom I have generally received very true Informations. Had such an Outrage been committed on the Nabob's Minister, as is represented, I think it could hardly have escaped public Notice, Information, or being communicated to me, but I have not had the least Intimation of such an Event.

With respect to the Conspiracy, although the Character of the new Nabob might justify any Suspicions of him, yet I cannot conceive, that even with the greatest Depravity of Mind he could form a Design of this Kind, from which he could not possibly reap the smallest Advantage, and which, if detected or unsuccessful, must be his certain Ruin.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
George Monson,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXC.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXVIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCI.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXXXV.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXCII.

Book 11. Page 594.

Extract of a Consultation of the 24th July 1775.

Fort William, the 24th July 1775.

“ At a Council ; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Read the following Three Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Lucknow, the 30th June 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble.
 Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote last on the 21st instant, and have since received the Honble. Board's Letter of the 12th. I in consequence this Day waited on his Excellency, and in Form presented him with the Ratification of the new Treaty on the Part of the Honble. Board, when he received it in the most friendly Manner, testifying his entire Satisfaction, and ordered a general Discharge of his Artillery to be made on the Occasion. Mr. Bristow,
Three Letters.

I herewith enclose the new Treaty, and have the Honour to be,

With the greatest Respect, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Lucknow, the 4th of July 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble.
 Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

By my former Letters the Honble. Board will be informed of the State of the War between the Rajpoots and Jauts and Nudjif Cawn, and the great Distress these Powers were reduced to from the Want of Money, which has alternately made them ready to solicit the Nabob Aufful Dowla for his Alliance and Assistance. The Honble. Board are also already informed of the Advances Nudjiff Cawn had made, and the Manner in which they were received, in consequence of which the Correspondence between these Two Princes broke off. I am now to state the Circumstances which have since occurred relative to the Rajpoots and Jauts.

Notwithstanding the Appearance of Friendship that was preserved between the Nabob Aufful Dowla and Nudjif Cawn, yet the Jealousy entertained by the former of the latter never made him really wish to see his Enterprizes crowned with Success, and he therefore on frivolous Pretences took the first Opportunity of making a Breach with him. Immediately after this had happened, the Nabob used his utmost Endeavours to obtain the Confidence of the Rajpoots and Jauts by privately giving them Hopes of Assistance, and by advising them not to be precipitate in concluding a Peace. The Event was an Offer of Three Treaties of Alliance on the Part of Noot Sing, Runjut Sing, and the Rajpoot Chiefs, Copies of which the Nabob favoured me with, and I now enclose from N^o 1 to 3.

His Excellency also shewed me his original Correspondence on this Occasion ; Copies of which I would forward, but I think them unnecessary, as the Contents are only Matter of Compliment, and what I have above expressed, together with the Thanks of the Jauts and Rajpoots for the Recall of his Troops, at the Time their Assistance would have been most useful to Nudjif Cawn. The Particulars of this latter Circumstance, the Honble. Board are informed of in my Letter of the 2d ult.

On the Nabob's favouring me with these Papers, he did me the Honour to consult me about the Part he should act, until the Pleasure of the Honble. Board was known ; and as his Excellency has been pleased to express his Satisfaction with the Advice I gave him on this Occasion, I hope, likewise, that the Plan in consequence adopted will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board ; but in order fully to explain the Motives of my Conduct, I must previously state

state the present Situation of his Excellency's Affairs, and that of the other Powers concerned in this Negotiation.

§ (a) "When I have informed the Honble. Board of the Rajpoots assembling an Army of "Forty and Fifty thousand Men, it must be observed, that not a Fourth Part of them are to be "considered as regular disciplined Soldiers, or constantly maintained at a fixed Pay, but collected together by the different Zemindars and Rajahs, as the Emergency of the Service may require. Each Zemindar or Rajah respectively commands his own Corps, and has his separate Encampment; and over the Whole there is a General, whose Power is rather to controul "than to command. The principal Rajah is Perty Sing, a Minor of about 12 Years of Age, "who resides at Joynegur; and as the Command of the Army, and Authority in Civil Matters, "were formerly hereditary in his Family, Hoshally Ram Bohra is appointed General in his Behalf. This Prince's Ancestors had entire Possession of the Countries now held by the Rajpoots; "but by disposing of large Governments to Individuals, they, in the Course of Time, became "independent, and at present do little more than just acknowledge his Superiority, and when it "may promote their general Views, unite in opposing the common Enemy; but at other Times, "are inattentive to his Authority, and subject to intestine Divisions. The Troops under each "Rajah, &c. are, in Miniature, formed in the same Way as the general Body. The Land-holders "and petty Zemindars hold their Possessions upon the Condition of maintaining a certain Number of Men in case of War, and these Men are most of them brought from the Plow, without ever having been accustomed to Military Service."

There are Regulations also made to supply the Funds of each Corps from their own Districts, but by being temporary, they are what the People are unaccustomed to, and therefore require those who have Influence to enforce the Payment. The Zemindars are alone able to do it, and they, for the greater Part, join the Army. It must therefore appear almost impossible to collect these Funds with the least Regularity, and of Course, the same to keep their Forces together for any Length of Time; for, besides the Reasons I have above assigned, there are many to be urged on the Loss and Detriment which must ensue by the Absence of the People from their Lands, and which immediately falls on those engaged on actual Service. The Rajpoot Army at present in the Field was first raised, and is now maintained in this Manner. They are inevitably much distressed for Money, and it is entirely their Interests to make Peace, especially as on the setting in of the Rains, a great Number of their Troops have deserted, and those who remain are much dispirited.

In regard to Nool Sing, he is reduced to a most desperate Situation, for after having lost all his Possessions, excepting the Town and Fort of Dike, and a few Miles round it, his Funds are exhausted, and his Troops discontented. Neither he nor the Rajpoots did intend to have held it out so long, but for the Hopes given them by the Nabob Auffuf ul Dowla on his Breach with Nudjif Cawn, and it is these Hopes which now keep them together.

Nudjif Cawn commenced the War by seizing Narnoot and Camao from the Rajpoots, which Countries, I understand, used to yield them a Revenue of about Twenty Lacks of Rupees a Year. As these Acquisitions were made by a small Body of Troops, and at a Time that Nudjif Cawn himself laboured under a severe Indisposition, the War was protracted to this Length, because it could not so well be conducted by his Serdars, amongst whom Jealousies subsisted, and the Want of a proper Subordination one to the other rendered it even dangerous to trust them together without his own Presence. Not meeting with immediate Success, and likewise being obliged to withdraw his Troops from the interior Parts of his Dominions, his Revenues of course failed, and he was reduced to the same Distress for the Support of the War as the Rajpoots and Jauts. Madec and Sumroe have repeatedly threatened to leave him, and made the best Advantage of his Situation to improve their own, by insinuating upon his granting them Lands and Phouzdarrys as Security for the Payment of their Arrears. For Instance, Madoc's original Agreement was for Thirty thousand Rupees a Month, which Nudjif Cawn being unable to pay, he bestowed the Purgunnah of Barry on him, yielding a Revenue of about Four Lacks, and afterwards on encreasing his Command to what it at present is, Four Battalions of Sepoys and Fifteen hundred Horse, he gave him additional Phouzdarrys to the Amount of Eight Lacks Fifty thousand Rupees, making altogether the Sum of Twelve Lacks Fifty thousand Rupees per Annum; besides which he receives Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees a Year from the Rajah of Buddergah. Sumroe holds the Kellaadary of Camao and Linds to about Eleven Lacks a Year. His Command is Four Battalions of Sepoys, and Two hundred Horse. The Country in Nudjif Cawn's Possession, including the Districts under Madoc and Sumroe, might, if in Peace, and well collected, yield above a Crore of Rupees per Annum; Twenty Lacks he has allotted to the King, and the rest he enjoys himself. From the first his Troops have been constantly kept many Months in Arrears, but still they are contented with his Service, because he himself submits to Hardships equally with them, and always listens to the Petition of the meanest Soldier, and partly by Persuasion, partly by Force, keeps them attached to him. By the best Information I can collect, Nudjif is generally considered as a Man of Courage and Enterprize, but in other Respects he

(a) Vide supra, Page 2052.

possesses moderate Abilities, is nothing of the Financier, and no deep Politician. His granting Phouzdarras to Madoc and Sumroe is a Proof of the latter, as he ought to have submitted to any Exigencies sooner than have acquiesced in this Manner; for these Men are now no longer dependent on him, but we are to expect that they will in future be always making new Requests, and use Compulsion where Solicitation fails. One Circumstance in Nudjif Cawn's Favour is, that they bear one another a most inveterate Hatred.

§ (" (a) In regard to the Nabob Affuf ul Dowlah, in the Commencement of this Negotiation, " his real Intentions were to obtain the Company's Acquiescence in the Alliances of the Jauts " and Rajpoots, and also procure their Guarantee of the Doab and Rohilcund, by which he would " have imagined himself to have been secured from the Intrigues of his own People, or the Inva- " sion of a foreign Enemy, to guard against both of which, a Brigade stationed in either of those " Provinces is thought sufficient. Having thus got the Company's Protection, he would judge " himself at Liberty to follow his earnest Desire of gaining new Acquisitions, and therefore purposed " to foment the Divisions between the Powers at War, until he had reduced them to so low a State, " that they would willingly come in to his Terms: His Views would then have been to conclude " the Peace, and demand the Country possessed in the Doab by Nudjif Cawn, situated to the " Northward of Fizogabad and Ferochabad, the Boundaries of his own Dominions, into which " Parts he intended to have previously sent a large Body of Troops by way of making a Diversion " in Favour of the Rajpoots and Jauts. This Plan was to have been executed after the Rains, " and as a preparatory Measure, his Excellency proposed to me to station a considerable Force on his " Frontiers, to be ready to make the Invasion immediately on the setting in of the dry Weather; " but this would not be attempted without the Guarantee from the Company, as the Nabob enter- " tains great Doubts of the Fidelity of his own Officers. There is the greatest Reason to distrust " them, for I have almost certain Intelligence that Arroopgyr protracts the War against the " Marattahs, purposely to create Excuses for not making Remittances of Revenue, by urging that " the Expences of the Troops stationed with him to the Number of Twenty thousand Horse and " Foot consume the Whole. It is also positively asserted, that he and Bussunt Ally Cawn, the " Eunuch, who is with him, and has Seven Battalions of the best Sepoys in the Nabob's Service " under his Command, have sworn to abide by each other's Fortunes; even to disobey the " Nabob's Orders when they may affect either their Lives or Fortunes, and so long as possible " evade his Commands to attend at the Presence. Arroopgyr's Fidelity to his Master is for every " Reason to be suspected: His Behaviour both before and after the Battle of Buxar was notorious, " and from his Cast alone we are to expect him to be prepossessed in Favour of the Marattahs, " and that he would ardently seize the first Opportunity of uniting with them, and throwing " off his Dependence. His Arms could not well fail of meeting with Success, as his Force " was so superior: I understand he has conquered Kelpy and Countries about it, as far as " Kouch, which used to yield a Revenue of about Eleven Lacks of Rupees to the former " Possessors.

" In the like Situation to Arroopgyr is Basheer Cawn, the Naib of the Province of Rohilcund, " who has, at least, Twenty-five thousand Men under his Command, and Collections to the " Amount of Sixty-eight Lacks of Rupees a Year. He is said to have entered into a private Treaty " with the Sikes. Basheer Cawn and Arroopgyr rent above a Third of the Nabob's Revenue, and " command near Half his Army; however, I by no Means consider either of them really formid- " able from any Military Experience or superior Abilities which they possess, as I am sure a vigorous " Exertion of Authority on the Part of the Nabob would at once stop their Defection. The " Causes of it proceed entirely from his Excellency's not observing any Regularity in the Transac- " tion of his Business with the Civil Officers of his Government, and also by submitting to all the " Demands his Troops have made on him in a tumultuous and mutinous Manner. It is now come " to those Lengths, that I have known it frequently happen for them to disobey the most positive " Orders, and as to Punishments, he dare not inflict them. On a particular Occasion, he directed " Two Battalions to march to Barrelli. They refused to go; upon which his Excellency went in " Person amongst them to bring them into Obedience; but finding all his Endeavours in vain, he " declared he would not have such Troops in his Service, and directed them, on the Spot, to lay " down their Arms and Accoutrements. They immediately complied; but, on having done it, they " spread themselves amongst the other Troops in Camp at the Time, represented to them the pecu- " liar Hardship of their Case of meeting with the Nabob's Displeasure for only acting as they ought; " that it was a common Cause; and if they did not adhere to each other, it would be their Fate to " meet with the same ill Usage hereafter. In less than Three Hours all the Rest, to the Number of " Nine Battalions of Sepoys, were under Arms, and requested their Dismissal likewise; but the " Nabob exerted himself in persuading them to continue in his Service, consenting, at the same " Time, to retain the other Two Battalions. With Difficulty, he also got them some Time after " to march to Barrelli. Notwithstanding what had passed, his Excellency, on having determined to " keep the Brigade, dismissed the above Nine Battalions, and Two others, as also other Troops, al- " together to the Number of Twenty thousand Men. Still his Discipline is as bad as ever; for on

(a) Vide supra, Page 1855.

" our Arrival at this Place, a Third Part of his Army requested his Permission to go and see their Families, and, on his Refusal, compelled him to grant it them.

" The Nabob's Affairs being in a Situation that it will require his utmost Care and Attention to secure his own Dominions, the forming, at such a Time, Plans of Conquest, appears impracticable, as well as weak.")

The Conduct too that he has observed since his Accession, in regard to Nudjif Cawn and the other Princes of Hindostan, has, by no Means, raised his Reputation. On the contrary, there are the greatest Doubts entertained of his adhering to his Engagements; and I should not have been surprised to find, if his Excellency had persisted in his Intentions of attempting to foment the Divisions between the Powers at War, that they would have disregarded him, and followed what is so evidently their own Interests in making a Peace without his Consent or Mediation. It would likewise be difficult for the Nabob to collect a sufficient Fund to answer the Expences that he must be at. He has urged to me on this Head, that he should be able to draw Supplies from the Enemy's Country. This too I should imagine to be impracticable, especially when we consider that the Doab is but a new Conquest in Nudjif Cawn's Hands, has lately been the Seat of War, and is much exhausted.

These Circumstances and Causes have been my Motives for advising the Nabob to mediate a Peace, it being a Point in which they will probably listen to him. He at first made his Breach with Nudjif Cawn an Objection, but said, if I would accommodate their Differences he would acknowledge it to be a Service done him. He further proposed for himself and me to write to the Rajpoot and Jaut Chiefs, and each send a Vacqueel with full Powers how to act.

In regard to the Rajpoot Chiefs, I declined to write to them, as they had not addressed me, and I thought it derogatory to the Company's Honour to solicit a Correspondence in their Behalf; but I added, if his Excellency could manage to get them to do it first, I should then have no Objection. He readily acquiesced, and engaged to bring it about. I excused myself from nominating a Vakeel, not having any Authority for it, nor did I think the Business such as required one on the Part of the Company, who were to interfere entirely by his Request, and without any Views of their own. I agreed so far in his Proposal as to write to Nudjif Cawn and Nool Sing, because I had had an Intercourse with them before; and in consequence of what passed on this Subject, the Nabob Murtehzeah Cawn and I have dispatched the following Letters, Copies of which the Honble. Board will herewith receive.

The Nabob, — N^o 4, To Pirty Sing.
5, To Hoshally Ram Bohro.
6, To Runjict Sing.
Murtehzeah Cawn, N^o 7, To Nool Sing.
Those I wrote were, N^o 8, To Nool Sing.
9, To Nudjif Cawn.

Murtehzeah Cawn, during the Course of this Negotiation, repeatedly urged the Number of Europeans in Nudjif Cawn's Service, as a Reason for our reducing his Power, and pressed me to solicit the Honble. Board to use their Influence in getting him to dismiss them, especially as the same Motives that actuated the Nabob to consent, ought to have equal Weight with Nudjif Cawn. I answered, that the Friendship and Connection between him and the Company, not being in any Respect to be compared with that which subsisted with the Nabob, I differed in Opinion from him; above all, as Nudjif Cawn might give some trivial Excuse for not complying, and it would be a Cause of Disgust.

The Nabob's Revenue I state at above Three Crore of Rupees a Year, and his standing Army at Ninety thousand Men. Considering his Excellency's Disposition, these Forces matter little; but in case of his Death, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, how far the Interests of the Company might suffer by this Power coming into the Hands of an able Prince. I was for this Reason doubtful if the Honble. Board would think it sound Policy to give the Nabob Encouragement to make new Acquisitions to the Ruin of Nudjif Cawn, the only Prince, who, from the Disgust and Jealousy subsisting between them, must in all Probability ever prove a Tool in the Hands of the English, should that good Understanding now preserved between him * and the Company be hereafter unfortunately interrupted. I also submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, whether Europeans, on the Footing they now are with Nudjif Cawn, are not rather of Service to the English, in making him formidable to the Nabob, without having sufficient Strength to overcome him. Seeing it in this Light, it may be right to take no Notice of their Continuance; but a strong Objection occurs in the Probability of an European War, when they would be active in setting Nudjif Cawn against us, and likewise many of them come with the same View to the Nabob's Court. I am convinced of this latter Circumstance, from an Instance which happened to me only Yesterday: One Prencuf, a Frenchman, was some Time ago stopped in his Way to Etawa, and brought to this Place; immediately on his Arrival he waited on me to procure him a *Pais* *fleur Chevalier* to Madec, and had by his Means got employed by the Rana of Goad, and had just left him with an Intention to try his Fortune in the Nabob's Service, or, in his own Phrase, " *Pour faire ses Reverences aux Messieurs les Anglois,*" as he heard the War had been declared between

between our Two Nations, and there would be an Opportunity for him to distinguish himself. I shall urgently solicit his Excellency to prevent the Europeans he now dismisses his Service from going up the Country. I have already been attentive to this Object, and had some stop, who attempted to pass, but it is impossible to do it effectually.

In my Conduct in the present Negotiation I have tried to be neutral, that the Honble. Board might draw the Line they shall please to observe, without being embarrassed by any Hopes I have given to either Party from the Company to be totally disregarded, especially in an Affair where the Nabob had himself asked my Advice, and promised to abide by it, which ever Way I gave it.

I hope the Style in which I have mentioned Murtehze Cawn, in my Letter to Nudjif Cawn and Nool Sing, will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board. My Reasons were the great Trust and Confidence placed in him by the Nabob, which have rather made him the Person with whom I have treated on most Occasions than with his Excellency himself. He has appointed him his Naib, with almost unlimited Authority to execute all Business, and to sign and issue Perwannahs in like Manner with himself. Murtehze Cawn has frequently pressed me to solicit the Honble. Board for their Countenance of him; when I have on such Occasions always intimated to him, that his exerting himself in preserving the good Understanding now subsisting between the Company and his Master, will be the sure Way to secure it, as well as his own Weight and Influence. I hope I shall be excused the Liberty I take in saying that he has latterly made it his Study to attend to the Inclinations of the Honble. Board, and is therefore deserving of their Notice. The Way in which he wishes for it to be shewn him, is to have the Governor General write him a Letter approving of his Attachment and Conduct to his Master and the English.

There are various Reports here of the Success of our Arms in Guzerate, and of our gaining many Victories, but no Particulars of the Situation of our Army. I cannot help mentioning a Piece of News that comes by the same Channel, which I heard only Yesterday, of a French Agent being arrived at and offering the Marattas any Number of Troops they might require, as they had a numerous Body just landed at the Isles of Mauritius.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

I forgot to mention that the Terms of the Peace now in Treaty are the Cession of Camao and Narnoot to the Rajpoots, who are to give in Lieu of them the Sum of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees and Runtumbore to Nudjif Cawn. Nool Sing demands Dike, and an Extent of Country round it to the Amount of Eleven or Twelve Lacks of Rupees a Year. Vaqueels have met, but hitherto come to no Explanation on any one Head.

(Signed) John Bristow.

Ordered, that the Inclosures in this Letter be entered after the Consultation.

Lucknow, 9th July 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board last on the 30th of June and 4th instant.

§ (" (a) Notwithstanding his Excellency has made me positive Promises, and is himself really desirous of discharging the Company's Demands on him, yet his Affairs are so circumstanced, that I find it impossible immediately to realize the Balance. I have therefore for some Time been considering of a Mode to remedy these Inconveniences, by the Nabob's appropriating the Revenues of certain Districts for the Payment of the Monthly Subsidy, which will otherways inevitably fall more and more in Arrear. As his Excellency can never be better inclined to comply with the Company's Requests than at present, I asked Murtehze Cawn how such a Proposal would be received, and he told me very favourably; but desired of me to wait a few Days before I spoke to the Nabob, as it was necessary to consider what Districts could be best allotted for this Purpose. None are so conveniently situated as those between this Place and the English Camp, both for expediting the Remittances to the Presidency, and the complying with the Demands of the Commanding Officers of the Brigade. I mean in this Plan though not to incumber the Company with any Charges of Collection, &c. but to have the neat Sums paid me, as they are at present, where it may be most convenient to receive them, and that on the Districts thus appropriated, his Excellency shall not grant Tuncaws in Favour of Individuals. I propose to continue my Endeavours to recover all other Monies due * the Company, and be the more urgent (so as not to offend his Excellency), as I see less Prospect of his accumulating a Fund now, than the First Day of my Arrival.") §

(a) Vide supra, Page 1856.

Mr. Motte has put in Charge of Lieutenant Geo. Wright, the Sum of Benares Gur Shohy Rupees Two Lacks, 1 B^a G. Sicca Rupees, 2,00,000, which he will accordingly deliver at the Presidency. Since my last Address to the Honble. Board, I have obtained a Payment of about Two Lack of Rupces from the Nabob.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

The above Letters having for more particular Consideration been circulated to the Members of the Board, the following Opinions were delivered upon them.

The Governor
General's Opin-
ion.

I think Mr. Bristow should be directed to maintain a strict Neutrality in the Nabob's Negotiations, avoiding every Appearance of Interference, but to recommend a Reconciliation between the Nabob and Nudjif Cawn. Their Union will be the best Security against the Power and future Designs of the Marattas. It is not likely ever to hurt the Interest or endanger the Safety of these Provinces. The Nabob wants personal Powers to make himself an Object of our Jealousy, and little is to be apprehended from his Successor, on whatsoever that Lot may fall, in the mutilated State of the Dominions of the Subahship of Owd, and the Drains which have been made, and will be yet made from its Finances. As to Nudjif Cawn, his Power depends solely on his personal Authority, and must fall with him.

I cannot approve of the proposed Assignment, or credit the Nabob's Pretensions of Inability to pay the small Remainder of his Debt to this Government. There are infinite Risks attending such Grants, even of Lands under the immediate Eye of Government, as has been formerly experienced in Bengal. They may not be realized in Years, and I do not esteem the Nabob's Life

• Sic in Orig. of * no long Duration. Mr. Bristow should persist in his Demand of ready Money.

(Signed) W. H.
R. B.

General Clavering's Opinion.

Mr. Bristow should be directed to compromise the Differences which have arisen between the Nabob and Nudjif Cawn by his good Offices only. Not the smallest Hope should be given to the Nabob that this Government will assist him beyond the Line of our Guarantee, but at the same Time that he holds this Language to the Nabob, he ought likewise to make Nudjif Cawn understand that the good Faith of this Government is pledged to protect the Nabob in the Possession of Owd, Corah, and Illahabad, and that it will be displeasing to us if he molests him anywhere else.

I do not approve the Acceptance of Tuncaws on any Part of the Nabob's Dominions; most probably the Revenues of them are already anticipated; besides Receivers must be appointed, who would make large Fortunes, ruin the Country, and protract the Payments to the Company. The best Method that I can recommend, would be to fix with the Nabob that the Subsidy must be regularly paid. In Failure whereof, the Nabob should be made sensible, that on no Consideration whatever the Brigade will remain with him beyond 15 Days; and for the Liquidation of the Debt, Mr. Bristow should proportion certain Payments to be made of it monthly, according to the Nabob's Ability.

(Signed) J. C.

Colonel Monson's Opinion.

I approve of Mr. Bristow's being directed to maintain a strict Neutrality in the Nabob's Negotiations, but to recommend a Reconciliation between him and Nudjif Cawn, for the Reasons mentioned by the Governor General.

I am not for accepting the proposed Assignments: If the Nabob should plead Inability to perform his Engagements with this Government, Mr. Bristow should be instructed to propose to the Nabob to raise the Money by Loan, payable by Installment, for which he should grant Tuncaws, bearing Interest at the usual Rate of 3 per Cent. per Menssem, according to the established Custom of that Country, and the Company to be Security for the Principal, by which, in Fact, they risk nothing, but have the Advantage of the immediate Use of the Sum of Money, which should be appropriated to the Liquidation of Part of the Bonded Debt, by which Means the Company would receive an immediate Advantage, and the Nabob would be relieved for the present of the Burden of his Debt.

(Signed) G. M.

Mr. Francis's Opinion.

Mr. Bristow should be directed to take every Opportunity of recommending pacific Views to the Nabob, and not only to avoid engaging in hostile Measures himself against any of his Neighbours, but to endeavour to compose the Differences now existing between the neighbouring Powers, and to make himself of Consequence, by acting as a Mediator between them; he will then have Leisure to attend to the better Government of his own Dominions, the Regulation of his Finances, and the Discipline of his Troops, all which seem to require his utmost Attention.

If Mr. Bristow's Advice on these Points should not be duly attended to by the Nabob, he should then observe a strict Neutrality, and take Care not to give the Nabob any Hopes of engaging the Company beyond the Terms of the late Treaty.

The

The above seems to me the surest and safest System of Policy, both for the Nabob and his Allies. By adhering to it steadily, he will soon acquire a sufficient Degree of internal Strength to have nothing to fear from Nudjif Cawn. A Reconciliation between them is highly desirable, as their united Force would constitute a Barrier on that Side against the Marattas.

Mr. Bristow should continue to give Encouragement and Promise of Protection to Murteza Cawn, as long as his Attention to the Company's Interest may deserve it.

He should continue to use his utmost Endeavours to prevent Europeans (whether those dismissed from the Nabob's Service or any others) from proceeding higher up the Country, and send them back into these Provinces.

If the Nabob be disposed to appropriate the Revenue of any certain Districts of his Country for the Payment of the Subsidy, Mr. Bristow may recommend it to him to borrow a Sum of Money from private Persons, sufficient to liquidate all the Company's Demand at once, assigning to them the same Districts for a Security. But I would not make the Company Collateral Security for the principal Debt. The Subscribers would have no Right or Plea whatsoever to expect it. The Increase of Interest from 5 to 36 per Centum compensates for the Risk of their Capital upon the Nabob's Security. If I understand Colonel Monson's Plan, they would receive this excessive Interest, without running any Risk whatsoever. Supposing that ready Money, which should be Mr. Bristow's first Object, is not to be had, I think we had better let the Nabob be our Debtor, and charge him with the high Interest usually paid in that Country, for the Benefit of the Company.

(Signed) P. F.

Resolved, that the following Directions be sent to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

We have received and considered your Letters of the 30th June, 4th and 9th instant.

We think it proper that you should endeavour by your friendly Offices to mediate a Reconciliation between the Nabob and Nudjif Cawn, but as we apprehend no serious Consequences to the Company's Affairs from their continuing disunited and jealous of each other, we desire you will not interfere in any other Manner than as an unconcerned Mediator, as we have before said.

We wish you to recommend to the Nabob above all Things to study to preserve Peace and Tranquillity on every Side, and to avoid taking any particular Part in the Disputes of his Neighbours, or attaching himself to any one in Preference to another, but rather to act in Cases of that Kind as a Mediator between them. By this Conduct he will maintain his own Consequence, and be the better able to attend to the Improvement and good Government of his own Dominions. He appears, not only from the low State of his Finances, but the Disaffection of a Part of his Forces, to be in a very unfit Condition to engage in warlike Preparations with Credit to himself.

If you should find the Nabob unwilling to pay due Attention to this Advice, you must take Care that you give him no Reason to hope that the Company will assist him in any new Enterprizes, or suffer themselves to be drawn beyond the Line of their actual Engagement with him.

We cannot agree to accept the Nabob's Assignment of the Rents of certain Districts for the Discharge of the Subsidy; we think that it would be liable to many Inconveniences. We therefore direct that you make Application to him for the Money as it falls due, and obtain the Balance of Accounts from him as early as possible; and you are to signify to him, that without a punctual Payment of the Subsidy to the Troops, they must of Course be withdrawn from his Service, as their Subsistence entirely depends upon it, and we cannot suffer them to be in Arrears.—We should think that if the Nabob thinks it expedient to pledge his Districts, he may find many Individuals who would be glad to lend him Money on that Security.

Fort William,
24th July 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monton,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXCIII.

Book 12. Page 199.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th September 1775.

Fort William, the 11th September 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell Esquire.
Mr. Francis indisposed.

Received the following Letter and Inclosures from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,
Mr. Bristow. I have received the Honourable Board's Letter of the 24th ultimo, and shall strictly attend to their Orders.

In my Address of the 3d instant I informed the Honble. Board of Madec's Defeat, which did really protract the Peace at that Time negotiating between Nudjif Cawn and the Rajpoots, as the Troops under Madec were thought a considerable Force, and equal to at least Fifteen thousand of the Enemy, who, after this Event, entertained great Hopes of entirely overcoming Nudjif Cawn, especially as Sumro had secretly corresponded with the Jauts, and encouraged the Men under his Command to mutiny for Want of their Pay. If they got it, it answered their Purpose, if not they were to pretend to compel him to go along with them to Nool Sing, whom he had before served for a long Time; they mutinied, but Nudjif Cawn found Means to satisfy them by paying Part of their Arrears, and giving Security for the rest. Affairs being in this State, and the Report still prevailing of Syndeah's Invasion, the Nabob apprehended that Nudjif Cawn might be wholly reduced, and his own Country thereby ultimately become the Seat of War, or else on the Approach of the Marattas Nudjif Cawn, in order to preserve his Independance, would probably join them as he did before, when by timely Assistance at the present Juncture, he would in all Likelihood prefer his Alliance to theirs. For these Reasons the Nabob wrote a Letter to Nudjif Cawn, a Copy of which I enclose, N^o 1, offering him Assistance; but I believe he will not now stand in need of it, as by the latest Intelligence the Peace was said to be concluded. The Terms are the Payment of Ten Lacks of Rupees by the Rajpoots, Three Lacks in ready Money and Jewels, the Remainder in Ten Months. Nudjif Cawn is to keep Narnvil, and relinquish Goury Pahry, and some other Pergunnahs in the Neighbourhood of Camao, together with Camao itself. A Treaty to this Effect has actually been signed; other Terms have before this been formally agreed to both by Nudjif Cawn, and the Rajpoots, and afterwards broke through. I therefore cannot positively assert that the Peace is concluded, until further Confirmation of my Intelligence shall arrive, but still there is every Reason to believe it. In consequence of the Assistance offered by the Nabob, and the Discontents subsisting between the Rajpoots and Jauts, the latter are not mentioned in the Treaty, and I do not understand they have in the least been consulted in it.

In regard to Syndeah's Invasion, I have not heard any Thing further relative to it, than that he had such a Plan in View. The Nabob thinks, after the War he is already involved in with the Marattas, that it is evidently his Interest to support Nudjif Cawn against them, and impede their Progress by any Means in his Power, as they will doubtless make his Country their grand Object. At the same Time, though a Reconciliation between Nudjif Cawn and the Nabob is effected, yet I imagine their Jealousies will not suffer them to continue any longer upon good Terms, than may just serve to promote their mutual Interests.

Madec's late Defeat was the more complete, as all his Muskets, excepting Two or Three hundred, were taken from him. His Loss in Money was about 80,000 Rupees, an inconsiderable Sum to him, being very rich. He has again offered his Service to Nudjif Cawn, and has, I understand, really assembled Two Battalions of Sepoys, and Three hundred Horse. He is at present at Agra, under Cure for Three Wounds he received in the Engagement.

I informed the Honble. Board, in my Address of the 15th ult. of the Situation of the Sikes, since when they have continued in the Neighbourhood of Delhy. It is now known, beyond a Doubt, that they come at the Instigation of Abdul Ahur Cawn, who thought, by their Means and under the Sanction of the King, to establish himself much on the same Footing with Nudjif Cawn; in order to effect which the more completely, he had formed a Plan of seizing the King's Person.

Person. He, for this Purpose, connected himself with Sabiter Cawn. The Sikes were at his Command. He next endeavoured to obtain an Influence over the Troops, and had one Jones, a European, appointed to the Command of the Two Battalions originally raised by the English for the King's Service. This Measure failed, for both the Commandants and Sepoys positively refused to obey him; and Abdul Ahut Cawn finding it impossible to bring this Point to bear, he tried to introduce Sabiter Cawn's Troops into the Garrison. The Sepoys have several Times opposed them; and his Majesty's Affairs are now involved in the greatest Confusion, for a particular Explanation of which, I trouble the Honble. Board with the Copy of a Letter lately received from Delhy, (N^o 2.)

I before informed the Honble. Board, that from the Commencement of the present Troubles, the Nabob had been solicited for his Alliance by all the Powers at War. Abdul Ahut Cawn even has always advised the King to write repeatedly to him, to station a Body of Troops constantly at the Presence, in Hopes of having the Command of them, and by his Excellency's Support, secure himself against Nudjif Cawn. The Nabob only Three Days ago received a Shoka from the King, and a Letter from Abdul Ahut Cawn, Copies of which, N^o 3 and 4, I herewith enclose; and I take the Liberty to inform the Honble. Board, that his Excellency has, in consequence, resolved on sending Lettafut with the Nudjit Regiment, about 5,000 Matchlockmen, and Murtezeh Cawn of Baratch a Repaliada of 1,500 Horse, immediately to Delhy. His Excellency did me the Honour, previous to the adopting of this Measure, to ask my Opinion whether the Honble. Board would approve of it. I took the Opportunity of intimating your Commands, in recommending to him, above all Things, to preserve Peace and Tranquillity, to avoid taking any particular Part in the Disputes of his Neighbours, and to attend to the Settlement and good Government of his own Dominions, before he attempted to interfere in foreign Enterprizes. His Excellency told me he was entirely at ease on all these Heads, and should therefore comply with the King's Request of going himself to Delhy, and in the Interim, sending Troops. I hereupon declared to his Excellency the Honble. Board's Resolution of not suffering the Company's Troops to attend him, and further added, that it was an Undertaking of his own, in which the English could not take any Part. His Excellency then asked me, if the Honble. Board would not protect his Dominions. I said, By all Means, such Part of them as were guaranteed by the Treaty, but no further. His Excellency answered, that that was enough; three of his Souhbars were secured to him without the least Apprehension, the Two others, and foreign Objects, he could himself attend to.

Much more Conversation passed on these Subjects, in which the principal Reasons the Nabob gave for his Conduct on the present Occasion, * was the Apprehension of the King's Person being seized by Abdul Ahut Cawn, who might call upon the Sikes and the other Powers to support his Plans. That if he sent Assistance now, and went himself to Delhy after the breaking up of the Rains, he should in all Probability prevent so prejudicial a Measure from taking place, likewise be better able to accommodate Nudjif Cawn's Affairs in case the Treaty now concluded should again be broken through, and furthermore without any Difficulty obtain the Investiture of the Vizarat. His Excellency declares, after effecting these Points, that he will return to his own Dominions, having no Intention of making new Acquisitions; but I am persuaded, from very good Authority, that he purposes, upon various Pretences, to delay his Stay at Delhy if the Juncture be favourable to terrify or persuade Nudjif Cawn into a Cession of the Countries he possesses in the Doab, or on this Side the Jumma, and to obtain the entire Controul of the King's Councils. I much doubt his effecting these Points, especially if the Peace with the Rajpoots continues, and the Marrattas do not invade Hindostan; for as Nudjif Cawn must know the Honble. Board's Resolution of not interfering, he will not willingly submit to any of the Nabob's Demands. In case of the Continuance of the War, I should then imagine he would comply with very disadvantageous Terms.

Wishing to have no Possibility of misunderstanding the Honble. Board's Intention, I thought it prudent, besides what passed at my Interviews, to present a written Representation to his Excellency, declaring his Transactions with the King to relate entirely to himself. A Copy of it (N^o 5) I herewith enclose.

Lucknow,
20th August 1775.

I am, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

N^o 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla to the Nabob Zoolfikar ul Dowla, dated
11th August.

I formerly wrote you several Letters, containing Assurances of the most sincere Friendship, which expressed the real Sentiments of my Heart. The Accounts which I have lately learnt from the Newspapers of the Defeat of Mr. Madu, have filled me with great Uneasiness, as I wish from my Heart for your Success. I regard your Honour as my own, and preferring your Prosperity and Success to my own Interest, it is my most earnest Wish to promote the Advancement of your Affairs. Consider my Force as your own, and inform me, without Scruple, what Number are requisite for your present Aid, together with a particular Detail of your Views and Intentions.

My Purpose of proceeding to the Presence, agreeable to his Majesty's Orders, is at present delayed by the Absence of my Forces, who received their Dismission to their respective Homes for the rainy Season: In Fifteen or Twenty Days I shall assuredly have again assembled them, and, by the Blessing of God, after Six Weeks employed in Preparations I propose to begin my March. On my Arrival at the Presence, I shall first of all settle your Affairs, and then my own. I am not of a Disposition to withhold my Assistance from my Friends when they stand in need of it. I regard you as my Brother, and as the Pillar of my Strength; moreover it is our mutual Interest to preserve the most perfect Friendship and Union with each other, as the Rajpoots and Jauts have acted in Contradiction to my Advice. I repeatedly wrote to them to pursue a peaceable Conduct, to which they have paid no Regard, but have prosecuted an unreasonable War. Should they have lately made use of any Fraud to you also, which God forbid, communicate it to me, and I will assuredly come myself to your Aid. Regard me as your Ally on all Occasions.

N^o 2.

Entered in the News Book of the Persian Translator's Office.

N^o 3.

Copy of a Letter from his Majesty Shaw Allum to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah.

After the usual Form of Address:

Your Ardasht, containing Assurances that you, our dearest Son, will fulfil the Duties of Loyalty and Attachment to our Government, that you will perform the greatest Services, and carry into Execution whatever is agreeable to our Royal Pleasure, and likewise that you will shortly send our well beloved Subject Syed Meer Mutezar Khan, with a Veteran Army, to our Presence, and design to follow him to have the Honor of prostrating yourself at our Feet, has been honored by our Perusal, and the loyal Contents manifested to our enlightened Understanding. Our dear Son Mujed ul Dowlah has also made a particular Representation to us on this Subject. Your Hereditary Attachment, Duty, and Loyalty are deeply engraved on our Heart. It is necessary that agreeable to what you have written you dispatch Maktar ul Dowlah Syed Murtezar Khan to our illustrious Presence, and quickly send the Army. By the Blessing of God, our royal Favour and Bounty towards you will be unparalleled, and will daily encrease. We regard you with the same Degree of Affection as our own Sons. You will learn further Particulars from our dear Son Mujid ul Dowla. Know that we are sincerely attentive to your Welfare.

In his Majesty's own Hand Writing.

Our Son, dearer to us than Life.

By this Time our well-beloved Subject Sied Murtezzar Khan, is probably set out, if not dispatch him without Delay, and do you also begin your March. Your Arzies have been honored with our Perusal, in which you say, that you are about to dispatch Sied Murtezzar Cawn, and to present yourself also before us. We have also honored you with our Commands, which it is incumbent on you immediately to obey. Know that we are attentive to your Welfare.

N^o 4.

Copy of a Letter from Mujid ul Dowla to the same.

I Yesterday represented to his Majesty every Thing that was proper. I have To-day procured a Shukka Khas in Answer to your Excellency's Arzie, which I now transmit to you. Were I to attempt to express my Fidelity, Attachment, and Regard towards your Excellency, it would fill Volumes, and take up a whole Life. The State of my Heart is this, I am continually repeating your illustrious Name, which involuntarily conveys a sensible Pleasure into my Heart; I have executed all the Orders which your Excellency was pleased to give me. If you are really attentive to my Honour, you will grant me Two Requests: The First is this, for the Space of Five or Six Months I have been continually representing to his Majesty, that the Nabob, meaning your Excellency, in Constancy to his Friendship, Steadiness of Disposition, and Fidelity to his Engagements, is without any Equal, and that in Bravery and Heroism he exceeds the late Nabob; do you prove the Truth of my Assertions by preserving your Fidelity, and you will gain the Heart of his Majesty; I also am yours with my whole Heart and Soul; when I have therefore gained you his Majesty's warm Heart, you may be assured that all the Nobles and Chiefs will be subjected to your Will, you have only to obtain firm Hold of the Patron, and as I am entirely attached to you, the Nabob Zoolfikar ul Dowla will not be able to oppose you: To effect this is also my Affair. If you now regard me as your Well-wisher, delay not a single Minute to dispatch Moktar ul Dowla, the Paishcush, and an Army, and without Delay begin your own March to the Presence. I cannot write you the many Reasons which render the immediate Dispatch of Moktar ul Dowla necessary. In a Word, comply with my Request, and do not make a single Day's Delay.

N^o 5.

Copy of a Representation from Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, dated 18th August.

Agreeably to your Excellency's Command I have attentively reflected on the Subject of the Business with his Majesty, and shall faithfully represent to you what occurred to my poor Judgment

ment thereon. As the first and grand Point is the good Government of your Subjects, and Prosperity of your Country; before you send your Forces to the Assistance of others, you should consider the Interest and Security of these, and then act as your great Wisdom points out. It is necessary, however, that I should represent to your Excellency, on the Part of the Governor and Council, that they are determined to adhere steadily to the Engagements they have entered into the late Treaty; but that this Affair depends solely on your Excellency. I am hopeful that your Excellency's Designs will succeed agreeably to your warmest Wishes. Agreeably to your Directions I have transmitted to the Governor and Council Copies of his Majesty's Shukka Khas and Mujid ul Dowlah's Letter, together with a particular Account of the present State of Affairs, and the Reasons for sending your Excellency's Forces to the Presence.

§ (" (a) Received another Letter from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had the Honour to address the Board on the 14th and 20th instant.

Mr. Bristow.

" Having forwarded a Letter to the Honble. the Governor General from Anoop Gyr, I must, in Confirmation of what I before informed the Honble. Board relative to his Want of Fidelity to the Nabob, mention an Application made to me in his Behalf for the Company's Protection. I refused to give it him without special Orders, whereupon his Vakeel, through whom the Application came, put several Questions to me concerning the Intentions of the Honble. Board, in case Anoop Gyr should throw off his Subjection to the Nabob. He told me his Master considered himself independant, as he had a large Body of Men of his own Cast under his Command, and his Excellency could not of himself reduce him. After much Conversation with the Vakeel, in which the only Apprehension he repeatedly expressed for his Master was the Interference of the Company, he said, as I would not without special Orders take any Part in his Master's Affairs, that he had forwarded him an open Cover of a Letter to the Governor General, and left him at Liberty to write what he found necessary, or I advised. I declined to give my Advice in any Respect. He then asked me if I would forward any Letter for him; I answered, By all Means, as it was my Duty; and when the Orders of the Honble. Board arrived, I would conform to them and intimate them to him.

" I think there can be now no Doubt of Anoop Gyr's Designs; but in order to prevent the Nabob from entertaining Suspicions of the Company's countenancing his disaffected Subjects, I told him I had certain Intelligence of Anoop Gyr's ill Intentions; previous to the doing of this, I took the Precaution of requiring a solemn Promise from his Excellency, not to declare the Channel of his Information, at the same Time I left him at Liberty to take proper Measures to counteract any bad Consequences; and this I did in order to convince the Nabob of the Firmness of our Connection with him, and as our invariable Custom to inform our Allies of any Plans which might be forming to their Detriment: I further said, I hoped his Excellency too would act with the same Candour in future, especially in regard to the French, who I knew had used their Endeavours to spread many Reports to the Prejudice of the English. I could not well let him know my Author, for fear of losing the Confidence of the Persons about the Durbar in case of its being made Public." §

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
22d August 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

Question.—Whether in case of an Application from the Nabob for the Company's Assistance in reducing Anoop Gyr to Subjection, it shall be granted?

Mr. Barwell.—Yes.

The Honble. George Monson.—I think not:—First, Because the Service on which the Brigade may be employed is beyond the Line guaranteed by the late Treaty with the Nabob; and, Secondly, Because this Proposition is contrary to the Opinion I have already given on the Nature of the Assistance that I propose to give to Asoph ul Dowla.

General Clavering.—The Doab where Anoop Gyr is posted, is a Country that was conquered by the late Vizier, and taken from the Marrattas last Year, immediately before the Vizier commenced his Operations in the Rohilla Country. It was repeatedly the Opinion of the Majority of this Board not to carry the Troops of the Company beyond the Line prescribed by the Court of Directors, and those Countries which were guaranteed by this Government to the Nabob of Oude. Without departing from the Principles on which we have hitherto acted, I think we cannot lend the Aid of our Troops to the Nabob to pass the Line which we have drawn for our future Conduct.

Governor General.—Were the Punishment of Anoop Gyr likely to involve the Forces of the Company in a War beyond the defensive Line of the Nabob's Dominions, I should be of the same Opinion as has been given in the Two last Minutes; but I conceive that it might be effected by a small Force, and in a very short Space of Time, as the Station of Anoop Gyr is, as I understand, close upon the Borders of Oude, his Troops dispersed, and, in all Probability, as difficult to be collected, as they would prove unable to act with Vigour if they were assaulted, and if they

were to attempt an Opportunity during this Season of the Rains. I am inclined, therefore, to think that the Commanding Officer of the Brigade might have a discretionary Order given him to comply with any Requisition which the Nabob of Owde may make during the Course of the rainy Season, for the Aid of a Detachment of our Forces to reduce the Gossam, provided he is of Opinion that it could be effected immediately, and without engaging the Detachment in a continued Train of Operations. I would wish to decline giving my Opinion finally upon this Subject, until the Board has received Mr. Francis's upon it, as any Attempt made with our Forces, beyond the Line of the Province of Owde and the Districts of Corah, would be a Deviation from an established Rule, and should therefore have the Concurrence of a Majority of the full Board, especially as it is possible that subsequent Orders of the Board upon the same Subject may be required at a Time when the whole Board may be assembled, and the absent Member may then differ from the Majority which shall have been formed from the casting Voice of the President. If the Board think that this Point should be decided immediately by the Voices of the Members now present, I have no Objection.

Mr. Barwell thinks it should now be determined.

The Hon^{ble}. George Monson thinks it should now be determined, as a contrary Conduct would be illegal.

General Clavering.—I think that the Opinions of the Members present must determine the Resolution of the Board.

The Governor General.—I acquiesce in the Opinion already given by the other Members of the Board.

Resolved, that a Letter be written accordingly to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, and transmitted to Mr. Bristow, with Directions to deliver it only in case the Nabob should make a Requisition for the English Troops against the Gossam Raja.

The following Letters are accordingly sent to the Resident at the Nabob of Owde's Court, and to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade.

To Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

To Mr.
Bristow.

We have received your Letters of the 20th and 22d ult.

With respect to the Advice contained in the latter, of the declared Want of Allegiance to the Nabob in the Gossam Raja Anoop Gyr, as we think it probable that the Nabob may, in consequence of it, find Occasion to apply for the Aid of the Company's Troops to reduce this rebellious Raja, or to bring him back to his Duty, we enclose a Letter to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, containing discretionary Powers for him to grant a Detachment of Men, in case the Nabob should make such Application in the Course of this rainy Season, provided the Commanding Officer is of Opinion, that the Service may be immediately performed, without engaging the Detachment granted in a continued Train of Operations beyond the Limits of the Dominions which we have guaranteed to the Nabob. This Letter you will not deliver, unless the Nabob should make the Application above mentioned.

We are, &c.

To Lieut. Colonel Gailliez, or the Officer commanding the Second Brigade.

Sir,

To Colonel
Gailliez.

Anoop Gyr, a Gossam Raja, who holds a Command in the Service of the Nabob of Owde, having thrown off his Allegiance to the Nabob, and acted in a rebellious Manner; we hereby direct you to comply with any Requisition which the Nabob may make to you in the Course of this rainy Season, for the Aid of a Detachment of the Company's Troops under your Command to reduce this rebellious Raja, or to bring him back to his Duty, in case you shall be of Opinion, that this Service may be effected immediately, and without engaging the Detachment in a continued Train of Operations beyond the Limits of the Nabob's antient Dominions.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, . N^o CCXCIV.

Book 12. Page 391.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th September 1775.

Fort William, the 18th September 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

§ (“ (a) Read the following Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Governor General and Council, dated
 “ Lucknow, 28th Aug. 1775.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ The Honble. Board were pleased to direct me not to accept the Assignment of the Rents of
 “ certain Districts for the Payment of the Subsidy, but to make Application to the Nabob for the
 “ Money as it shall fall due. I have accordingly strictly adhered to this Order; yet many Circum-
 “ stances occurring which it was impossible for the Honble. Board to know, I humbly beg their
 “ Excuse for the Omission I was guilty of, in not having stated them fully at the Time of my
 “ making the Proposal, and hope that my doing it now, after the Honble. Board have formed their
 “ Resolution, will not be thought improper.

“ The greater Part of the Nabob's Rents are anticipated by various Channels. He therefore
 “ finds himself in the Receipt of immense Revenues, whilst a very small Proportion ever comes into
 “ the Sudder Treasury. For instance, a few indeed of the Civil Officers about the Court ever re-
 “ ceive their Allowances immediately on the Spot. They are granted Tuncaws on various Districts
 “ to which they send their Agents, who take Care to present their Demands at the Time their Col-
 “ lections are making, of which they are early advised by being on the Spot; and if the Power and
 “ Influence of their Principal will not exact the Payment from the Aumil, they make him a Present,
 “ which at once effects the Point. Merchants, Contractors for Military Stores, and, in general,
 “ Persons of all Denominations, who have any Transactions with the Government, are paid in this
 “ Manner: All Troops, excepting those with the Nabob, are stationed in different Parts of the
 “ Country, for the enforcing of his Authority: They will be first paid; and after satisfying all
 “ these Demands, the Balance of the Revenue is deposited in the Sudder Treasury, from which is
 “ to be defrayed the Nabob's Household and necessary Expences, the Charge of the Troops always
 “ with him, and the Subsidy and other Monies to the Company. Now, on my applying to his
 “ Excellency for Money, he has delayed the Payment more than once, upon the Pretence of having
 “ been obliged to satisfy the mutinous Demands of his Troops, they obliging him, as his Excel-
 “ lency has expressed himself, to pay them the very Money he designed for the Company. When
 “ the Nabob is in this Situation, pressed at one Time by his own Servants and others with whom he
 “ has Transactions, by his Troops and by the Company, it is but natural for him to think the
 “ Evils nearest to him the greatest, and perhaps overlook the real Causes of these Inconveniencies.
 “ I therefore again humbly submit to the Consideration of the Honble. Board the Mode of appro-
 “ priating the Rents of certain Districts, wholly to the Payment of the Subsidy, without the Com-
 “ pany's having any Thing to do with the Collections, or having any Authority whatsoever in the
 “ Country, and that he shall faithfully promise he will not, on any Occasion, grant Tuncaws on
 “ these Districts in Favour of Individuals. The Nabob will thus be relieved from the very pressing
 “ Demands I am monthly obliged to make on him, to prevent the Subsidy from falling in Arrear.
 “ He will not so much feel the Expence, and by the fewer Objects he has to attend to on the Part
 “ of the Company be the more anxious to preserve their Alliance, and satisfy any Requests which
 “ it may be occasionally requisite to make him.

“ In regard to the Nabob's pledging his Districts to Individuals who would lend him Money
 “ upon that Security, I humbly represent this Measure to be impracticable under the arbitrary
 “ Government at present established in this Country, unless the Company would be the Guarantees
 “ for the Performance of any Engagements entered into on this Head. Property is so insecure that

(a) Vide supra, Page 1858.

[16 C]

“ no

* Sic in Orig. " no Man hardly dares to own what he really possesses, else either the Ministers or Favorites of the Nabob, or even the Nabob himself, would exact large Sums of him by way of Loan or Nuzerana; if the former, he rarely gets paid, and if he does, the Delays and Deductions for Presents to those who forward the Payment are so high, that he generally loses by the Transaction. The public Credit is by those Means ruined, and I do not suppose there is one Merchant in the Nabob's whole Dominions who would of his own free Will make him a Loan. A very strong Instance of it happened in the transmitting of Bills to Delhy for the Payment of the Peshcush for the Vizarat. The Nabob asked the Merchants and Bankers of this Place to furnish him with Bills, and, as he had not ready Money in his Treasury, he required a few Days Credit, which they positively refused to grant him upon his Word, but at the same * consented, if I would in the Company's Name become Security. The Nabob refuses the Proposal, and I thought the Affair at that Time too trivial to trouble the Honble. Board with.

" The Nabob's Aumils are but ill subjected to his Authority even in the neighbouring Districts to where he resides. Suppose him then to march to Delhy, or some distant Quarter of his Dominions, there must, in such Case, greater Irregularity ensue, and the Subsidy be obtained with Difficulty, unless there is some Person who is bound to answer for it, or suffer the severest Punishment on his failing. I also further humbly submit to the Consideration of the Honourable Board, whether having the Funds for the Support of our Army in our Hands would not be of some Moment to us in case of a War in this distant Country.

" Lucknow,
30th August 1775.

" I have, &c.

(Signed)

" John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,
" I addressed the Honble. Board on the 30th ult. and this Day Intelligence is received of Basheer Cawn's having run away and left his Charge. It is not yet known what Route he has taken, and if any Troops will join him; but the Nabob expresses no Apprehensions on this Head.

* Sic in Orig. " I think it improbable he would go off without some View or * Support, and that the Defection is more general than his Excellency imagines. The Honble. Board are, by my former Letters, fully informed of the Situation of Affairs, and that such an Event as this was to have been expected. I hope, To-morrow, to give a particular Account of the Nabob's Resolutions, and every Thing relative to this Affair.")

" Lucknow,
2d September 1775.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at Oude.

Mr. Bristow. Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I wrote the Honble. Board Yesterday relative to Baheer Cawn's Flight; since when the Nabob has dispatched Surut Sing, his Duan, accompanied by Gopaul Row, who commands a Body of 1,000 Horse, to superintend the Affairs in the Rohilchund. Basheer Cawn's sudden Flight was in consequence of an Attempt made to kill or seize him by Belall Mahommed Cawn, who had private Instructions so to do from the Nabob. It seems he was encamped at the Time on the Banks of the Ganges, opposite to Darra Neegur, about Fourteen Cofs from Pattergur, and that Belall Mahommed Cawn availed himself of the Opportunity of a Disturbance fomented by himself amongst some of the Nudjib's Regiment for Arrears of Pay, to execute the Nabob's Orders. Behadar Ally, Basheer Cawn's Naib, went out to quell the Mutineers, but they would not listen to him, and a Party of them drew on him. Having no Suspicion of the real Causes of their Conduct, he had gone out without any Arms, excepting a Dagger by his Side, with which he defended himself, and killed Seven Men before he and a Eunuch with him fell. Basheer Cawn in the Interim, by some Means, obtained Intelligence of the Fate he was likely to meet with, and made his Escape in a Boat, at the very Instant Belall Mahommed Cawn was surrounding his Tent to seize him. By the latest Intelligence he had taken Refuge in a small Fort, Ten Cofs on the other Side of the Ganges, under the Charge of Golab Sing Gojar a Zemindar, who had presented him with Five thousand Rupees, as inchamany *, being a Token of his receiving him with Hospitality and Attention.

* Sic in Orig.

" Lucknow,
3d September 1775.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,
" I addressed the Honble. Board last on the 3d instant.
" As I was directed to make the Recovery of the Sum due to the Company the immediate Object of my Attention, I have constantly urged his Excellency to think of Means to pay the

“ Balance ; and some Days ago particularly reminded him of the remaining Fifteen Lacks due for the Cession of the Provinces of Corah and Allahabad.

“ The Nabob acknowledges the Justness of the Demand, but represents his absolute Inability to make immediate Payment ; I therefore humbly submit his Request for some Months Delay, to the Consideration of the Honourable Board.

“ Mentezah Cawn has repeatedly explained to me the Difficulties under which the Nabob laboured in regard to his Finances ; that he succeeded to the Musnud with a large Debt to the Company, some Months Arrears due to his Troops, and great Expences to defray on his taking Charge of the Government, and hardly Fifteen thousand Rupees in his Treasury wherewith to satisfy all these Demands : To be sure he did succeed at the Season of the great Collections ; but, from various Causes, they have fallen very short, and his Charges have exceeded his Receipts. Many Persons, upon both his Civil and Military Establishments, have Three, Four, and Five Months of their Pay in Arrear. If his Excellency's Revenues were collected, and his Aumils properly restricted, and not suffered to make high Claims of Deductions and exorbitant Charges, I am convinced he would annually have a considerable Overplus.

“ On my pressing the Nabob to think of Means to pay the Balance, he has proposed either putting Lands into the Company's Possession as a Security, or else granting Tuncaws on certain Districts, from which he will not himself make any Collections, until the Company's Debt shall be paid in full. After much Deliberation, he proposed Lands to the annual Rent of Ten Lacks of Rupees, which would discharge the whole Sum in Three Years, reckoning the Debt on every Account at present at about Thirty Lacks. As I did not think the Honble. Board would approve of this Proposal, I avoided to give the Nabob any Hopes that it would be accepted ; on the contrary, I observed to him the Length of the Time would be objected to, as many unforeseen Opportunities might occur, and enable him to discharge the Whole at once. I made this Observation, because his Excellency purposes to pay a Visit to his Mother. I cannot positively say when, as the Day has often been fixed, and as often deferred. But the Intent of his Journey is to procure Money upon the Pretences of discharging his Debt to the Company, and to answer the Demands of his Government. He has not told me the Sum he intends to ask ; but I believe it is Twenty Lacks, as much of which as I can I shall procure. I did myself the Honour to offer to attend his Excellency ; but he particularly requested I would not, as he should be only Two or Three Days at Fyzabad, and be absent but Six at farthest.

“ The Nabob has, within these Five Days, dismissed near 20,000 of his irregular Troops : He declares his Intention to retain a large Proportion of their Pay, and what he will give them shall be only Part in ready Money, and the Rest in Goods, by which they must lose considerably. He will hereby add 20,000 more Malcontents to his disaffected Subjects. The Consequences of this Measure, at the present Juncture, may be particularly prejudicial ; for it is not only disgusting these Men, but an Example of what others are to expect. He has not stopped here ; but it is thought he intends to raise new Troops, the Command of which he will give to the Relations and Dependants of his favourite Minister : But I think it probable, on the finally settling of Accounts, that the disbanded Troops will not submit to his Excellency's Pleasure. The general Discontents prevail more than ever, and the Name of Soudet Ally is often introduced, inasmuch that the Minister begins to be suspicious of his Intention, though his Conduct has apparently been on his Part irreproachable, and I do not hear of his keeping up a Correspondence with any of the Chiefs.

“ In my Letter of the 3d instant, I informed the Honble. Board of the Nabob's having dispatched Sunet Sing and Gopaul Row, to Rohilcund. He gave the Order in my hearing, but it seems there was a considerable Sum in Arrears to Gopaul Row's Troops, and they, One and all, refused to march. The Consequence was a Delay of their Departure till now. The Dispute was settled by the Nabob's paying them their Arrears, all to Two Months, and they will, in all Probability, march To-morrow. Basheer Cawn has left Golab Sing Gojur, and is said to have set off for Delhy, attended only by Three or Four Persons. It appears he had undoubtedly Intentions of resisting ; but he was attacked unprepared ; for he did not think the Nabob would so soon have come to Extremities, and that he could have amused him for Two or Three Months longer.”)

§ Murtezah Cawn tells me, that after his Return from Fyzabad, to which Place he accompanies the Nabob, he purposes to go himself to Rohilcund to settle the Government. He asked, in the Nabob's Name, if he might have a Battalion or Two of English Sepoys to accompany him ; I referred him for an Answer to my Representation on the Proposals for the late Treaty, and said that the English Troops could not at present march out of the guaranteed Provinces, and I had every Reason to think the Honble. Board would never in future consent to it. He then proposed to march a Battalion or Two to the Frontiers of the Provinces, upon which Head I referred him wholly to Colonel Gailliez, and when the Application is made, I will inform the Honble. Board. In the Interim I shall intimate what has passed on this Subject to the Colonel.

As Lieutenant Blacker was going to the Presidency with a Detachment of Troops, I requested of Colonel Gailliez to direct him to take the Charge of the Two Lacks of Gyre Shahy Rupees

(G. Rupees

(G. Rupees 2,00,000) now in Mr. Motte's Possession, which he will accordingly do; this Sum will make the whole Amount of Cash received since my Arrival amount to about Twenty Lacks.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
5th September 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

§ (“ (a) P. S. Though I did not give the Nabob Hopes that the Assignments of Lands for
“ the Payment of the Debt to the Company would be accepted, yet the Of-
“ fer is not refused, and I can almost answer for it, that it would be the
“ most agreeable Mode to his Excellency in the present State of his Af-
“ fairs.

(Signed) “ J. B.

“ Resolved, on the following Reply to the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

“ To Mr. Bristow.

“ Sir,

“ We are now to reply to your Letter of the 28th and 30th August, 2d, 3d, and 5th Sep-
“ tember.

To Mr. Bristow.

* Sic in Orig.

“ We rejected your former Proposal of receiving Tuncaws or Assignments on Lands from the
“ Nabob in Payment for the Subsidy to the Brigade, because we preferred obtaining ready Money
“ from him, whilst there remained the least Probability of his being able to pay it, to the precarious
“ Receipts of Money arising * for the Revenues of Lands; but from the Manner in which you now
“ represent the distracted State of the Nabob's Finances, and the general Alienation already made
“ of his Revenues, we cannot but be of Opinion that this Mode should be immediately adopted. We
“ therefore authorize you to accept Tuncaws upon such Districts as may be at present, or will soon
“ become, free from prior Mortgages to the Amount of the monthly Subsidy, to be collected by the
“ Means of an Aumil or Collector appointed by the Nabob, who shall in every Respect remain un-
“ der his Authority as before; but the Nabob should engage to dispossess him of his Office, and ap-
“ point another in his Room, on any Representation from you of his having failed to discharge
“ the stipulated Payments or Kifts, and the Nabob shall keep such a Force in the Country as may
“ be necessary to secure the due Payment of the Collections.

“ We would recommend that the Tuncaws should be demanded on such Lands only as lie conti-
“ guous to the Brigade or to Chunar, provided such can be obtained; however, as you may, from
“ your local Knowledge of the Country, find Objections to these which we do not foresee, that may
“ make them less eligible than other Situations, we only recommend them, but leave it to your Dis-
“ cretion to make Choice of the best.

“ You must be particularly attentive to ascertain the true Amount of the Collections of any
“ Lands that may be assigned, not from the Sunna, or estimated Amount, but by the Accounts of
“ the actual Collections from them, and take Care that the Tuncaws granted be not rated at a
“ higher Value than the real Worth of the Lands but rather under it, and that they be given upon
“ the richest and securest Countries; also that the Nabob engages to make good the Deficiency of
“ each monthly Payment of the Tuncaws from his own Treasury.

* Sic in Orig.

“ You will transmit us a very accurate Account of every Assignment which * be made to you, de-
“ scribing the Situations of the Lands, their Jumma, and actual Collections, and advise us regularly
“ in what Manner the Payments are kept up, by sending down a monthly Account with the
“ Nabob.

“ We must remind you that the Term of the last Payment of the Sum due on the Treaty of
“ Benares is now expired; and we hope you have taken such Measures as to secure the Discharge of
“ it, as well as the Balances due on the other Accounts to the Company: You must insist upon
“ the Nabob's paying them off in ready Money, as we cannot agree to receive Tuncaws for these
“ Sums, which should have been regularly discharged as they fell due.”) §

We see plainly, that the Distraction of the State of the Nabob of Owde, of which you speak particularly in your last Three Letters, has its Rise solely from the Ambition and self-interested Projects of his Minister and Favourite Murteza Cawn; and we think it necessary to direct you to inform him, that such are our Sentiments of his Conduct, that it is evidently and publicly known he aims at the entire Usurpation of the Nabob's Authority, by the Dismissal of all the confidential and ancient Servants of his deceased Father; that the Forces of the Nabob are disbanded, and added to the Number of his disaffected Subjects, for the Sake of appointing new Officers to other Troops raised in their Stead, who shall be his Creatures and Dependants; and the horrid Practices of Treachery and Assassination have been concerted, and openly taking Place at a Time when the Nabob receives his immediate Support from the Presence of the English Troops, and these not for the Punishment of Persons disaffected to the Nabob, but for the Removal of Men whose Services might be usefully employed, were they not unfortunately considered by Murteza Cawn as his

Rivals. The Support afforded by this Government to the Nabob, if he makes use of Assassination as the Means for his Security, would reflect Reproach and Disgrace upon the Company, yet we cannot, as the Friends and Allies of Asoph ul Dowlah, see his Ruin impending without interposing such Means as may be in our Power to prevent it, believing Murteza Cawn to be the Cause of it. We think it incumbent upon us to make this farther Declaration to him, which we desire you will accordingly make in our Name, that we shall hold him accountable for any evil Consequence that may befall the Nabob from the Mismanagement of his Affairs, because we know that he possesses, in the Authority committed to him by the Nabob, the most ample Means of retrieving them, and has Abilities equal to the Trust, if he can resolve to discharge it with Fidelity and Integrity; but that on the other Hand, he may rely on our steady Protection and Support, if he will exert himself in restoring the Nabob's Affairs to a State of Prosperity.

When you make this Representation to Murteza Cawn, we desire that it may be done in the most private Manner, and you will tell him that it is to him only that you are ordered to make it, and not to intimate to the Nabob, that we entertain the slightest Suspensions of the Conduct of his Minister; and you will yourself outwardly, and in public, profess even the utmost Satisfaction in this Government, with his Conduct in administering the Nabob's Affairs.

We have here given you the Substance of the Declaration, which we would have you make in our Name, to Murteza Cawn; but as you best know the Disposition and Character of the Man, we leave it to you to express our Sentiments to him, in such Terms as shall be most likely to operate effectually upon his Feelings, at the same Time, not to alienate his Attachment from our Government, but to convince him, that his best and most lasting Reliance will be on our Friendship.

The Points which immediately require his Attention are the Regulation of the Nabob's Finances, and the Reduction of his Expences. How far it may be necessary for this Purpose to disband any Part of his Forces, you, who are on the Spot, must be the best Judge; but certainly no Situation of his Affairs can justify his disbanding his old Troops, and levying new ones; at the same Time such a Measure cannot fail to be productive of Discontent among his People, and unnecessary Expence to himself.

If any Measures should occur to you, which, you are clearly satisfied in your own Judgment, would be conducive to the Interest of the Nabob, you will suggest them to Murteza Cawn, and support the Recommendation of them by our Authority.

You will particularly discourage, by all the Means in your Power, any Resolution of the Nabob to make a Journey to Delhy, both by private Persuasions with Murteza Cawn, and respectful Representations to the Nabob, of the Danger to which his Dominions would be exposed during his Absence, and the heavy Expence attending such a Journey.

With respect to the Vizarat, which we understand is an Object that he has extremely at Heart, we cannot, in the present low State of his Finances, recommend his disbursing any considerable Sum for obtaining it; but you may acquaint him, that as soon as he shall have been able to place them upon a more regular Footing, we shall be very happy to manifest our Attention to his Wishes, and assist him as far as we can, in any future Negotiation what he may enter into for obtaining that Office.

(At the End of the Letter)

We are, &c. &c.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monton,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCV.

Book 75. Page 723.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th October 1775.

Fort William, the 18th October 1775.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }

§ (“ (a) Read, the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ I had the Honour to address the Board last on the 18th instant.

“ Ellije Cawn is the only Instance of my affording an Individual the Company's Protection.

“ The Manner in which this Connection was formed appeared, in my humble Opinion, the Interest of the Company; at the same Time that it was wholly unsolicited by me. Ellije Cawn was particularly urgent on this Occasion, and repeatedly wrote me that he could not trust either Mentezah Cawn or the Nabob, yet he would return if I should write him to do it.

“ He has now refused to come without having, previously thereto, a Treaty executed by me in the Name of the Company. I thought this Request an Insult, for whatever the Nabob might have done in concluding a Treaty with a Subject, it was no Precedent for other States to follow: It was a Sign of the Weakness of his Government, and a similar Act from the Company appeared to me inconsistent with the Character they support in Hindostan. I did intend to have sent Ellije Cawn no Answer, but I apprehended Reports might have been spread injurious to the Credit of the English, and I therefore wrote him a Letter, explaining the Nature of his Connection with the Company; and as it is a Relation of all material Facts that have occurred between him and me, I troubled the Honourable Board with a Copy of it, N° 1.

“ The principal Objection made by Ellije Cawn is, that Murteza Cawn has avowedly professed a Friendship for him, and privately caused Misrepresentations to be made to the Nabob of his entertaining Designs incompatible with his Duty, and used other Means to deter him from coming; for instance, Ellije Cawn had Two Mutesuddies who executed all Business intrusted to him by the late Vizier: Being disgusted with Ellije Cawn they ran away from him, and took Refuge with Cossim Cawn Mundet, One of the Nabob's Chiefs. He apprehended they would give the Nabob a fallacious Statement of his Accounts, whereupon Pretences might have been formed to exact Money from him.

“ As his Excellency had been pleased, in his Treaty with Ellije Cawn, to grant him an Indemnification from all past Offences, I procured a Letter from Murteza Cawn, engaging to deliver up these Two Mutesuddies immediately on his Arrival: Excepting this, all other Matters, on which Ellije Cawn applied to me, were wholly contrary to the Letter of the Treaty. I, notwithstanding, on many Occasions interceded in his Favour, and succeeded. In these Instances, though I took particular Care to avoid the Appearance of encroaching upon the Nabob's Authority, and I never applied to him without being assured of his acquiescing, even my interceding for replacing the Negotiation of the Vizerat in his Hands, was backing a Proposal from Murteza Cawn; for he first asked it of the Nabob, and I seconded it; and, at his Excellency's particular Request, wrote Ellije Cawn, encouraging him to be active in obeying his Master's Orders. The Honble. Board are already informed how this Negotiation ended: There was no apparent Cause why I should entertain any injurious Impressions of Ellije Cawn for his failing in it, because it is beyond a Doubt that the King had Hopes given him of a larger Sum for the Peshcush than he had offered. But Ellije Cawn has been acting the same double Part with me that Murteza Cawn did with him, for whilst he was making me the strongest Assurances of returning, he privately agreed to enter into Nudjes Cawn's Service, though at that very Time he actually held Offices under his Excellency the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah. I hope the Honourable Board will be convinced that Ellije Cawn could have no other Design than to gain

“ Time, and form Connections with foreign Princes to the Prejudice of his own Sovereign, and
 “ to countenance him under such Circumstances would, I humbly conceive, have been contrary
 “ to the Alliance subsisting with the Nabob; besides this he departs in every Sense from the Spirit
 “ of our Connection with him, as he wants to make the Company Parties in a Negotiation where
 “ they were only the Mediators.

“ At the Time Ellije Cawn was first wrote to, and the Treaty from the Nabob sent him, had
 “ he come his Affairs might have been settled with Ease; but at the present Juncture, whilst there
 “ reigns much Confusion, innumerable Difficulties will occur, and, in case of Ellije Cawn’s Life
 “ being affected, it would be a very disagreeable and delicate Point to settle. In short, this Nego-
 “ tiation gives a true Idea of the Suspicions and bad Dispositions of the Natives of this Country,
 “ for Murteza Cawn had positive Promises from me that Protection should not be given to Ellije
 “ Cawn to his Master’s or his Prejudice, and the same in regard to Ellije Cawn. He had every
 “ Security that could be reasonably expected. There is no answering for a Man who will spare
 “ neither Promises nor Assurances to deceive; and, in order to convince the Honble. Board of the
 “ Duplicity of Ellije Cawn’s Conduct, I enclose a Copy, N° 2, of his Letter to me, mentioned
 “ in the Enclosure N° 1; many others I have received in the same Style, with which it is unne-
 “ cessary to trouble the Honble. Board.

“ I should not have been so particular on this Subject; but, as we are to look to the Nabob’s
 “ Ministers for all Measures planned and conducted in his Government, it is necessary to inspect
 “ minutely into their Conduct and Views. The Nabob now tells me he purposes to take the
 “ Field in about a Month; I shall therefore very shortly fully state to the Honble. Board the pre-
 “ sent Situation of foreign and domestic Affairs, in order to afford the best Lights in my Power
 “ on the Events likely to happen.”)

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
 Resident at Owde.

Lucknow,
 20th September 1775.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Since my last Address of the 9th instant, the Nabob is returned from Fyzabad without having obtained any Money from the Begum. I understand she received him with great Warmth, but she had before her Arrival declared her Intentions of not giving him Money upon any Account, for she pretended not to have any. His Excellency behaved to her with the greatest Respect; told her he studied her Satisfaction prior to every other Consideration; and knowing her Resolution, thought it proper to defer the demanding of Money from her until another Opportunity, hoping by this Conduct to sooth her Excellency. Without he receives some Assistance from her, he must be put to great Inconvenience for the Means of supplying the Exigencies of his Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
 Resident at Owde.

Lucknow,
 18th September 1775.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

My last Address was dated the 20th of September, and I have since then received the Honble. Board’s Letter of the 14th and 18th ultimo; that of the 11th, relative to a March of a Detachment of the Brigade against Aroop Gyr, referred to in the Honble. Board’s Letter of the 14th, never reached me.

I have intimated the Commands of the Honble. Board to Murtezah Cawn, and can with great Pleasure say, that he expressed much Satisfaction in his being assured of Protection in case of his pursuing with Steadiness his Master’s and the Company’s Advantage. I entered into a particular Detail of the State of the Country, and he readily confessed the Confusion which had been introduced by Want of Vigour in the Government, excused himself by saying the true Cause of his not having acted with the Spirit which was necessary, was owing to his Apprehension of Misrepresentations being made to the Nabob of his Conduct, by Persons of contrary Views to himself: That now he would heartily enter into vigorous Measures, but the English alone were able to extricate the Nabob from his present Difficulties. He is forming a Plan of Regulations, and will, on submitting it to the Nabob, and getting his Approbation, propose it to the Honble. Board. He has desired my Advice and Assistance in backing his Remonstrances to his Excellency.

I recommended particularly to Murteza Cawn to observe the Commands of the Honble. Board in carefully avoiding any Measures which might disgrace his Administration by sanguinary Acts; and further remarked to him, that inclusive of their being unpardonable by every moral and religious Principle, they were impolitical by creating a general Distrust, and in consequence, perhaps cause similar Attempts on his Master or himself. I also particularly intimated the Honble. Board’s Commands respecting the late Vizier’s old Servants, which he promised likewise to attend to.

I have, in Answer to the Declaration I made in the Name of the Honble. Board to Murteza Cawn, to return his Thanks for the Sentiments they are pleased to express for him; that it has been his Object from the first of the Nabob’s sitting upon the Musnud, to seek for the Favour and Protection of the English, which he shall ever consider as his sole Support, knowing in other Respects how
 very

very precarious his Situation is. He professes his Attention ever to attend to the Advantage of the Company, being convinced that in pursuing it, he will meet with every Honour and Recompence that his most sanguine Expectations can form.

It is I believe impossible for the Nabob or his Minister to pay a greater Deference to the Advice of the Honble. Board, than they are at present inclined to do. I have represented the Journey to Delhy in the Light I was directed; and with Pleasure inform the Honble. Board that I have every Reason to believe his Excellency will alter his Intentions of making it.

I shall in every Matter pay a strict Attention to the Commands contained in the Honble. Board's Letter of the 18th ultimo, and I hope to prove myself not unworthy of the Confidence placed in me, for which I return my sincere Thanks. I do not on the present Occasion write the Honble. Board fully, because I cannot, owing to no Plans being as yet settled for certain, though I hope a few Days will enable me to do it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at Oude.

Lucknow,
3d October 1775.

"Honble. Sir and Sirs,

§ (" (a) I had the Honour to address the Board on the 3d instant.

" Since my Address of the 9th ultimo, the Rains have again failed, and a westerly Wind, as pernicious as the Drought, has prevailed to the great Detriment of the Heriff Harvest; the Ruts, on which the principal Dependence is to be laid, will, unless we have a few favourable Showers within the Course of Fifteen Days, in all Probability be much hurt; but this depends a good deal on the falling of the Dews in the cold Weather, which greatly assist the Growth of the India Corn and Wheat.")

These are the Grains mostly consumed in this Country, and as they require a small Quantity of Rain in Proportion to Rice, the Crop is less liable to be destroyed; besides the Country is in general well furnished with Wells and Lakes, and the Inhabitants are hereby enabled to water their Grounds; it is nevertheless at an immense Expence and not effectually, but still sufficient to prevent the dreadful Calamity of a Famine, which would render a like Failure of the periodical Rains in Bengal undoubtedly be the Case.

§ (" (b) Nevertheless as it is impossible to determine positively on even probable Events, in an irregular Government where few Precautions are taken, and most Measures dictated by uncertain and unsteady Councils, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, whether under such a Government the Consequences may not be equally as bad as if an actual Famine did prevail. I do not speak in this Instance speculatively, but upon positive Facts, which have lately come within my own Knowledge, and which I here beg Leave to state.

" Notwithstanding the Nabob has repeatedly issued the most positive Orders to all his Officers, not to impede the Supplies of Grain for the Brigade, there is hardly a Follower of the Camp who goes out, though ever so legally authorized to purchase, but what is detained at every Choke, and exposed to many vexatious Demands: I am sure I have had Twenty Merchants complain to me of their Grain being stopped, and on my applying to his Excellency and his Minister, they immediately had it released, and expressed their Inclination to yield me every Satisfaction") § I could wish; but by not having been yet able to seize on the principal Offenders, the Evil still subsists. Colonel Gailliez and I represented the Inconveniencies the Army was exposed by these Irregularities. The Nabob hereupon did issue a general Perwannah, strictly forbidding the like Offences in future, and that no one should be ever forgiven. He has likewise promised to severely punish some Persons who have at this very Time detained a Quantity of Grain; but to correct the Irregularity which has crept into the Government, is not a work to be immediately effected.

If in Peace Supplies of Grain are provided with such Difficulties, a War will increase them, and under the Scarcity likely to ensue additional Inconveniencies must arise. The Enemy too we are most likely to encounter is, of all other, the Marattas; who, by their Mode of fighting, will have it particularly in their Power to affect the Supplies of the Army. At all Events, considering the unsettled State of the Country, and the Encouragement which may be thereby given to foreign Powers to attack the Nabob, both Colonel Gailliez and I are of Opinion that a Stock of Grain ought to be provided, especially as in all Likelihood no Loss will accrue to the Company. Grain is already rose at least One Third above its usual Value: I suppose it will fall on the gathering of the Crop, and begin to rise again from the Month of March to the Return of the Heruf—which will be a Period about Six Months. Colonel Gailliez's Indent of the Consumption of the Brigade for this Term I herewith enclose; and if I find it necessary I shall apply to the Resident and Raja of Benares to furnish a considerable Proportion of it. Colonel Gailliez recommends Cawnpore for the Magazine; and the Nabob has engaged to supply, through his own Agents, whatever Quantity may be requested of him. I shall, on the Part of the Company, only place a Writer

(a) Vide supra, Page 1861.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

with his Excellency's Agent to give me constant Intelligence, in order to prevent him from neglecting his Duty: And I will also solicit the Nabob to issue the most positive Injunctions to prevent Delays in the Provision.—I hope this Plan is conformable to the Orders of the Honble. Board of the 20th August. Having furnished Colonel Gaillicz with a Copy of them, he will execute such Part as relates to his Department.

Every Year that it should not rain at this Season the Rubby Harvest would be considerably damaged; but as a Drought lasted for a long Time at the Beginning of the Season, we have the more to dread now if it fails, as already a Dearness prevails, not from any real Scarcity, but the Apprehension of one; which, with a little wise Management, may in a great Measure be obviated, as the Effects of the Detriment done to the Crop cannot yet be materially felt. Only One Shower will do immense Service; but the Army's being without Supplies is of too serious a Nature to trust to any Chance. I shall therefore think it my Duty to immediately commence upon taking the necessary Precautions.

Lucknow,
4th October 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow.

Agreed, That the Enclosures be entered after the Consultation.

Resolved, That the following Letter be sent to Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 18th and 20th ult. and 3d and 4th instant.

The Measures which you propose to take for supplying Grain for the Consumption of the Army, agreeably to the Indent drawn out by Colonel Galliez, we think very proper, and consistent with our former Orders. We now authorize you to erect Granaries at Cawnpore for the Reception and disposing of it.

To Mr.
Bristow

We are, &c.

Warren Hastings,
Geo. Monton,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Enclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 20th of September.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Mahomed Ellich Khan, dated the 3d of September.

I have had the Pleasure to receive your Two Letters: the First requesting that to enable you to proceed to the Presence of the Nabob with Satisfaction and Confidence, a Coulnama on the Part of the Company and the Governor and Council, under my Seal, might be sent to you; the Second informing me that you took Leave of the Nabob Nejjif Cawn on the 17th of Jummadee Lessanie (15th of August), and were arrived at Raje Gaut, at the House of Allum Geer, with an Intention to proceed to this Part, when you heard of your Dismission from Condah, Arimgun, and Mahole, and requesting that I would send you a Coulnama on the Part of the Governor and Council, agreeable to a Draft which you enclosed, and that I would address myself to the Nabob and get you confirmed in the Appointments you formerly held.

When I wrote to you some Time ago, by the Desire of the Nabob Moktar ul Dowlah, Meer Murtezah Cawn, and informed you that all the Affairs of the Government were at a Stand on account of your Absence; and that I considered the said Nabob as my right Arm, and you as my left; that I had no private Interest in what I did, and had not interfered in your Affairs without the Orders of the Governor and Council; and that whatever I had done therein was by their Directions; what Doubt or Apprehension can you entertain, that you now desire of me a Coulnama, under my Seal, on the Part of the Governor and Council? The Company is only a Mediator between you and the Nabob: To understand this Matter, you must consider maturely that you have no Sort of Claims on the Company.

Agreeably to the Orders of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and to your Desire, I became a Party in the Treaty between you and the Nabob, for the Protection of your Life, Reputation, and Property, on Condition of your returning to his Presence. This Coulnama the Nabob delivered to me in the Presence of Shiik Shuffee Ullah, who has the sole Management of your Affairs, whom I repeatedly told that if he was satisfied with the Coulnama, it was well; if not, to inform me in what Manner he would have it drawn up. Shiik Shuffee Ullah, after mature Deliberation, requested that this might be added on the Part of the Nabob, and then it would be quite satisfactory; viz. 'That the Nabob would pay no Attention to the Suggestions of your Enemies, without their being first examined and proved.' This Sentence was accordingly added at his Desire. In Answer to my Letter which enclosed the Coulnama, you write me one containing Three Requests.

First, That it would be disgraceful to you if the Business of the Khilauts was not concluded through you.

Secondly, That Two of your Mutesuddies had deserted from you, and taken Shelter with Gopaul Row.

[16 E]

Thirdly,

Thirdly, That some Time after the Death of the late Nabob, the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla gave you an Engagement written on a Leaf of the Koran, and under his own Seal, that you should be protected in the Enjoyment of your Life, Reputation, Property, and Appointments which you held under the late Nabob; that in the present Coulnama he has said, that it is at his Option to confirm or dismiss you from your Appointments; how can you then tell in what Manner to act. Having perused the said Letter, and finding that the Requests exceeded the Stipulations in the Coulnama, and did not concern me, I returned them on the same Day to Mirza Imael Beg and Sheik Shuffee Ulla, nor did I write any Answer to that Letter, but directed them to inform you plainly, that if you would not agree to the Terms of the Coulnama, I had no further Concern with it. Some time afterwards you communicated to me, through Sheik Shuffee Ulla, your Assent to the Terms of the Coulnama, which you confirmed by Letter, at the same Time informing me that you should very soon be with me.

The Claim you make on the Nabob in the Third Request, is highly improper and unreasonable, that the Master should not have the Direction of his own Affairs: Besides which, it is impossible that the Nabob should not have it in his Power to dismiss or confirm his own Officers, though out of Regard to the Friendship of the English, he would undoubtedly pay Attention to their Recommendation. But I concerned myself in this Affair on this Condition, that it was at the Nabob's Option to confirm you in, or dismiss you from the Appointments which you held; how can I then object to it? I am, however, out of Friendship to you, very desirous that you should be confirmed in the Enjoyment of your former Appointments. With respect to your Second Request, I have, for your Satisfaction, procured a Letter from Moktar ul Dowlah, promising that the Mutesuddies you mention, shall be delivered up to you on your Arrival here, Copy of which has, I suppose, been sent you by Sheik Shuffee Ulla; but lest it should not, I now enclose you another Copy. You may be perfectly easy on this Head; but your attempting to make Terms with your Master at a Distance, is contrary to all the Rules of Obedience and Propriety. If you place your Reliance on the Company, you will come without Fear or Apprehension to the Presence of the Nabob, and by representing your Case to him, get your Affairs settled, but by your Absence they will be entirely ruined. Whenever I have made a Request to the Nabob in your Behalf, he has assented thereto. I therefore make no Doubt, but when you arrive, he will attend to any Representations which I may make concerning you. You may consider this as an Answer to your First Request, for this Reason, that the Nabob consented to the Negotiations for the Vizier at being conducted through you, and they were suspended entirely by the Instability of his Majesty's Councils. Letters were then dispatched to you from the Nabob, directing you to leave his Majesty and return. I also wrote you on the same Subject. Afterwards Letters were received from you, informing us that you were set off, and should travel Post to the Presence of the Nabob, and then, without giving any Notice of your Intention, you acted in direct Contradiction to what you had written, and without any Order from the Nabob, went and put yourself under the Protection of the Nabob Nejif Cawn, to whom you gave large Sums of Money. You were a full Month in travelling what might have been performed in Twelve Days, and still continue at Ackbezabad. Be yourself the Judge on which Side the Blame lays. and interfered in a Matter which I had no Concern, and by my Representations to the Nabob in your Behalf, settled all your Affairs with him; and I am of Opinion, that if you come here, the Company will yet be Mediators between you and the Nabob; but when you make use of Delays and Artifices, you yourself give up the Aid and Support of the Company. In this Case it is plain that your Conduct is full of Deceit, for I have, on many Occasions, exerted myself more than Friendship could require of me. With respect to the Coulnama, you now desire from me, on the Part of the Governor and Council, what Obligation am I under to consent thereto? I am an Agent of the Company; and it was at your mutual Desire, and with the Approbation of my Masters, that I engaged in this Affair, and not of my own Accord. If it is not agreeable to the Nabob or to you, that I should act the Part of a Mediator between you, and such Disputes as at present subsist are continued, you are the Masters. As the Matter is come to this Pitch, I shall interfere no further in it, and no Engagement on the Part of the Company can, on no Account, be given to you, because it is an Affair with which they have nothing to. Moreover, it is a Custom amongst Europeans, for one Sirdar to enter into Engagements with another, and not with the Servants of another. The Consequences of this Affair rest on you and the Nabob alone.

Copy of a Letter from Mahomed Ellich Cawn to Mr. Bristow.

I have been favoured with your Two friendly Letters, which I consider as Coulnamas; One through the Channel of Ihmael Beg; and the other, which was a Duplicate, through Sheik Shuffee Ulla.

The Terms of obtaining the Khelauts of the Vizarat Tope-khana and Goful-Khana were settled at Ten Lacks of Rupees Peshcushi. It was accordingly promised that Five Lacks of Rupees should be sent me by the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and I was to make myself responsible for the other Five Lacks, and having obtained the Khelaats to bring them with me; but the Five Lacks have not yet been sent me, and I am cruelly aspersed by my Enemies, being without Resource. Having taken Leave of his Majesty, I shall proceed immediately to the Presence of the Nabob,

Nabob, there shall be no Delay or Neglect in my Journey. This I declare to you on Oath; you may be perfectly satisfied on this Head. I have likewise written to his Excellency on the Subject of my Departure from hence, that I shall take Leave of his Majesty on the 15th or 20th of Jumma-dee Awul (or July) and immediately begin my Journey. I wrote this for your Information. • You have written me to consider your House as my own, and to come without Delay; I do consider it in that Light, and in consequence of his Excellency's Orders, of your Encouragement, and of the Coulnama given by Meer Murteza Cawn, I am coming. If I receive Bills for Five Lacks of Rupees before the 20th of Jumma-dee ul awul, I hope, by the Favour of God, to bring the Khelaats with me agreeable to what you write. I thought proper to communicate these Particulars to you.

Accounts of the different Sorts of Grain, and Quantity, for the Second Brigade.

Sorts of Grain.						One Day's Expence.	One Month's Expence.	Six Months Expence.
						Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	246	7,380	44,280
Gram	—	—	—	—	—	282	8,460	50,760
Rice	—	—	—	—	—	355	10,650	63,900
Doll	—	—	—	—	—	73	2,190	13,140
Total — —						956	28,680	1,72,080
Add One-fifth for Loss in Transportation, &c.						191 8	5,736	34,416
Total required — —						1,147 8	34,416	2,06,496

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCVI.

Book 75. Page 822.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th November 1775.

Fort William, the 8th November 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

Received the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.
To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Board.

Colonel Cum
mings.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,
I have the Honour to acquaint you that Yesterday Colonel Gailliez delivered over the Com-
mand of the Brigade to me; he has furnished me with a Copy of his Instructions from the Supreme
Board; Copy of a Letter to Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Nabob's Court, on the Subject of
erecting a Magazine for Grain, in case of Necessity, for the Use of the Troops; and a Letter of
Instruction from the Board of Ordnance relative to that Department; these, with the Return of the
Brigade,

Brigade, are all the public Papers I have received from him. He proceeded last Night on his Way to the Presidency. Immediately after my receiving the Command, the Orders for the March of the Brigade, the 6th of November, arrived. I apprehend some Difficulties will occur in procuring Supplies of Provisions on the March, and that I shall be much distressed for Boats, most of those attached to the Brigade being absent on different Services. I shall, without Loss of Time, apply to his Excellency and Mr. Bristow for Assistance, as soon as the Indents being delivered in enables me to judge of the Number that will be absolutely necessary.

October 23d, 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Cummings.

Resolved on the following Reply to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

To Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, commanding the Second Brigade.

To Colonel
Cummings.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 23d ult.

We desire you will let us know where and on what Services the Boats attached to the Brigade under your Command are employed; and that you will immediately give Orders for their being called in to be made use of for the March of the Troops down the Country. We also direct you to observe it as a standing Rule, that no Boats are to be detached from the Army on any Account whatsoever, unless it be on actual and indispensable Service.

Mr. Bristow has informed us that Colonel Gailliez fixed on the Fort of Jemaul-na-gur for a Repository or Magazine to hold the Grain which the several Zemindars in the Nabob's Dominions had been ordered to supply. We have therefore directed him to give the Charge of it to you on its Arrival at this Place; and we authorize you to appoint a Commissary to reside there for the Care and Distribution of it.

8th November 1775.

We are, &c.

(a) Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to write last on the 6th instant.

The Honourable Board are already fully convinced of the distracted State of the Nabob's Government, in the guaranteed Provinces; though the Brigade is upon the Spot, yet he is exceedingly ill obeyed, and in many Parts his Troops have been defeated, and only Seven or Eight Days * he was obliged to dispatch Six Battalions to reinforce those on Command.

A great Part of this Country is possessed by Zemindars, who having held their Lands in their Families for a long Period of Time, support a personal Influence with their Reiats, and can at all Times induce them to resist the Aumils. The Zemindars ever evade the Payment of their Rents, frequently from a Spirit of Litigiousness alone, and as frequently from the Demands of the Aumils exceeding the established Custom.—Military Men are generally appointed to this Station. They have been accustomed to exercise almost unlimited Authority; for if the late Vizier obtained the Money he little regarded the Means, and when Balances accrued he compelled the Aumils to make good the Sums out of their private Fortunes, imagining that they must have embezzled the Deficiency, or caused it by their Negligence. This was the Consequence of Oppressions, for the Complaints of the People were only a Pretence for him to make Exactions from the Aumils; and the Man, who, but a Month ago, refunded the Fruits of his Extortions, was frequently entrusted with the Management of an extensive Department.

We may judge, from what is above recited, that neither the Aumils nor the People will ever pay their Rents regularly, but when compelled; and without the Nabob is punctual in demanding them, numberless Evasions will be made. This indeed is the Case, for he himself confessed to me that instead of Twenty Lacks, which ought to have been collected on the new Year, he had received hardly Ten. He said it was much owing to the Drought, though I believe we may impute the principal Causes to be the Want of Vigour and Regularity on his Part in not obliging his Aumils to the Discharge of their Duty, for at this early Period the Dearthness cannot well be materially felt. At all Events I fear what has passed cannot be retrieved for the Season, for the Collections once suffered to elapse without enforcing Payment, the Balances are rarely recovered, and, if at all, with the greatest Difficulty.

To add to this unfortunate Circumstance, the Nabob has not yet been able to procure any Money from the Begum.

Immediately on his Return from Fyzabad he stated his Distresses to me, and begged of me to use my Endeavours to persuade the Begum to assist him. I wished to have declined complying


(a) Vide supra Appendix, N° VI.

with his Excellency's Request, especially after he had indirectly objected to my having any Correspondence with her; but being sensible of his Necessities, I consented, upon the Condition of his not expecting of * me to use violent Measures. I accordingly went to Fyzabad, and explained particularly in Writing to the Begum, how impossible it was for the Nabob to conduct his Government without her Assistance; and likewise insinuated to her that she could not complain of him, for he had granted her an additional Jaghyr of Four Lacks a Year for the Sums he had already borrowed of her, and treated her with great Respect. I further insinuated to her, that the Treasures she possessed were the Treasures of the State, as she had not succeeded to them by any legal Right, and they had been hoarded up to provide against an Emergency: That that Emergency was arrived; and I recommended it to her to spare his Excellency the Sum of Fifty Lacks as a Donation: If this did not please her, to let the Treasure be divided according to the Laws of the Koran, or else grant him a Loan, and that I could engage for the Repayment of it. * Sic in Orig.

After much Persuasion the Begum agreed to pay the Nabob Twelve Lacks, and this she declared was wholly to oblige me, and upon the Conditions of the Company's being to secure her the Possession of her Jaghyrs for Life; and that the Nabob should not interfere with her upon any Account. I excused myself, because of the Insignificancy of the Sum, but offered to comply with her Terms in case of her granting Fifty Lacks. This I had Authority for from the Nabob, who, on desiring me to undertake the Negotiation, repeatedly and earnestly expressed his Desire not to use any Violence; and in order to prove it, he said he would submit to the Company's being Mediators of all Differences between him and the Begum. But it was hard, when reduced to such Distress, that his Mother should uselessly keep up immense Treasures.

On my Return his Excellency approved of my Conduct, and desired of me to write to the Begum very fully, again explaining his Situation to her; that I had interfered merely to prevent any Differences or Doubts subsisting between them, which I thought the Part of a mutual Friend.

* That I had always dissuaded the Nabob from violent Measures, and would continue my Endeavours; but the Point in Question was a domestic Matter, in which I could not insist on his Excellency's following my Advice.

The Begum, in her Answer, complained much of the Administration of Affairs, and told me, in plain Terms, that what she would do should be for the sake of the English, and, as for the Nabob, she would not advance him a single Rupee upon his Word; but sooner throw her Jewels and Money into the River. On my presenting the Letter to his Excellency, he again desired of me to go to Fyzabad, and as there were great Doubts entertained of the Eunuch employed between the Begum and me not having explained my Representations fully to her, but concealed such Part as did not conform to his Views; the Nabob ordered Sellar Jung and Buffant Ally Cawn to go to Fyzabad also, and follow Murtehze's Cawn's and my Advice in making any additional Representations which might be found necessary. It is generally believed the Begum has Four Crores in her Possession; but I fancy I may venture to say she has One Crore and Seventy Lacks.—Considering this immense Sum, I hope, now we are all here, and when Circumstances are impartially stated, that she will yield to our Persuasions.] 

Anoopgyr and Amrowgyr act now more disrespectfully than ever to the Nabob. In an Instance of some Horses for Captain Toone's Troop passing through their Districts, I had procured the Nabob's Dustuck. The Horses were stopped at many of the Chokeys, and the Man who had Charge of them was told immediately from Anoopgyr, "That Twenty Dustucks from the Nabob would be disregarded; but One Slip of Paper from Nudjiff Cawn would suffice." On my sending to Anoopgyr's Vackeel to inform him of this Circumstance, he waited on me, and desired me never to apply to the Nabob, but to send for him, that he might inform his Master, who would take Care that no Dependant of the English should meet with Impediments. Anoopgyr refused to come to the Nabob upon some frivolous Excuse; Amrowgyr did come. During his Stay, he paid me a Visit, and desired me not to look upon him as upon the other Officers of the Nabob's Government, for he was no Mottefeddy, but a Soldier, and hoped that I would return his Visit; that he considered himself obliged to his Sword for every Thing he held, and repeatedly threw many Reflections upon the Nabob, whom he pretended to disregard, but said he wished much for the Friendship and Protection of the English. I heard him out, and then told him, I considered Men only as they were attached to the Nabob Auffuf ul Dowla, who was the firm Ally of the English, and that he must expect we should look to his Satisfaction prior to every other Consideration; and furthermore, that I could not give him the Friendship and Protection of the English. In regard to returning his Visit, I said my Station excused me from it; besides, I did not know if the Nabob would like it.

I informed the Nabob of all that passed, and observed to him, that a Man who expressed himself in this Style ought to have no Terms kept with him, and advised his Excellency to seize him at once. He answered, he had formed a better Plan of marching towards the Doab, and taking the Country out of the Possession of the Gossaynes, and he thought, on his Approach, that they would run away. How this Enterprize will end I cannot say, for it is certain the Nabob's Troops have no Confidence in him, and the Fidelity of Myr Afzul's Corps now with the Gossaynes is much doubted. Anoopgyr and Amrowgyr have Ten thousand Foot and Nine thousand Horse, Men of their own Cast, in their Pay, whom they can depend on. They are, I understand,

stand, daily collecting together Ammunition, entertaining new Troops, using their best Endeavours to attach the Rana of Goad, the Rajas of Bundelcund, and all the petty Rajas in the Neighbourhood to their Interest. I think it probable though, that the Whole of them will look on, and be the Friends of the strongest. In the late conquered Countries, the Gossaynes demand very low Rents of any of the Zemindars, and try by all Means to attach them to their Cause. Upon viewing the Conduct of the Gossaynes, I think there seems little Appearance of their running away, and I am therefore the more anxious about the Affair of the Money, for without getting it the Nabob tells me, he actually cannot take the Field. The Consequence will be giving Time to foreign Powers, whenever any shall be able to do it, to join the Gossaynes. Notwithstanding the Nabob is so well informed of the Conduct of these Chiefs, he gave Amrowgyr a very honorable Dress on his Departure, and delivered him another for his Brother. The whole Sum he consented to pay at this Juncture was Three Lacks of Rupees. He pretended this was not due from him, and in short that the Nabob owes him and his Brother Twelve Lacks for Monies advanced to pay the Expences of the War, &c.

Surut Sing is arrived at Darra Negur, and has taken upon him the Management of the Affairs of Rohilcund; but a very inconsiderable Sum is as yet realized. There are Parties upon the Spot. Murtezah Cawn of Baraitch, and Letafut Ally Cawn, are supposed to be disaffected, and ready to join the Nabob's Enemies. These Chiefs were before ordered to march to Delhy, but on the Flight of Basheer Cawn, countermanded; and as the Views the Nabob had in it was the Settlement of the Matter of the Vizarut, I shall (agreeable to the Honble. Board's Orders) use my best Endeavours to dissuade him from suffering any Troops to be sent to the King in the present State of his own Affairs. As to his Excellency's Journey to Delhy, he now tells me he shall entirely drop all Thoughts of it.

My former Letters speak fully of the Discipline of the Nabob's Army, and it is now, if possible, upon a still worse Footing. A few Days ago, a Man belonging to the Nudjub Regiment quarrelled with a Sepoy, and their Dispute coming to Blows, the latter was killed. The whole Corps of Sepoys, to the Number of Eleven Battalions, and the Corps of the Nudjub, with the Cavalry on their Side, drew up one against the other, and the Nabob, with the greatest Difficulty, prevented them from fighting. It was not by punishing himself, the Offender, by a fair Trial, but by delivering him up to the Discretion of the Sepoys, who, upon this Event, made a general Discharge of Artillery.

The Day after this had happened, the Sepoys found out that One of their Commandants had secreted Five Thousand Rupees, received at Mindy Gaut, to distribute amongst the Heads of a Set of Mutineers, who had created a Disturbance when the Army was encamped at that Place. They beat the Commandant. The Nabob interfered, and with much Intercession, saved his Life, but at the same Time he himself received many Insults from the Ranks. The next Day the Nabob wished to possess himself of the Artillery in the Charge of the Sepoys, and sent Two Companies as an Escort to bring it. The whole Corps saw through the Design, and returned his Excellency for Answer, "that they could take very good Care of it," and would not suffer a Gun to be moved: And in this Manner they conduct themselves upon all Occasions, obeying the Nabob's Orders or not, as they think proper.

Another very striking Anecdote happened on our Arrival at Lucknow, in a Battalion under a Frenchman, who having been on Command, had preserved some Kind of Discipline. On his joining the Nabob's Army, Fifteen Sepoys behaving ill, he dismissed them the Service. The other Sepoys on the Spot reproached those of the Frenchman's Battalion for submitting to such an Indignity. That if any Thing of the Kind was once suffered, they would hereafter be perpetually ill treated, and insisted upon their making it a common Cause. They, in consequence, assembled in the Night, severely beat their black Officers, upon the Pretence of their giving the French Commandant bad Advice, but never touched the Commandant himself. The Affair ended by the Nabob's yielding the Point, for he reinstated the Fifteen Sepoys. The French Commandant was one Soulier, who holds a Commission in the French Service. Shortly after this Event, he applied to me for a Passport into Bengal, which I procured for him, as well as for many others. There are now very few Europeans in the Country, and those few are to set off in Four or Five Days, staying only to settle their private Affairs, for as the Nabob has once dismissed them his Service, they have no other Means of gaining a Subsistence. In regard to their passing up the Country, I have had some stopped, though it is difficult, as they disguise themselves in Musselman Habits, and travel in covered Hackeries; but the Men of Consequence, by their Ability or Military Knowledge, have all gone towards Bengal.

I hope the Circumstances above stated, and the Contents of my former Letters, will explain fully to the Honble. Board the Situation of the Nabob's internal Government on the Commencement of this Season.

In regard to foreign Affairs, Nudjif Cawn has finally concluded the Peace with the Rajepoots, who are put into Possession of Camao; it was agreed at first, that he should keep Namool, but he afterwards gave it up, and has received Three Lacks of Rupees in ready Money, Jewels and Shawls, and Eight Lacks are to be paid him in Eight equal monthly Kifts. The Armies of both Parties have ceased Hostilities.

Runjeet Sing succeeded to Nool Sing, who though only in Fact the Guardian and Regent for the true Raja of the Jauts, Kehry Sing, yet, being his Uncle, he assumed an independant Authority; he

he died at a Time that the Affairs of the Jauts were in a most distracted State! Runjeet Sing was for some Time obeyed; but the Mother of Kehry Sing wishing to get more Authority into her own Hands, attached Reum Daad Cawn to her Cause, and got him to introduce One thousand Rohillas into the Fort in order to seize Runjeet Sing; they were repulsed with the Loss of Seven or Eight Men.—Cownher Dawnsaah was the Person whom the Mother wanted to make Regent, and as his Party by the Assistance of the Rohillas was as strong as Runjeet Sing's, the latter apprehended the Consequences, and therefore entered into a Correspondence with Nudjif Cawn, and I should imagine that Dike will soon fall into his Hands, or else a Peace will be made upon very advantageous Terms to him. It is also probable the Rohillas will not hold out long, as the Son of their Chief is in Confinement with Runjeet Sing, who threatens to make his Life answer for any Attempts the Father may make contrary to his Views.

There is now every Probability of Nudjif Cawn's being soon relieved from the present War, but I should imagine his Country is in too distracted a State, and his Treasury too low to admit of his undertaking new Enterprizes, otherways the Gossaynes have entertained a Correspondence with him, and he has expressed his Inclination to assist them; at all Events they ought not to have Time given them to strengthen their Confederacy, especially as the Marattas have been invited to join it.—I do not hear of any certain Measures they have in consequence adopted, and from all Appearances there is little Probability of their coming before the Nabob (if he gets the Money) will have the Opportunity, as I hope, to settle the Doab.

At the same Time that Nudjif Cawn and the Nabob correspond in the most amicable Style, they still privately encourage the disaffected Persons in both Governments to take Refuge with them. Nudjif Cawn has applied to the Nabob for his Assistance, as he complains heavily that the Confusion created in his Country by the War and the Drought will inevitably reduce him to great Distress, it not being possible for him to collect any considerable Revenues during the ensuing Season. Notwithstanding it is in every Respect the Interest of these Two Princes to be upon amicable Terms, they bear one another such an inveterate Enmity, that they will hardly ever be able to depend upon each other's Assurances: Ellige Cawn and Basheer Cawn foment the Divisions. The former has a considerable Property; the latter saved some Matter before his Flight. He has united in strict Alliance with Nudjif Cawn, at whose Instance he stopped at Agra, where he now is.

The King remains in the same distressed State, without Money or Resources, perplexed by the Intrigues of Abdeel Aheet Cawn, and perpetually insulted. Sabiter Cawn, who had entered into Abdul Ahut Cawn's Views, was obliged to leave Delhy to defend the small Extent of Country remaining in his Possession against the Sikes, who are now at Gossigivvia, to the Number of Five thousand Horse. The main Body is retired. The King has, at Abdul Ahut Cawn's Instigation, written to Timur Shaw a very long Letter, inviting him to come to his Assistance, and proposing a double Marriage between their Children. By Intelligence only received this Day, it is said, that a Part of Timur Shaw's Army has actually crossed the Attock. The Sikes, and Naseer Cawn, a Prince who governs a Country laying between Lahore and Bissore, well defended by Hills, through which he must pass, will oppose him, so that I imagine before he enters Hindostan he must have many Difficulties to encounter. However, as to the Authenticity of this Intelligence I must refer the Honble. Board to my future Addresses.

Upon the whole, Fortune seems singularly to have favored the Nabob; for at the present Juncture a foreign Enemy might do him immense Mischiefs, and from probable Appearances there is none immediately able to hurt him.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Fyzabad,
11th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Since my last of the 11th instant, I have received the Honourable Board's Letter of the 25th ult. [(a) I have already fully explained to the Honourable Board the Part I took in the Negotiation between the Nabob and the Begum. My Representations since my Arrival this last Time, have tended to prove to her Excellency, that the Nabob's Situation was desperate; and she might have determined on what rash Resolutions she pleased in her own Mind, still it was now a Question, whether the Nabob should seize his Right, or suffer a Lack of Souls to perish, and the Sovereignty of these Soubahs, now in the Fourth Generation, to be transferred to another Family? I afterwards used many mild Arguments. I also met Sellar Jung, Myrza Ally, and Murtehzeah Cawn, and we consulted together; and after many Messages to the Begum, and many Alternatives proposed by both Parties, Thirty Lacks were consented to. I am sure I could have obtained Fifty, the Sum I asked, if Murtehzeah Cawn had not been impatient to return, and unguardedly men-

(a) Vide supra, Page 446; and vide supra Appendix, N° VII.

tioned, that the Nabob would be satisfied with Thirty. When I pressed him to adhere to our first Request, he seemed to be apprehensive of the Begum's Temper hurrying her into some violent Act, disgraceful to the Nabob's Government; and as the bare Probability of forcing her to Extremities was enough to determine me from asking ever so small a Sum, I at once gave up the Point.


The Begum not only grants the Nabob this Sum, but gives up to him Twenty-six Lacks, for the Repayment of which she had Security in Land. In lieu of this, she asked of the Nabob never to interfere with her again, upon any Pretence whatsoever; and for her entire Satisfaction, she insisted on having the Company the Guarantees of a Treaty to be entered into betwixt her and the Nabob, and that I likewise should execute another directly with her, on the Part of the Company; with which having complied, I have the Honour to inclose Copies of both Treaties, N^o 1 and 2.

I now submit my Conduct in this Negotiation to the Consideration of the Honourable Board. It is Necessity alone which has obliged me to act the Part I have done; for without the Company as Guarantees of the Treaty, the Begum would not have given a single Cowry. The Nabob wholly of himself asked me to interfere, contrary to my Inclination; and I therefore hope the Honourable Board will approve of my Conduct, especially as it was the only Means of realizing a considerable Sum at this Juncture. Half of the Money procured from the Begum is to be paid to the Company; which, with Five Lacks now receiving, making all together Twenty Lacks, is a considerable Sum in the present State of the Nabob's Affairs.

I have written Powers, and the Testimony of the Persons concerned in this Negotiation, of my having had the Nabob's Sanction: However, I think it necessary to provide against any future Doubts, and shall therefore forward the Honourable Board a Treaty on the Part of the Nabob with the Company, acceding to the Terms with the Begum, which the Minister promises to get executed with all Expedition. The Begum having at first inserted the Word "Heirs," we had very near broke off the Negotiation; for I positively refused, and told her Excellency, the Company were in Alliance with the Nabob Asfuf ul Dowla alone, and during his Life knew of no Heirs, or any other Sovereign in this Country.

I have the Honour to be, &c.


(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.] 

Fyzabad, the 16th Oct. 1775.

Enclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 16th of October.

[(a) NUM. 1.

 Copy of a Draft of a Coulnâmâ under the Seal of the Nabob Asfuf ul Dowlah, dated the 19th of Shabaun, in the Year 1189 of the Hegyra, (15th of October 1775).

I Asfuf ul Dowlah Bahadre engage and give this written Agreement, viz.

I have now taken from my Mother 30 Lacks of Rupees on Account of the present, and 26 Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Jewels, Elephants, Camels, &c. from the Patrimony of my Father, and have no further Claim on her. Having received this through the English Chiefs, I renounce all further Demands on her. I also engage that I will never molest my Mother in the Enjoyment of the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, or the Mints of Oude, Fyzabad, &c. conferred on her by the late blessed Nabob, but will leave her in the full Possession of them, during her Life-time.—As long as my Mother lives, I will give her no Trouble on Account of them.—She shall collect whatever appears to be due from the said Jaghiers, by her own People; I will not obstruct it.

When my Mother goes on her Pilgrimage she is at Liberty to leave the Jagheers, &c. under the Charge of whomsoever she pleases.—It is entirely at her Option: I will not oppose it.

Whether she resides here or goes on her Pilgrimage, the Jagheers, &c. shall remain in her Possession; and no Person shall on any Occasion obstruct or molest her therein. To whomsoever my Mother shall give Charge of the Jagheers, &c. I will, on every Occasion, protect and assist him; and when she goes on her Pilgrimage she is at Liberty to take with her such of her Slaves, Women, and Goods, as she thinks proper: I will not molest her; nor will I give any Trouble to Johur Ally Khawn, Bahadre Ally Khawn, Nuhaut Ally Khawn, Shagoon Ally Khawn, or to the Taveladarries, by any Demand on them. My Mother is at Liberty to act as she pleases therein; she is the Mistress. For the Observance of these Articles I give God and his Prophet, the Twelve Imaums, the Fourteen Maufooms, and the English Chiefs are joined in this Engagement. Further I will not in future demand any Loan from my Mother. I have no Claim on her; nor will I ever deviate from this Engagement. Should I act contrary thereto, it may be supposed that I am estranged from the English Chiefs and the Company.—I have accordingly given this as a Coulnâmâ to remain as a Voucher.

(a) Vide supra, Page 442;—and Appendix, N^o VII.

List of the Jaghiers, &c.

Sulloo, One Mahal
Dawa, D^o
Purfeddipore, One Mahal;
Rataha, D^o;
Sumrootah,
At Gourkpore, One House,
Taloë, One Mahal,
Jais, with the Adawlur,
Sair, One Mahal,
Cora, D^o;
Tanda, D^o;
Nabob Gunge, with the Villages on the other
Side of Khahrah, One Mahal,

Ismael Gunge, with the Villages, is at the
Distance of Three Cos from Lucknow,
Ismael Gunge, at Lucknow,
Cullahdarry of all the Soubahs,
Mints of Owde and Fysabad,
Bhegum Gunge and Gola Ghaut,
Vizier Gunge, . . .
The Garden of Thirry Sing at Owde, with
Ground for Three Gardens,
Eishbaug at Lucknow,
Rozah Gaut at Lucknow,
Bhegum Barree with the Bazar,
Garden of Bahara Mull.

Copy of a Draught of a Coulnâmâ, under the Seal of Mr. John Bristow, on the Part of the Company and English Chiefs, dated as above.

The Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah Yaty a Khan Bahadre Huzzuber Jung has received from his Mother, on Account of the Patrimony of his Father, and appropriated to his own Use the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees on Account * the present, and Twenty-six Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Elephants, Camels, &c.; and the Fara Khutty (full Acquittal) which the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah gives to his Mother, is a Voucher. My Seal is affixed thereto, so that it may be considered as an Act of the Company and English Chiefs with respect to the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, the Mints of Owde and Fysabad, which the late blessed Nabob gave to the Bhegum; the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah will not molest her in the Possession of them, but leave her in the free Enjoyment of them during her Lifetime, and she is to collect whatever may appear due from the Jaghiers, through her own People. The English Chiefs are Guarantees for the Observance of these Articles: No one shall molest her when the Bhegum goes on a Pilgrimage: No Person shall obstruct or hinder her; and the Bhegum is sole Mistress of her own People: No one shall make any Demand on her Eunuchs or Women; she is at Liberty to act as she pleases with respect to them. • Sic in Orig.

When the Bhegum goes on her Pilgrimage she may leave the Charge of the Jaghiers, &c. to whomsoever she pleases; the English Chiefs are Guarantees of this.

List of the Jaghiers, &c. exactly the same as that in N^o 1.]

Lucknow, the 26th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Since my last Address of the 20th instant I have received the Honble. Board's Letter of the 11th, and informed the Nabob that the Guarantee of Allahabad and Cora was no longer conditional but positive, at which he desired me to express his Satisfaction to the Honble. Board.

I have, &c.

John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board on the 16th instant, and have the Pleasure to say no other Branch of the Company's Affairs has been stopped by my Journey to this Place.

(" (a) Before I left Lucknow, Districts to the Amount of about Thirty Lacks a Year were assigned for the Payment of the Subsidy: The Aumils are mostly responsible Men, and the Lands chosen as conformable to the Honble. Board's Orders as Circumstances will admit. A great Deficiency must arise in the Nabob's Revenues; and therefore I shall find it necessary to have Districts to the annual Rent of Fifteen, if not Twenty more Lacks of Rupees, than the exact Amount of the Subsidy.") §

When the Whole is settled I will forward the Particulars. In the Return, the Aumils of the Districts already named are forbid to make any further Payments to Individuals, and their Accounts directed to be adjusted until the Day the Orders shall reach them.

(" (a) In regard to Grain, I am very apprehensive the Season is so far advanced, as to make us despair of having any favourable Showers. Complaints come from all Quarters of the great

(a) Vide supra, Page 1862.

"Failure of the Crop; and under the present weak Administration, I fear there will be very terrible Effects felt.")

Murtezah Cawn intends on his Return to advise the Nabob to issue general Perwannahs to all his Aumils, requiring of them to prevent the hoarding up of Grain, and to use all Means possible to encourage the Ryots to water and cultivate the Land, by publishing that a Deduction shall be allowed proportionable to the Loss they suffer from the Drought.

Before I left Lucknow, I wrote myself to Mr. Fowke and Rajah Chyte Sing, and Orders were issued by his Excellency in the most positive Style to the Nabob of Ferakabad, the Aumils of Skaje-hanpore, Bareilly, and Induspore, &c. directing them to provide each a Quantity of Grain, agreeable * the enclosed Account. I shall on my Return solicit for a Repetition of these Orders, and have added to them, that any Delay or Mal-practices in the Purchase will be attended with a certain Loss of Office, or the severest Notice of Government. Since my being here the Ministers expressed a Desire of the Persons who were pitched upon being able to supply the Quantities allotted for them, and therefore recommended the ordering more than was really wanted, as the Surplus might be easily disposed of, and a Deficiency could not be made up. This is the Reason why I have exceeded Colonel Galtier's Indent; by the Quantity put opposite to Kyrabad, the Districts are mostly chosen for the Convenience and Facility of transporting the Grain by Water, or their Vicinity to Cawn-pore. I expect it will be cheap enough at Benares to answer for the Expence of bringing it that Distance; and as for Kyrabad, though the Conveyance will be Land Carriage, yet it is a Grain Country, and generally procured there on reasonable Terms. Upon the Whole, I have distributed the Quantities as much as I could amongst the Districts, that the Purchase may be less felt in the Country. Colonel Galtier mentioned a Fort, a very small Distance from Cawnpore, called Jemaul-na-gur, as convenient for the Magazine. I immediately had particular Inquiry made about it, and believe it will, by * Account given me of it, be a Place of Security, and to be defended only by Two Companies of Sepoys against any Attacks that are likely to be made upon it. I have, for the as-
certaining of this Matter properly, begged of the Commanding Officer of the Brigade to order an Engineer to examine it.

The Honble. Board in their Instructions mention, that the Magazine is to be put under Charge of a Commissary. I hope Part of the Supplies of Grain will soon come in, and therefore beg the Favour of the Honble. Board to name a Gentleman to this Office, and to point out whose Orders he is to be under, whether the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, or myself.

§ (" (a) I purpose To-morrow to set off for Lucknow, and then expect to see some Measures adopt-
ed for regulating the Nabob's Affairs. It must be the English alone who do it. For since I last wrote the Honble. Board, the Five Battalions under Buffumt, who were with the Gossaynes, are arrived at Lucknow, having left their Station contrary to the positive Orders, both of the Nabob and Buffumt. The Plea is Four Months Arrears of Pay. When the Nabob first heard the News of their having marched, he sent them a Lack of Rupees in Part. They refused to receive it, insisted upon the Whole, and came to Lucknow, with a declared Intention of obtaining it by any Means. I suspect they are connected with the other Battalions on the Spot: But this will prove to the Honble. Board, that my Journey to this Place was not unnecessary.") §

The Minister is finally resolved to regulate his Conduct entirely by the Pleasure of the Honble. Board, and I shall on our Arrival at Lucknow explain his Plans in the fullest Manner.

I have, &c.

John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

Account of the Districts where the Grain for the Use of the 2d Brigade is to be provided, and the Quantities attached to each District.

	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Doll.	Total Maunds.
Benares — —	21,254 16	24,364 32	30,672	6,307 8	82,598 16
Ferockabad — —	10,627 8	12,182 16	15,336	3,153 24	41,299 8
Shahjehanpore and Bareilly —	10,627 8	12,182 16	15,336	3,153 24	41,299 8
Jugduspore, &c. —	10,627 8	12,182 16	15,336	3,153 24	41,299 8
Kyrabad — —	21,254 16	24,364 32	30,672	6,307 8	82,598 16
	74,390 16	85,276 32	107,352	22,075 8	289,094 16

(Signed) John Bristow.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1862.

Fyzabad,

Fyzabad, the 20th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

The Nabob appointed Rajah Govendram to be his Vakeel at Fort William, and agreeable to his Excellency's Request, I take the Liberty to inform the Board of it; the Rajah will, I expect, set off To-morrow.

I have, &c.

John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

The Board being desirous of receiving a particular State of the Nabob's Accounts from Mr. Bristow;

The Secretary reports to them, that he has received a private Letter from Mr. Bristow, wherein he mentions the Difficulty he has met with in ascertaining the real Value of the Currency of Owde as a Reason for his not having sent down any Accounts, and expressing a Wish that the Rupees of that Country should be assayed by the proper Officers at the Presidency.

The Board are of Opinion, that as there appears to be no fixed Rate of Batta for the different Species of Rupees, which pass Current in the Province of Owde, or have been received in Payment from the Nabob, the only Expedient by which it can be equitably adjudged will be to cause an Assay of all those different Species of Rupees, to establish the Fyzabad Sicca as the Standard, and fix the Batta upon the rest by the Difference in the Quantity of pure Silver between each Sort and the Fyzabad Sicca.

Ordered, That the Assay Master assay the following Sorts of Rupees. Fyzabad Rupees, Two Sorts; Old Benares Rupees, Three Sorts; Old Vizury, Three Sorts; Janga Rupees, Old Delhi and New Delhi Rupees; and to report the proportionate Quantity of pure Silver in each to the Board.

Resolved, That the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 11th, 16th, 20th, and 26th October.

We think that the Circumstances of the Nabob's Affairs, and the unfavourable Disposition which his Mother the Begum shewed towards him, made it necessary for you to comply with his Request for affording your Assistance to persuade her to supply him with a Sum of Money, and we therefore approve and confirm your Guarantee of the Treaty which has been entered into between them.

We also approve of the Arrangement which you have made, and recommended to the Nabob for procuring Grain for the Army. We do not think it necessary to appoint a Commissary from hence, but have authorized the Commanding Officer of the Brigade to name One when the Grain is brought to the Magazine; it should be delivered over to the Charge of the Commanding Officer, and he will leave the Distribution of it to the Commissary, who is to remain under his Command.

We have ordered an Assay to be made of the Fyzabad Sicca Rupees, and of all the other Kinds of Rupees, which have been received in Payment from the Nabob and his late Father, from which we propose to fix the precise Rate of Batta upon each, by the Quantity of pure Silver that they may severally be found to contain; until this be ascertained, we desire you to leave Account of Receipts from the Nabob open for Adjustment; but, in the mean Time, you transmit us as exact a State of the Nabob's Accounts as possible to the Period when you shall receive this Letter, under the different Heads, of old Balances; Treaty of Benares; Engagement for the Rohilla Conquest; and Army Subsidy,—specifying the several Sorts of Rupees which have been received from the Beginning on each Account.

We wait with great Impatience for the Account which you have promised to send us of the Regulations proposed for re-establishing the State of the Nabob's Affairs; and as the Reports which we have already received from you are very alarming, we desire you will not fail to take every Occasion to advise us of any Alterations which may happen.

We are, &c.

Fort William, 8th November 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCVII.

Book 75. Page 862.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th of November 1775.

Fort William, the 9th November 1775.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

§ (" (a) Received the following Letter from Lieut. Col. Cummings to the Governor General
 " and Council, dated Oct. 25, 1775.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,
 " The inclosed Papers are a Copy of a Letter I have just received from Mr. Bristow, with my
 " Reply to it. I hope it will meet with your Approbation. The Brigade will be in Readiness to
 " march this Evening, should the Intelligence I expect from Lucknow render such a Measure ne-
 " cessary: If the expected Mutiny is only a Plan of his, the Nabob's Troops, to extort their Arrears,
 " I fancy they will proceed no farther than seizing his Person, till they can obtain Satisfaction in
 " that Point, and that his Life will be in no Danger; but if the Scheme is laid by any of his Fa-
 " mily, it is probable they will proceed to Extremity, and cut him off; and all Assistance from
 " the Brigade will come too late. At any Rate not a Minute shall be lost; I will march the
 " instant Mr. Bristow informs me it is necessary, and consider with him in every Thing that may
 " appear necessary for his Excellency's Safety, and the Good of the Service.

" October 25, 1775.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" (Signed) John Cummings.

" Copy of a Letter from John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde, to
 " Lieut. Col. Cummings, commanding the 2d Brigade.

" Sir,
 " I have received your Letter of the 22d instant, informing me of your taking Charge of the
 " Brigade.
 " In consequence of Inquiries I have made into the Designs of the Nabob's Troops, I un-
 " derstand for certain that they intend to make a Demand of their Arrears of Pay, and if he does
 " not discharge the whole Amount, seize his Person: I have even heard this refractory Spirit has
 " proceeded to such Lengths, that they threaten to make Attempts on his Life. I think it my
 " Duty to inform you of these Circumstances, as I expect his Excellency will request the Assistance
 " of the Company's Forces. The Minister is now at Fyzabad, from whence I hourly expect his Ar-
 " rival, when the Sepoys will commence their Operations. I had likewise accompanied him for the
 " Purpose of procuring Money from the Begum, which we got so far as Fifteen Lacks of Rupees
 " for the Nabob, but this is so small a Sum, considering his Monthly Expences, that it is im-
 " possible for it to serve for any other than a temporary Aid—It may quiet them a few Days,
 " perhaps not at all; at any Rate a Disturbance will certainly be the Consequence, and for my
 " Part, as we shall be circumstanced without Money or Resources, cannot think the Nabob in
 " Safety.

" In one Camp on the other Side of the River there are Ten or Eleven Battalions. In ano-
 " ther, at Jellalabad, there are Five. These last are the Battalions who are under Buffant the
 " Carnack, and stationed with the Gossaynes. They are come here contrary to the repeated Orders
 " both of the Nabob and Buffant: It is easy to imagine what such Troops will do when
 " disappointed of their Ends, for the Pretence of their Disobedience is Four Months Arrears,
 " which it is very improbable they will get.

" I arrived myself only last Night; but I will make further Enquiry, and if any Thing oc-
 " curs write you fully To-morrow. In the Interim you may reflect on this Intelligence.

" Lucknow,
 " 24th Oct. 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) " John Bristow,
 " Resident at the Court of Owde." §

Copy of a Letter to John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 24th instant, and in consequence of it have given Orders to the Brigade to hold themselves in Readiness to march on a Minute's Warning. My Instructions are silent with regard to a Mutiny in the Nabob's Troops, and what Steps I am empowered to take in a Case of that Kind. It therefore you should find it necessary to make a Requisition of the Troops for the Protection of the Nabob's Person, it must be made in the strongest and most explicit Terms both by him and you; I shall then proceed to take every Step in my Power for his Protection and Safety, but would wish to avoid proceeding to Extremities, if possible. I shall wait for further Intelligence from you, and if it is found absolutely necessary, I will detach Two Battalions of Sepoys, with Two Six Pounders, and their own Guns, by forced Marches to Elmas Gimgi. I would not chuse to risque this Detachment nearer, but will follow myself with the rest of the Brigade, with the greatest Expedition, leaving all the Baggage behind. I should think it better, if possible, to retard the Arrival of Mustar ul Dowlah, as you are apprehensive the Disturbances will commence on his Arrival. If you think your Intelligence can be relied on, I think it would be better if the Nabob and you (should you apprehend an Attempt on his Life or Liberty) were to proceed and join the Detachment at Elmas Gimgi; they will be able to afford a sufficient Protection till my Arrival. Should they march, they will be commanded by Major Eyers, who will have Instructions from me to comply with any Directions he may receive from you, except the Military Operations, which must depend on his own Judgment.

I dispatch this by an Express, and request you will desire the Nabob to * lay Expresses that I * Sic in may receive the earliest Intelligence. I also beg you will write me every Day, because if I should be Twenty-four Hours without having a Letter from you, I shall conclude the Nabob's Troops have actually mutinied, and proceeded to Extremities against him, and in this Case they will no Doubt take the Precaution of shutting up all the Roads to prevent my receiving any Intelligence.

My marching before the 6th of November is contrary to the Orders I have received. You will therefore know that it will be attended with bad Consequences to me, should it not be absolutely necessary, or disapproved of by the Board.

Camp,
26th October 1775.

(Signed) John Cummings,
Lieut. Colonel.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

To Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, commanding the Second Brigade in the Field.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing Copies of Two Letters which had passed between Mr. Bristow and you, is just come to Hand. We approve of the Measures which you took for holding the Brigade in Readiness to march at the shortest Notice, and direct that you immediately obey the Orders of the Nabob for its proceeding to his Assistance in quelling the Mutiny of his own Troops; but you must be careful to keep your Forces as much together as possible, and not to detach any Part of them, without the most urgent Necessity.

During the Continuance of these alarming Appearances in the Nabob's Army, you may remain with the Whole of the Brigade under your Command in the Province of Owde, in the most convenient Situation, notwithstanding the Orders you have received for marching downwards; and on the Arrival of that Division of the Third Brigade at Allahabad, by which you are to be relieved, if those Alarms should still exist, you will write to the Commanding Officer to proceed with that Division to join you and effect the Relief on the Spot; and we hope this will enable you to keep the Nabob's Army in Awe till you may be so relieved by the Third Brigade; but in case all Appearances of Danger should cease, you will then conform to your former Orders, for returning with the Brigade, or that Part of it which is to be relieved, to Allahabad.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
9th November 1775.

(Signed) Warren Hastings,
&c. Council.

§ (" (a) Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

" To Mr. John Bristow.

" Sir,

" By a * Letter from Colonel Cummings, covering a Copy of One which he had received from you, we have Reason to be much alarmed for the Nabob's Personal Safety, from the mutinous Designs which appear to have been formed among his Troops. We have approved of the * Steps taken by Colonel Cummings, for holding the Brigade in Readiness to march at the

(a) Vide supra, Page 1864.

“ shortest Notice, on the Occasion furnished by your Letter, and have directed him immediately
 “ to obey any Requisition of the Nabob for its Presence, and to remain in his Dominions with the
 “ Troops, as long as these alarming Appearances shall continue. The Urgency of the Occasion,
 “ we judge, has rendered these Orders necessary; but we hope that the Second Brigade will
 “ be detained no longer than this Necessity shall continue, as it has been ordered to march down
 “ to Illahabad, in order to be relieved by the Third Brigade, which has been directed to proceed
 “ to that Place to effect the Relief of the Second. We desire that you will explain this Circum-
 “ stance to him, as being a Rule in our Service, lest he should be under any Apprehension that we
 “ mean to withdraw our Forces from his Service at such a critical Juncture.
 “ We are surprized that you have not advised us of Occurrences of so extraordinary and
 “ alarming a Nature as those communicated by your Letter to Colonel Cummings; and we desire
 “ that you will write to us daily, as long as such Alarms continue.

“ Fort William,
 9th Nov. 1775.

“ We are, &c.
 (Signed) “ Warren Hastings,
 &c. Council.” §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 J. Clavering,
 Geo. Monson,
 R. Barwell,
 P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCVIII.

Book 75. Page 916.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th November 1775.

Fort William, the 20th November 1775.

Secret Dept.
 Monday.

At a Council; Present,
 Lieutenant General John Clavering, President;
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell,
 and } Esquires.
 Philip Francis,
 The Honble. the Governor General absent.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Lucknow, November 3d, 1775.

Mr. Bristow. To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to address the Honble. Board last on the 26th ult. and have received their Letter of the 18th of October.

We have lately had some very favourable Showers of Rain, which have given an entire Change to the Appearance of the Country. Grain is considerably cheaper than it was; Wheat in particular sold Seven Days ago at this Place at Sixteen and Seventeen Seers a Rupee, and now it sells at Twenty-six Seers. I have stopped the Purchase of Grain until I shall see how the Rubby Harvest turns out; but, I believe, from the best Information I can collect, that the late Rain is come in Time to ensure a tolerable Crop.

§ (“ (a) On my Return to Lucknow, I found the Nabob’s Army in greater Confusion than ever. The Five Battalions who had been with the Gossaignes had left their Station, contrary to the repeated and positive Orders both of the Nabob and Bussant their commanding Officer. They have acted thus on Pretence of not receiving their Arrears of Pay. The Nabob had sent them One Lack of Rupees in Part, which they refused to take, insisted upon the Whole, and avowed

(a) Vide supra, Page 1865.

“ their Intentions of getting their Due by any Means : They even carried this refractory Spirit so far as to lay Plans to seize the Nabob’s Person, if they had not Payment made them. The whole Sepoy Corps have also entered into Engagements never to suffer Severity to be used to any of them, and if the Nabob should dismiss them his Service, they have agreed not to part with their Arms. In regard to the Matchlockmen, the Sepoys declare they are very ready to support the Nabob against any Combinations or Designs they may entertain detrimental to his Authority. What with the Money procured from the Begum, and some small Sums collected from the Country, the Nabob has managed to satisfy the Sepoys for the present, but when these Sums are once expended, I am convinced the Revenues from the Country during the ensuing Season will not suffice for his Excellency’s Expences upon the present Establishment ; knowing this I have recommended it to Merteza Cawn to advise the Nabob to dismiss his mutinous and useless Troops, and only keep such as are obedient. He promised me he would do it. For my Part, I think the only Mode he can effect it by, will be to join the Brigade, and make a severe Example of the Ring-leaders ; but on this Head I am waiting his Determination, which I expect immediately : Unless the Nabob will consent to some spirited Measures, I am really apprehensive of his Life, for as a Respect for his Person is lost, I think it probable the Rabble, by whom he is surrounded, will not stop at any Thing. In Sujah Dowlah’s Time frequent Disturbances and Mutinies happened in his Army. He generally punished the Ringleaders, though not so severely as to prevent Re- petitions of the like Conduct, till urged and even almost forced to it by Sir Robert Barker : At Shawabad, he made such Examples as effectually put a Stop to all Irregularities for the Remainder of his Life.

“ Murtezah Cawn, when at Fyzabad, repeatedly confessed to me there was no Order kept up, and that he did not think himself safe : He said he would, on his Arrival at this Place, advise the Nabob to request the immediate Assistance of Two Battalions of English Sepoys. At my first Interview with the Nabob after my Return, he expressed his Desire for the Second Brigade to be relieved where it is now cantoned. Murtezah Cawn not being then arrived, the Nabob deferred making a Request of it, until he should be able to see and consult with him. It is now Six or Seven Days since. Murtezah Cawn is here ; and I have been urging him to get the Nabob to come to some Determination about the Mode of regulating the Disorders which have crept into the Army. He must necessarily come to some Resolution To-morrow, as the Second Brigade will otherwise march. I have informed Lieut. Colonel Cummings of all these Circumstances, and he has expressed his Readiness to assist the Nabob.

“ I have, &c.

“ John Bristow,

“ Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

“ Lucknow, November 4th 1775.

“ To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ I addressed the Honble. Board Yesterday. The Nabob having this Day made a very particular Request, that the Second Brigade should be relieved where it is now cantoned, I have informed Lieut. Colonel Cummings of it, and gave it as my Opinion, that his Excellency’s Request ought to be complied with ; offering, at the same Time, to take the Consequences of this Measure upon myself, in case the Honble. Board should disapprove of it.

“ The Nabob has in his Conduct, since his concluding the Treaty of Alliance betwixt him and the Honble. Company, in every Instance studiously attended to the Advice and Inclinations of the Honble. Board. In regard to the Terms of the Treaty, he has, in every Article, complied with them to the utmost of his Ability. All Europeans are dismissed his Service, and forbid to reside in his Country. The Nabob could not possibly pay the Whole of the Debt due to the Company. But I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, whether he has not furnished, in the distressed State of his Government, altogether an immense Sum, being since my Arrival Forty Lacks, including the Money from the Begum. The Honble. Board will be the more fully convinced of this Circumstance, on being informed, that when I returned from Fyzabad, I enquired particularly into the State of the probable Collections of the Lands assigned for the Payment of the Subsidy ; and I found, out of a Revenue of Thirty Lacks a Year set apart for this Purpose, only Fifteen or Twenty Lacks at the most could be realized. On representing this Matter, his Excellency very readily consented to assign additional Lands proportionable to the Sums required ; but if such a Deficiency arises on the best Districts, a much greater must arise on the bad ones.

“ If the Nabob does thus on all Occasions, not only testify his Inclinations, but in his Conduct proves his Sincerity in adhering to his Alliance with the Company, I hope I shall be excused by the Honble. Board, in having in One Instance given my Opinion, and even taken the Consequences of their Displeasure upon myself, in recommending a Measure contrary to their positive Commands : The absolute Necessity of the Case, the Nabob’s very pressing and particular Request,

“ its

" its being indispensably necessary for his Service and Safety, as well as the Peace of the Country, will I hope excuse me.

" The chief Reasons his Excellency gives, are that his March at the present Juncture into Rohilcund and the Doabe is absolutely necessary to secure him the Revenues of the ensuing Season; that it might be attended with the worst Consequences if the Brigade was to move below where it is now cantoned, being persuaded it would prove an Encouragement to his rebellious and refractory Aumils; particularly to the Gossaynes, who at this very Time pay no Attention to his Order, shew him all Manner of Disrespect, are strengthening themselves on all Sides, and in Fact are in an actual State of Rebellion. His being to march to those Parts of the Country, renders the present Station of the Brigade of great Moment, as the very Name of its being on the Spot awes his Subjects; and though it is not to pass the Boundaries, it is still considered as a great Check to their Designs. In the Course of my Conversation with his Excellency on this Subject, I intimated to him, that Lieutenant Colonel Cummings had informed me, that if the Brigade once had moved, nothing but an actual Mutiny could authorize his returning, and that the Relief would take up Two Months. His Excellency hereupon observed, that the Brigade could then be of no Service to him at Allahabad, as he wanted it as much to restrain his mutinous Troops as his refractory Aumils. He further said, many ill disposed Persons in his Court and Government might likewise take this Opportunity of publishing, that the going down of the Brigade is caused by a Breach between the Company and him, and that unless it remains where it is, there is the greatest Reason to believe he cannot keep his own Troops in any Order; in short, that they will not march or obey any Commands from him, unless they are awed by the Company's Forces, which ought to be as near the Parts of the Country he purposes to march to as possible. If this be not the Case, I should humbly conceive it would be better that he should continue in the Error, even supposing it one, as of the greater Consequence—he considers the Company's Alliance the more to their Honour and Advantage. Furthermore the Nabob observes, that he was entitled by the Letter of the Treaty to the Assistance of a Brigade, and that he could never call for it upon a greater Emergency; that the Safety of his Dominions and even his Life depended on it.

" The Nabob made a Request to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings in Writing, and has wrote the Honble. the Governor General fully on this Subject.") §

I have, &c.

John Bristow.

Received the following Letters and Inclosures from Lieut. Colonel Cummings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Board.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Since my last Letter, I have received several from Mr. Bristow on the same Subject, by which it appears the Disaffection amongst the Nabob's Troops continues to gain Ground. He has expressed a strong Desire to have the Brigade relieved at its present Station. This, however, I do not think myself at Liberty to agree to, as no discretionary Power is left me. Nothing but the most pressing Necessity shall make me deviate from the Orders I have received to march the 6th of November. At any Rate I will proceed to Mahore, and must then be directed in my future Measures by the Situation of the Nabob's Affairs. I have expressed myself so fully in my Letter to Mr. Bristow, that I apprehend more here would be superfluous. The Enclosed is a Copy of my Letter to him.

Camp near Belgram,
October 29th 1775.

I have, &c.

John Cummings.

Copy of a Letter to John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Soubah of Owde.

Sir,

I have received your Letters of the 26th and 27th instant; by them I find you still continue to apprehend the worst Consequences from the mutinous and refractory Spirit of the Nabob's Troops. The Arrival of the Five Battalions from Korah and Allahabad will not tend to lessen it, but, on the contrary, to encrease it, by encreasing their Confidence in their Numbers and Strength. You inform me the Nabob has requested, with much Importunity, the Brigade's being relieved at the Station it now occupies. This appears very extraordinary; either the Nabob does not apprehend so much Danger as he has expressed to you, or he acts on a very * inconstant Plan. If his Troops intend any Thing the Stroke will be sudden, and the Remedy out of my Power. Should the Troops proceed to seize his Person, I see no Alternative but that of coming to an Agreement with them on their own Terms, the Consequence of which would be their not only seizing all the Treasure, Jewels, &c. now in the Hands of the Nabob, but in all Probability, their plundering the City of Lucknow, which would be a dangerous Example for the Rest of the Troops dispersed through the different Parts of the Country: It would tend to lessen the Confidence of the Country Powers in the Protection of the English Government, when it came to be reported over Indolstan, that

* Sic in Orig.

that notwithstanding our having so considerable Force within Thirty Cofs of Lucknow, the Nabob's Troops were permitted to seize his Person or cut him off. The Orders of the Board are, that the Troops shall move from hence the 6th of November. These Orders I shall strictly adhere to, by not remaining longer; but should the Nabob's Situation require my moving sooner, I will take that on myself, as I am certain it is the Intention of the Honble. Board to afford him every Protection in their Power. They could not foresee or suspect a Meeting of his Troops, not, at least, such a one as he at present apprehends; if they had, they would, no Doubt, have given the Commanding Officer of this Brigade Instructions on that Head. I shall therefore act agreeable to what I think the Spirit of their Orders; and, conscious of the Rectitude of my Intentions, rely on their Justice for an Acquittal, should they disapprove of my moving the Troops before the Time fixed. This is a Step I shall not, however, take, without an absolute Request from the Nabob, as well as your Opinion of its Necessity.

I am convinced nothing could give the Honble. Board more Concern than an Attempt on the Nabob's Life, or even a Disgrace on his Government, whilst under their Protection; and I shall take every Measure in my Power to prevent both. I consider the Honour of the Government, and of their Arms, deeply concerned in his Safety. I would therefore beg Leave to recommend to his Excellency's, and your Consideration, the following Plan.

That the Brigade march from hence the First or Second of November, for Mohan, which is within Seven Cofs of Lucknow, and in my Route to Allahabad, that you give out publicly they are on their Way to Allahabad, and only to halt a Day at Mohan. By this Measure we shall have Four or Five Days to consider on what is necessary to be done; the Nabob will get rid of his Fears, and be able, in Conjunction with you, to fix on some Plan to prevent Disturbances. If this can be effected, the March of the Brigade will not be retarded.

This is what I much wish, as I am desirous of adhering as strictly as possible to the Orders of the Honble. Board. I must observe to you, that by the Plan of Relief laid down there will at least Two Months elapse from the Time of my leaving Lucknow, to the Third Brigade's Arrival there. It is necessary the Nabob should be apprized of this; or if you think it will encrease his Apprehensions, you may only inform Mukkturul Dowlah of it.

§ (a) "From my own Observations when at Lucknow, and your Letters since I received the Command, I am convinced * Command I am convinced, the Nabob cannot be easy, or even in * Sic in Orig.
 "Safety, till a Division of his Troops is effected. Whilst Seventeen Battalions, with a large and
 "well mounted Artillery with them, continue in One Body (conscious of their own Strength)
 "they will despise his Orders, and though they may continue quiet for the present, will defer
 "their Scheme no longer than till the Brigade has got Forty or Fifty Cofs below Lucknow, which,
 "supposing I should immediately return on receiving an Express from you, would give them Time
 "sufficient to execute any Plan they have formed, or even to form and execute what they have not
 "yet projected.
 "My March would be but slow, not exceeding Nine Cofs a Day at farthest, as I could not,
 "with any Degree of Propriety, leave the Artillery and Regiment behind me; and returning
 "with the Brigade, would break in so far on the Plan of Relief laid down by the Board, that I
 "apprehend the Case must be very urgent indeed to meet with their Approbation.
 "I repeat to you, that a Division of the Forces now at Lucknow must be effected, and I would
 "recommend to you to enforce the Necessity of this to Mukhur ul Dowlah on his Arrival.
 "I am afraid the Scheme of desiring him to give out that a large Sum is to follow him from
 "Fyzabad, will have little Effect, as it is well known, even in his Camp and Bazar, what the
 "Amount of what he received there is, and that the Reluctance with which the Begum parted
 "with it, gives little Hopes more can be expected, without violent Means being used by the Na-
 "bob to obtain it from her." §

Cantonments,
 29th October 1775.

I am, Sir, &c.
 John Cummings.

P. S. I cannot point out the Stations I think most proper for the Nabob's Troops to be sent, * • Sic in Orig.
 till I see you.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Board.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to transmit you * Copys of Two Letters I have this Morning received by • Sic in Orig.
 Expresses from his Excellency, together with a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bristow on the same Subject. The Solicitude with which the Nabob has requested that the Brigade might remain, and be relieved in its present Situation, together with the Representation of the bad Consequences to his Affairs that will attend its immediate Removal, and a Conviction that it is the Intention of the Honble. Board to afford him every Assistance he may stand in Need of, has induced me to countermand the March of the Troops, till I am honoured with your further Orders on that Head.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1867.

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I am

I am fully sensible of the Expence and Inconvenience that will attend this Measure, and how much it will break in upon the general Plan of Relief; but at the same Time I consider that after the Requisition made by his Excellency, should fatal Consequences to him attend the March of the Troops, I may incur the Censure of the Honble. Board for a Refusal to comply with his Request made in such strong and pressing Terms.

I hope my Compliance will meet with your Approbation; but should it be otherwise, still I flatter myself I shall not incur your Displeasure, as you will be sensible that the Choice in my present Situation is very embarrassing. If the Nabob had followed my Advice, in permitting the Brigade to march to Lucknow, it is not improbable, his own Troops might have been put on such a Footing as would have admitted of the Brigade's marching without any personal Danger to himself.

I have, &c.

Cantonments near Belgram,
November 5th, 1775.

John Cummings.

§ (" (a) Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah to Colonel Cummings, received the 5th of November, and enclosed in his Letter to the Board of the same Date.

" Being on the Point of marching to that Part where you are, I have learnt from Mr. Bristow, that the former Brigade is to be changed at Illahabad, and another to come there;—this will be productive of great Disadvantage to my Affairs, for the great Number of disaffected and evil-minded Men who are spread over my Country renders my March to that Part absolutely necessary. The Annals of that Quarter neither pay their Rents nor attend to my Orders, and the Continuance of the Brigade, on the Borders of the Soubahs, which are under the Protection of the Company, is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of my Authority therein.") § Moreover, to whatever Part it may be necessary to march, they will be able to join me immediately from the Place they now are. In case the Brigade is changed at Illahabad, which I learn from Mr. Bristow will take up Two Months, the Countries of Rohilcund and Duab not being compleatly under my Authority, and the Regulation of them depending on my marching thither with a powerful Army, in this Case the Borders will be left Defenceless, and the Disaffected spreading the Report of the Return of the Brigade to Bengal will raise every Kind of Disturbance in the Country; besides which, I shall have the utmost Difficulty to keep my own Forces to their Duty. I therefore request that the Brigade may be relieved at the Place where it now is, and that you will remain there till after the Arrival of the other Brigade. I shall write all these Circumstances minutely to the Governor, and Mr. Bristow will represent them to the Governor and Council, and procure their Approbation of this Step. Be under no Kind of Doubt or Apprehension, but remain there, it being absolutely necessary for my Affairs, and without it I can enjoy no Kind of Tranquillity or Satisfaction.

§ (" (b) Copy of a Letter from John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, commanding the 2d Brigade.

" Sir,

" Lucknow, 4th November 1775.

" This Day the Nabob and Murlezah Cawn made a formal Request that the Brigade should be relieved on the Spot where it now is; and on this Head I shall forward you a Letter from his Excellency making the * Respect directly to you.

* Sic in Orig.

" I understand his principal Reasons are that at the present Juncture his March to the Doab and Rohilcund is absolutely necessary, and that it might be attended with the worst Consequences if the Brigade was to move from where it is now, as he is persuaded it would be an Encouragement to his rebellious Governors and Zemindars, particularly to the Goffayne Rajahs, who at this very Time pay no Attention to his Excellency's Orders, shew him all Manner of Disrespect, are strengthening themselves on all Sides, and are in actual Rebellion.

" His Excellency further observes, that many ill-disposed Persons in his Court and Government will take this Opportunity of publishing, that the going down of the Brigade is caused by a Breach between the Company and his Excellency, and that unless the Brigade remains where it is, there is the greatest Reason to believe that he cannot keep his own refractory Troops in any Order; in short, that they will not march or obey any Commands from him, unless they are awed by the Company's Forces.

" I further give it as my Opinion, that your Compliance with the Nabob's Request is indispensably necessary for his Service and Safety, as well as the Peace of the Country; and if you have the smallest Doubt about the Propriety of detaining the Brigade where it is, I will venture to take on myself all the Consequences, being convinced that it is fully consistent with the Letter of the Treaty subsisting between the Honble. Company and his Excellency.") §

I am, &c.

(Signed) *John Bristow.

P. S. I expect his Excellency's Letter for you every Minute, and shall dispatch it without any Delay.

A true Copy.

John Cummings.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1864.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

The Board approve of the Measures taken by Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, and resolve that the following Letter be immediately dispatched.

To Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Parker.

Sir,
Having found it necessary to permit the Second Brigade to remain in its present Cantonments, or near the Nabob's Person; you will proceed with the Division of the Third Brigade under your Command to relieve the Second, where it may be stationed at the Receipt of this Letter.

Fort William,
20th Nov. 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings,
&c. Council.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCIX.

Book 78. Page 10.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th November 1775.

Fort William, the 29th November 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis,

The following Letter, with the Plan referred to, having been also received from Mr. Bristow since the last Council, the Letter was instantly * send round for the Information of the Board, * Sic in Orig. and the Plan ordered to be translated.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
" I addressed the Honble. Board on the 6th instant, since when the Nabob having maturely Mr. Bristow
" weighed the bad Consequences which will inevitably ensue, if Order be not introduced into his
" Army, he requests of me to apply to the Honourable Board for their Assistance in effecting this
" very important Measure.
" The Mode he particularly points out, is to beg the Favour of the Honble. Board to fur-
" nish him with English Officers to Six Battalions of Sepoys, as well as for a Corps of Artil-
" lery and Cavalry in Proportion, which would at all Times be a sufficient Check on his other
" Troops, and serve to strengthen his Government. He has not mentioned his Desire for any
" particular Arrangement of this Corps, which he submits entirely to the Consideration of the
" Honble. Board, and engages to have the Pay regularly discharged.
" The Honble. Board are best able to judge of the Expediency of this Measure. I humbly
" conceive it would be greatly to the Advantage of the Company, as a very considerable Force
" would be hereby obtained; for although this Corps is to be paid by the Nabob, and maintained
" for the Support of his Government, yet it may be considered as subordinate to the Honourable
" Board, whenever they may please to make it so; at the same Time that Order and Regula-
" rity will be thus introduced, the Nabob will be disabled from forming Projects to the Detriment
" of the Company, and, in case of Accidents, the Succession will be easily secured in the Line
" the Honble. Board may judge most adviseable for the Peace of Hindostan, which of all other
" Points is the most material, as an ambitious and ill-disposed Prince in the Possession of these
" Subahs (collecting above Three Crores of Revenues a Year, and maintaining One hundred
" thousand fighting Men), might prove dangerous to the Company's Existence.
" I think also from his Excellency's particular Disposition, that if ever such severe Examples
" were to be made of the Ringleaders of his mutinous Troops, by the Assistance of the Brigade,

(a) Vide supra, Page 1868.

" that

“ that whenever we were again separated, the same mutinous Spirit would soon revive, if only
“ under their native Officers.

“ The Minister has for some Time past maturely reflected on the general Confusion in the
“ Country. It appears evidently to have arisen from the following principal Causes.

“ 1st. The intrusting of large Governments in the Hands of Individuals, whereby they
“ acquire an independant Authority, especially as they nominate their own Naibs and inferior
“ Officers, who refuse Obedience to the Nabob's Perwannahs unless signed by their immediate
“ Superior.

“ 2d. The suffering of these Individuals to maintain a Body of Troops for the enforcing of the
“ Collections which are allowed under the Head of Seebundy. • These are a mutinous ill-disposed
“ Rabble; and, in Time of War, or under a weak Government, place the Aumils above Re-
“ straint, for instance the Gossaines: I am sure the Nabob does, at this very Time, not pay less than
“ 70,000 Men for this Service, whereby he in fact maintains two military Corps; a certain Num-
“ ber is doubtless necessary for the Collections, such as Peons, Burgundosses, &c. They though,
“ whenever the Nabob's Authority is well established, may in my Opinion be reduced to a Fourth
“ of the present Seebundy, or rendered almost unnecessary by a judicious Disposition of his dis-
“ ciplined Forces.”

3d. The Insecurity of Property. Men in Power oppress and exact Money from Merchants
without any Check, as there is no regular Execution of Justice, and Right is little attended to
where an Individual has Force. To establish a Confidence in the Government, is the first Step
towards effecting this great Point; but whilst the Government itself looks for one of its principal
Funds to causeless Exactions from Individuals, the Evil can never be remedied. In this Matter,
I think the Nabob's immediate Object ought to be to reduce his Civil and Military Expences
within his Revenue, and thus render these Exactions unnecessary. I know they are frequent and
pernicious in the highest Degree, for owing to them many rich Shroffs and Merchants have se-
creted their Property, and others have fled the Country since the Nabob's Accession. Besides this,
it damps that Spirit of Enterprize so necessary to Trade; the bad Effects of which, must, I conceive,
be felt not only in this Country, but in the Company's Provinces; as the advantageous Commerce
formerly carried on exists no longer, and hardly an Article of our Merchandize will sell; and as
no Nation can rise to any great Extent of Power or Wealth, without a foreign Trade, I imagine
it for his Excellency's Advantage, to give every Encouragement to Merchants. I hope by wise
Regulations and Steadiness, and Resolution in the Execution of them, that the Nabob will be
ultimately able to revive Trade; and as Bengal requires nothing from this Country, but what it
exports again to great Advantage, the Company's Dominions will be thereby greatly benefited.

4th. That the same Departments fixed at the Presence for the transacting of the Business of the
Time of the late Vizier, when he had the single Suba of Owd, are now preserved for more than
Double the Revenue, from whence numberless Inconveniences arise, the Officers having too much
under their Management, and no regular Channel of Application is open to Individuals.

5th. The bad State of Discipline in the Nabob's Army.

The Minister, in order to commence upon correcting these Abuses, has formed a Plan according to
which he purposes to regulate the Government. I have the Pleasure to enclose a Copy of it; and
as he places his principal Dependance on the Company's Countenance and Protection, I can almost
answer for it that he will adopt any Amendment which may be thought advisable by the
Board.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
7th November 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

The Secretary received back the Opinions of the Board on Mr. Bristow's Letter, as follows:

Sir,

Be pleased to send the accompanying Letter immediately in Circulation. As the Disorders which
have prevailed in the Nabob's Troops require an instant and effectual Remedy, and that propo-
sed in this Letter promises the surest Success, I heartily subscribe to it.

If the other Members of the Board join in this Opinion, they will also see with me the Necessi-
ty of signifying it immediately to Mr. Bristow, and of forming the Arrangements required for its
Execution. One Change in the Plan I would venture to propose; viz. “ that instead of appoint-
ing Officers to so large a Corps of Sepoys and Artillery, the proposed Establishment of Cavalry
should be encreased.” The Artillery and Sepoys of the Brigade will, at all Times, prove suffi-
cient for such Services as he may require from those Corps, and it is by a respectable Body of
Cavalry alone, that he can render his Alliance useful to the Company in our joint Military Opera-
tions.

Belvidore,
20th Nov. 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.
(Approved) R. B.

I agree to the Proposal made in Mr. Bristow's Letter, both as a Measure of Security and Economy to the Company.

(Signed) G. M.

I agree to Mr. Bristow's Proposal, as I conceive the Nabob's Country must be ruined, without such a Measure is adopted. As we have insisted on the Foreigners in his Army being dismissed, and I understand the Nabob has complied with our Requisition, it will be an Act of Justice to the Nabob to send him some of the Company's Officers; his Country will be secured, and our Authority established in the same Proportion.

(Signed) J. C.

The First Step towards a Settlement of the Nabob's Government now in the greatest Confusion, is undoubtedly to reduce his Army to a proper Discipline, and Submission to his Authority. I approve in general of the Plans to furnish him with a sufficient Number of British Officers, and think the Reasons assigned by Mr. Bristow in Support of the Measure, will justify our assenting to the Nabob's Request.

(Signed) P. F.

Conformably to the foregoing Minutes, the Board's Approval also was dispatched to Mr. Bristow in the following Terms.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 7th instant.

To Mr. Bristow.

At present we have only to signify our Approbation in general of the System you have proposed for curbing the refractory Spirit of the Nabob's Troops, and introducing Regularity in his Army, by the Appointment of British Officers. In a few Days we shall consider the Subject, and form such Arrangements as may be necessary for this Purpose, which we shall immediately communicate to you, together with our Sentiments upon the Plan of Regulations proposed by Murteza Cawn, which we have ordered to be translated.

We are, &c.

The Plan proposed by Murteza Cawn, and enclosed in Mr. Bristow's Letter, being now translated, is laid before the Board, as follows.

Three Points are to be attended to. 1st. The Bundobust of the Country, on which the Prosperity of the Government depends.

2d. The Regulation of the Army, which is the Pillar of its Strength.

3d. A Scheme for destroying its Enemies, who are the Authors of Commotions and Disturbances.

Plan proposed by Murteza Cawn.

The best Plan for the Bundobust of the Country is this; that it may be divided into Four Zillahs, and that a Person of Integrity, Fidelity, Ability, and Experience, be placed over each.

That the Senstah of each District be given into the Charge of such Person, and that he be made responsible for the entire Affairs of that Zillah, and obliged to deliver in a weekly Account of the Jumma Khuroh and Waffil Bakee thereof, through the Superintendent of the Khalsa Shereefa, that the remedying of all Losses, and preventing Disturbances in the Zillah rest with him, that he, knowing himself answerable for every Affair both in the Sudder and Mofussil, may immediately apply a Remedy to every Dispute which may be the Cause of Loss to his District, and take Matulchas from all the Aumils and Zemindars, that wherever Robberies are committed on Travellers by Thieves or Dekoits, the Zemindar or Aumil of that Place is answerable for the plundered Goods, and for the Apprehension of the Thieves: Further, that Oppressions at the Gunges, several of which are established at every District, and from which the poor Traders suffer great Hardships, be abolished, and that, agreeable to the Custom of Bengal, a Duty of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. to Government, to be paid at the Palcuterah, be established, and that the Merchants, on paying the Duty, may receive a sealed Duffuck; and let strict Injunctions be issued into all Parts, that the Demand of a single Cowry be not on any Account made on Persons travelling to and fro, which will cause them to pursue their several Occupations with Security and Satisfaction, and redound to the Honour of the Government, and to the Population and Prosperity of the Country. For the Execution of this Plan, Persons will be wanted to fill the Offices hereafter mentioned.

The Superintendent of the Khalsa Shereefa at the Presence must be a Man of Integrity, Ability, Fidelity, Understanding, Experience, Steadiness, Industry, and strict Honour and Character, who will attend Day and Night to the Duties of his Office; and it is necessary to give him such a Degree of Credit, that his Word or Writing may be regarded as equally authentic with a Sunnud, throughout the whole Country, as well as amongst the Troops, and that One Paur (or Three English Hours) of each Day be appropriated to Privacy, to attend to the Affairs of the Country and the Army, and to issue the necessary Orders respecting them on the Instant. Let not the Business of To-day be delayed till the Morrow.

The Zellidars of the Four Zillahs will also transmit the Papers of the Mofussil weekly to the Superintendent of the Khalsa, who will present them to the Presence.

[16 K]

A Dewan

A Dewan with a full Authority, a Pieschar versed in Business, a Khurranchee, and whatever other Officers may be necessary for the Transaction of the Affairs of the Khalsa, must be appointed.

A List of the Khalsa Duffens.

Dewanny Duffer,
Awraja ditto,
Isteefa ditto,
Dewan Khanu.

List of Zellahs.
Cora and Illahabad,
Duab,
Rohoulchund,
The Souba of Owde.

Offices to each, a Dewan Pieschar, and such other Officers as are found necessary; a Kuz-zanchee must be appointed from the Presence, a trusty Vakeel, to remain at the Presence.

As by reason of the bad Conduct of former Aumils, the Soubadar has lost his Authority over the Country, and his Perwannahs, Duffucks, &c. have been repeatedly disobeyed, and not regarded without a Perwannah from the Foujedars; let strict Injunctions be issued that all Orders from the Presence be immediately obeyed in the Mofussil, without the Interference of the Zelladars, but it is necessary, for the Tranquillity and Peace of the Country, that Copies of all Orders from the Presence be transmitted to the Zelladar, that he may afford his Assistance to the Aumils in the Mofussil for the carrying them into Execution, and to put a Stop to the Practice of forging Perwannahs; and in each Zella let a Person of Integrity be placed incognito, to write secretly a particular Detail of all the Transactions that occur there, and let Four Tossils and Otmias, (Persons versed in the Law), whose Integrity, Uprightness, and Impartiality may be relied on, be appointed to each Zella, and Four to remain at the Presence for the determining of all Disputes, that to all Kinds of Oppression may be prevented, and every one obtain his Right; and the Bundo-burst of the Mofussil should be made on the same Footing with that of the Sudder. The Zelladars may recommend Persons as Officers at the Mofussil, but the Appointments must be made

* Sic in Orig. * from the Presence.

2dly. The Regulation of the Army.

§ (“ (a) The great Distress under which the Country labours, is owing to the Establishment of Two Kinds of Troops, viz. The Government and the Sebundee. When any Commotions arise in the Borders, the Aumils of the Mofussil, depending on the Sebundee Forces for their Protection, take Advantage of the Troubles to withhold the Government’s Money, and to withdraw themselves from their Obedience.”)

Nevertheless, some Seebundee Troops are necessary for the Transaction of the Business of the Mofussil; it is therefore expedient that a Number, adequate to the Business of the Collections, be kept on Foot and no more, that so there may be no Room for Excuses in the Payment thereof, and that the Aumils may continue in their Duty without the least Deviation therefrom; that these Forces be kept always Two Months in Arrears, but never more, that so they may have no Plea or Ground for Complaint, and the Officers placed at their Head must be Persons of Fidelity and Worth. A strict Command must be kept up amongst all the Officers of the Government, and the Multitude of unprofitable People, particularly the useless Cavalry who are too old for Service, should be disbanded, and the Young and able Men retained in the Service; and all the Forces which are kept up should have Two Months Pay kept in the Hands of Government, and afterwards receive their Pay regularly every Month; for a discontented, litigious, and mutinous Army are Enemies to their Employer, and in Cases of an Emergency nothing but Artifice may be expected from them.

Out of this Army some Battalions should be stationed in each Zella, the Proportions to be regulated according to the Number which may be requisite for the Business in each, and some others in the Neighbourhood, who, in Cases of Necessity, may be able to proceed there without Loss of Time, and they should be relieved every Two or Three Months, according to Custom. Let a Stop be put to the Multitude of Tunkas on the Mofussil, that the Aumils may not suffer Disgrace from the Holders of the Tunkas, but apply themselves to the Business of the Collections. Let no Aumils have more Forces either of the Government’s or of his own raising than are necessary for the Purpose of the Collections, and, wherever it is necessary to station Troops, let the Number required for such Service be given him, and let them receive Half or Three Quarters of their Wages monthly from the Mofussil; and when they are relieved at the End of Two Months, let them bring an Account of the Number of Men, and what they have received, under the Seal of the Foujedar. Let the Revenue from the Mofussil, agreeable to the Kistbundee, be transmitted to the Presence in Specie, that all the Servants of the Government may receive their allotted Stipend from the Government Treasury.

As the English Army at the Presence who receive their Pay from thence are ever active in the Affairs of the Government, and in Times of Disturbances act with more Assiduity than the Go-

vernment's Forces, of what Service are all these Battalions, Cavalry, and Infantry; who are mutinous and disobedient? Let such a Number only as is necessary be retained, and the Multitude of unprofitable Hands disbanded, which will put a Stop to all Disturbances and Commotions.

A List of the Servants to the Army.

Let One creditable Serishtadar be appointed, and whatever others are found necessary.

The following Letters are now received from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board on the 7th instant. His Excellency this Morning marched from Mr. Bristow, Lucknow, and I shall do myself the Honour to follow him To-day.

Lucknow,
11th November 1775.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of Owde.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I addressed the Honble. Board on the 11th instant. In our March to this Place, Lieut. Colonel Cummings met us; and the Minister confessed, in an Interview the Colonel and I had with him To-day, that the Number of Troops the Nabob entertained exceeded his Abilities to pay. He said, it is true there is nothing due to them at present, but there will be in a short Time, and then he thinks neither the Nabob's nor his own Life safe. It was determined the mutinous and bad Part of the Nabob's Army ought to be dismissed; but as the executing this Step could not possibly be effected by the Nabob, without the Assistance of the Brigade, Murteza Cawn declined advising the Nabob to make any Request to the Colonel, until our Arrival at Mindigaut, which I expect will be the Day after To-morrow. In the Interim, both Murteza Cawn and the Colonel will deliberate upon the Mode of executing this Measure without Bloodshed, if possible. After the Association entered into by the Sepoys, both Conduct and Secrecy are requisite. I, for my Part, have great Hopes of Success, as I observe an Unsteadiness amongst the Nabob's Troops, which gives me good Grounds to imagine that they will submit, when the Nabob appears resolute. To act with Spirit now is more necessary than ever, as Bassant's Corps publickly declared at Lucknow, that they would not fight against the Gossames, with whom they had been stationed for a long Time.

" It was in our Interview To-day with Murteza Cawn, fully explained to him by Lieut. Colonel Cummings, that, let the Nabob's Situation in the Donub be ever so distressing, he could not, on any Consideration, cross the River to his Assistance. The complying with his Excellency's Request for the Relief of the Brigade on the Spot where it was cantoned, he was not to consider as a Precedent that the Orders of the Honble. Board could be delayed in their Execution. His Inducement was, the knowing how much they had his Safety and the Protection of his Government at Heart, and that he had acted on this Occasion from a full Conviction of the Necessity of the Case; as it was evident his Excellency's March, with a Body of Troops, to oppose a Rebel, Part of which Troops, and that the most formidable, had declared they would not act against that very Rebel, proved he could not well be more critically situated.

" The Colonel further observed, that should the Honble. Board disapprove of the Step he has taken in consequence of the Nabob's Request, that then the Brigade, whatever the Circumstances might be, must, at all Events, march, and cannot be detained a single Day. We also jointly recommended that the Nabob must, whatever Resolution he adopts, be firm and steady in the Execution of it; for both the Colonel's Orders, and the Declaration made by me in the Behalf of the Company on the concluding of the Treaty, since confirmed by repeated Refusals from the Honble. Board, must entirely cut off all Hopes to his Excellency of the Guarantee of the Doab and Rohilcund."

§

Affewan,
13th November 1775.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at Owde.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 36.

§ (" (b) The following Letter is just received from Lieut. Colonel Cummings.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I left the Cantonments the 12th instant, and Yesterday met the Nabob at Mohan, where I had an Interview with him. Though his Troops for the Present are in some Degree quiet, and have consented to march with him to Mindy Gaut, he is by no Means eased of his Fears and Anxiety; and indeed, it appears to me, the Calm is only temporary, and that the same refractory Spirit still subsists amongst his Sepoys. I have given it as my Opinion (with which Mr. Colonel Cummings.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1869.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

“ Bristow coincides) that a Reduction of Part of those Troops is absolutely necessary for the
 “ Nabob's Safety. The Minister has not yet, however, come to any Resolution what Advice he
 “ should give his Excellency, with regard to the Measures proper to be taken for that Purpose.
 “ As soon as he has, I shall do myself the Honour of making the Honourable Board acquainted
 “ with it.

“ Camp at Assewan,
 14th November 1775.

“ I have, &c.
 (Signed) John Cummings.” §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

“ Warren Hastings,
 J. Clavering,
 Geo. Monson,
 Rich^d Barwell,
 P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCC.

“ Book 78. Page 65.

Extract of a Consultation of the 6th of December 1775.

§ (“ (a) Fort William, 6th December 1775.

§
 Secret Dept.
 Wednesday.

“ At a Council; Present,
 “ The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
 “ Lieut. General John Clavering,
 “ The Honble. George Monson,
 “ Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 “ Philip Francis,

“ Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Mr Bristow.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,
 “ I addressed the Honble. Board on the 13th instant, from Assewan, when I mentioned the
 “ Resolution the Minister had taken of advising his Excellency to disband the mutinous and bad
 “ Part of his Army. This Measure has become more necessary, by the Association among the
 “ Troops growing daily stronger, and from certain Information that their Intentions are immediately
 “ on the Nabob's crossing the River, when they think they shall be out of the Reach of the Brigade, to
 “ demand Thirteen Rupees a Month Pay, and a Donation which was formerly promised them. The
 “ Nabob is utterly unable to comply with their Demands, having not more than One Lack of Ru-
 “ pees in his Treasury, and none but possible and very uncertain Resources from the Collection of
 “ his Revenues. The Nabob says, that he can depend on the Cavalry and Matchlockmen standing
 “ firm to him: That Eleven Battalions of Sepoys have crossed the Ganges. These have been lately
 “ principally influenced by the Corps which remain on this Side the River, and is known by the
 “ Name of Buffam's Brigade, now consisting of Six Battalions. They are the oldest and most formi-
 “ dable Body of Sepoys the Nabob has; and their Conduct in marching from their Station contrary
 “ to his Excellency's Orders, for which no Censure has ever been passed on them, so confirms them
 “ in their mutinous Disposition, that nothing but totally disbanding them with Ignominy, can ever
 “ introduce Order into the Army, and the Nabob and his Minister think no Opportunity can be
 “ more favourable than the present; that the very Corps he means to disband is separated from the
 “ Rest by the River, and the Boats so placed, that it will be impossible for them to join. I, in my
 “ humble Opinion, should conceive this Measure to be absolutely necessary; for, was the Nabob
 “ to march with this disobedient Army, I do not see that any Thing but Confusion could possibly
 “ ensue, and instead of settling the Doab and Rohilcund, it would be only exposing his Person, and
 “ the Peace of the Country.

“ Economy must be the only Means by which the Nabob will be enabled to fulfil his Engage-
 “ ments to the Company, and support his own Government; any Delay, therefore, in disbanding
 “ these dangerous Troops, can but tend to his Ruin.

“ Notwithstanding the Representation of his Minister, the Nabob, on his Arrival here, was
 “ quite averse to put this Measure into Execution, until the End of the Campaign, when he would
 “ disband One Battalion, or his whole Army, as the English should advise. He appeared so set
 “ against it at that Time, that both Colonel Cummings and I thought it prudent not to advise him

(a) Vide supra, Page 1870.

“ to it, though we feared the Mischief might be done, and the Remedy out of Reach, and imagined
 “ he had formed his Resolution; but this Morning, both his Excellency and his Minister requested
 “ it in the most urgent Manner, because they said Buffant's Corps had already begun to create Dis-
 “ turbances, and they saw no End to their Embarrassments.

“ A Copy of the Letter I wrote to Lieut. Colonel Cummings, enclosing the Nabob's Request,
 “ I herewith forward.

“ Camp at Mindigaut,
 21st Novr. 1775.

“ I have, &c.
 (Signed) “ John Bristow.

“ Copy of a Letter from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde, to the Commanding
 Officer of the Second Brigade, dated 21st November 1775.

“ Sir,

“ I herewith enclose you a Letter from the Nabob, requesting you will assist him in disbanding
 “ a Part of his disaffected Troops, who, it seems, are resolved to make new Demands on him
 “ on crossing the River.

“ I read his Excellency's Letter before he sealed. The Substance is as follows:

“ That the Company have taken upon them the Guarantee of the Countries of Owde, Kera
 “ and Allahabad, and that the Friendship and Amity subsisting between him and the Company ex-
 “ ceed Description. His Affairs are at present in much Confusion, and his Troops disobedient to
 “ his Orders, in particular the Sepoys, who are at this very Time ready to mutiny. He therefore
 “ requests of you to march To-morrow Morning to his Camp, with the Brigade, and if these
 “ Troops will lay down their Arms and Accoutrements, and leave his Service, he will discharge
 “ their Arrears, and permit them to go to any Part of his Dominions; but if they will not peaceably
 “ submit to his Commands, he will then ask of you to assist him with the Company's Troops: In case
 “ you do not effect his Business now, his Country cannot be settled, and his Life will be endan-
 “ gered; and he considers the Safety and Honour of himself and the Company as mutual, and
 “ therefore hopes you will not fail to march the Brigade, for it will not admit of Delay, as there
 “ are Boats enough for the Troops he means to disband of Buffant's Battalions to cross the River.
 “ They insisted upon having them To-day, though he managed to put them off until To-morrow,
 “ when they will wait no longer, but intend to make a Disturbance if they have them not. In
 “ short, should he not adopt this Measure now, great Troubles will ensue hereafter.

A true Copy.

(Signed) “ John Bristow.

“ Honble. Sir and Sirs,

“ I addressed the Honble. Board Yesterday relative to the disbanding Six of His Excellency's mu- Mr. Bristow.
 “ tinous Battalions. This Morning Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, agreeable to the Nabob's Re-
 “ quest, marched his Brigade opposite to the Ground on which Buffant's Corps was encamped. The
 “ Seapoys had already seized the Boats, and crossed One Battalion; the other Five remained at this
 “ Side of the River, and surrendered their Guns, Arms, and Accoutrements, to Lieutenant Colonel
 “ Cummings, without the firing of a single Shot, upon the Condition of his being Security for the
 “ Discharge of their Pay, which was immediately issued to them: The Commandant of the other
 “ Battalion likewise has agreed to come to this Side of the River To-morrow, and surrender upon the
 “ same Terms. The Men who were disbanded are at Liberty to reside where they please, and the
 “ Nabob engages not to touch their Lives or Property.

“ His Excellency, on the Sepoys having seized the Boats, ordered the Park of Artillery, his Ca-
 “ valry or Matchlockmen, to draw up against them to prevent their crossing, as the Brigade was
 “ not then arrived, being very early in the Morning. The Sepoys on the other Side of the River
 “ immediately formed with an Intention to come to the Support of those on this, and even pointed
 “ their Guns against his Excellency's Tents; but the Brigade arriving shortly after, they instantly
 “ retired to their Quarters; and on the Nabob's sending them a Message, informing them that it
 “ was his Pleasure to retain them in his Service, and that they had nothing to apprehend, they
 “ returned him a very submissive Answer, professing their great Respect for his Person and Govern-
 “ ment, and that he had no Occasion to have called for the Assistance of the Brigade, as they
 “ themselves were ready to quell the Mutineers.

“ I wish much that the Nabob may enter upon this Expedition of the Doab, with some Autho-
 “ rity over the Troops he carries. His Success this Day gives me great Hopes of the future. I
 “ shall in a very few Days be able to judge of the Temper of the Nabob's Army after this Event,
 “ when I will write the Honble. Board fully.

“ Mindigaut,
 22d November 1775.

“ I have, &c.
 (Signed)

“ John Bristow,
 Resident at Owde.” §

Received the following Letters from Lieut. Colonel Cummings.

Colonel Cum-
mings.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to acquaint you, that the Nabob having got certain Intelligence of a Conspiracy formed against him by Part of his Troops, which they were to put in Execution after he should cross the Ganges, sent Mr. Bristow to me this Morning, desiring an Interview with me, as he was come to a Determination to disband his mutinous Troops. I accordingly went to him, and in consequence of the most earnest Solicitations both of the Nabob and his Minister, together with the strongest Representation from Mr. Bristow of the Nabob's Situation, I have consented to march the Brigade this Night at Twelve o'Clock, to oblige them to lay down their Arms, and to disband. There are Eleven of his Battalions already crossed the Ganges, and only Six of the most mutinous on this Side. These last are what he means to reduce. As I have so little Time now to be particular, I will write the Honble. Board more fully as soon as this Service is effected.

Cantonments,
21st Nov. 1775.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John Cummings.

Colonel Cum-
mings.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I did myself the Honour of acquainting the Honble. Board the 21st instant, that I was that Night to march the Brigade to assist the Nabob in reducing his mutinous Battalions of Sepoys, which has been effected. Before the Brigade had reached them, they had seized the Boats, and One Battalion got across the Ganges, the other Five were on the Beach ready to cross, when I arrived. When they saw the Front of the Brigade appear, they drew out their Guns, and formed their Line with a seeming Intention to stand on their Defence; but on my sending for their Commandants, and assuring them of personal Safety, and all their Arrears, if they laid down their Arms quietly and dispersed, they did so, though with seeming Reluctance. The Battalion which had crossed, as it belongs to the same Brigade with those that were reduced, I expect will come over this Evening, and accept of the same Terms the others have got.

Inclosed I transmit the Honble. Board a Copy of the Nabob's Requisition for the Troops; and have the Honour to be, &c.

Cantonments,
23d Nov. 1775.

(Signed) John Cummings.

Resolved, that the Approbation of the Board be expressed to Colonel Cummings, in the following Letter.

Sir,

To Colonel
Cummings.

We have received your Letters of the 21st and 23d November.

We cannot avoid expressing our great Satisfaction at the prudent Conduct which you have observed in compelling the Nabob's refractory Troops to lay down their Arms and Accoutrements, and receive their Discharge from his Service, without proceeding to Extremities.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCI.

Book 78. Page 356.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th December 1775.

Fort William, the 18th December 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letters from Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I had this Day the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 9th instant. I am happy the Measures I took in ordering the Brigade in Readiness to march to the Assistance of the Nabob, have met

met with your Approbation, and hope you will also approve of the Steps I have since taken, with which I have regularly acquainted you.

I Yesterday did myself the Honour to inform you of the Reduction of Five of the Nabob's mutinous Battalions. This Morning the Sixth, which had crossed the Ganges, returned and delivered up their Arms and Accoutrements, and were dismissed after having received their Pay.

As these were by much the most refractory and disobedient, and the other Eleven have given strong Assurances of their future good Behaviour and Obedience to the Nabob's Commands, with which he seems to be satisfied, I am in Hopes he may now proceed on his Expedition to settle the Affairs in the Doab, with some Degree of Safety. His Excellency, however, still requires the Brigade's being relieved at this Station in the most strenuous Manner, and declares that its Removal would be attended with the worst Consequences to his Government. I have therefore, agreeable to your Instructions, wrote to Lieut. Colonel Parker, to proceed with the Division of the Third Brigade under his Command to this Place, and will endeavour to make the Relief as expeditious as possible.

Cantonments,
24th Nov. 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
John Cummings.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I am very sorry to have incurred the Displeasure of the Honble. Board, in not having advised them of the Occurrences of which Lieut. Colonel Cummings had given particular Information in consequence of my Applications to him. My not doing it, I hope, will meet with Indulgence, as I was forced to pay constant Attendance on the Nabob; and I deferred writing, because I expected his final Determination, which he daily promised me, and for a long Time put off; and I wished to avoid troubling the Honble. Board with uncertain Intelligence. I also neglected no Part of my Duty on the Spot, but advised the Minister even at Lucknow, according to my Letter of the 3d instant, to recommend it to the Nabob to dismiss his useless and mutinous Troops, which Measure seems, by present Appearances, to have succeeded beyond Expectation, as the Rest of the Army do now pay the greatest Attention to his Excellency's Orders. Already the Complaints of the Violences the Troops used to commit, are greatly decreased. The * profess Obedience, and by the best Intelligence I can obtain of their Disposition, there seems to be little Doubt, that the Example made by the disbanding Buffunt's Corps has every good Effect we could wish. The Battalion which had crossed the River, voluntarily surrendered their Arms the Day before Yesterday to the Nabob. • Sic in Orig.

§ (" (a) Dismission from his Excellency's Service is a severe Punishment. His Sepoys receive " Nine Rupees per Month, besides their Coats, a Livelihood they can hardly acquire by Labour, " or obtain from any other Power. That there was no Command kept up I am not surprised, be- " cause the Nabob did not support the Officers who were ill-treated in attempting to enforce his " Authority. The Commandants represented the Want of Subordination was principally owing to " this Cause, as many of them had been frequently beat, and confined by their own Sepoys, " and no Punishment inflicted on them; on the contrary, Presents have been made to the Muti- " neers. I likewise know of Instances when the Officers appointed by the Nabob have been re- " jected by the Sepoys, and he has in consequence placed Men of their own chusing. In my " humble Opinion, from his Excellency's Disposition the Discipline of his Army will ever revert " to this State, when he may be deprived of the Assistance of the Brigade, and Native Officers " alone command his Battalions.") §

I have prepared a compleat List of the Nabob's Army, with which I shall trouble the Honble. Board as soon as I can translate it.

I am very happy to inform the Honble. Board, that the Apprehensions of a Famine are now entirely at an End. I have therefore discontinued the Purchase of Grain, and believe that the whole Sum will not amount to more than Twenty Thousand Rupees; but I cannot yet tell for certain.

I have informed the Nabob, that the Honble. Board had been pleased to approve and confirm the Guarantee of the Treaty between him and the Begum, at which he expressed his Satisfaction.

Myndy Gaut,
28th Nov. 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
John Bristow.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 360.

§ (" (b) Honble. Sir and Sirs,

¶ [" I addressed the Honble. Board on the 28th instant, and have the Pleasure to enclose the fol- " lowing Accounts, viz.

- " No. 1. Cash in the Hands of the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.
- " No. 2. Account Current of the Nabob Auffuf ul Dowlah with the Honble. Company.
- " No. 3. Copy of Colonel Galliez's Account, dated 7th March 1775.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1871.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1899.

" In

“ In regard to the Balance of Cash, stated in No. 1, the commanding Officer of the Brigade has called on me for Two Lacks of Rupees, which I shall immediately supply, so that there will only remain in my Hands Rupees of various Currency, Seventy-two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine Six Annas (72,469 6). The Account of Receipts from the Nabob is left open for Adjustment, agreeable to the Commands of the Honble. Board. Such Sums as are advanced for the Use of the Brigade being disbursed in these Provinces, where the Batta must fluctuate according to the Part of the Country it is stationed at, I imagine no Standard can be positively fixed, and therefore would recommend it to the Honble. Board to have me to settle the Batta of these Sums agreeable to the Rate given out from Time to Time by the commanding Officer of the Brigade. The inclosed Receipt, No. 4, granted me by the Deputy Paymaster, Mr. Charles Pippin, will explain what Discount has been affixed on the Sums advanced to him. In that from Mr. Thomas Kirkman, No. 5, it is not determined, because there are some Species of Rupees paid him, regarding which the Brigade Orders have not yet been issued. I did recommend it to his Excellency to make his Payments wholly in Owde Sicca's, but he answered, that it was impossible for him to procure them at all Times, though he would order as many as possible. No Balance can hereafter well accrue on the Subsidy Lands yielding a nett Revenue of Twenty Lacks, after deducting all Charges, being actually assigned, and the First Receipts are to be made over to me; Purwannah's are likewise issued for the Remainder, and when the Answers come from the Aumils, I will immediately forward the Honourable Board a compleat Statement.”]

§ (“ Respecting the Treaty with the Begum I have had many Letters from her, complaining of its not being abided by, and that the Nabob does her great Injustice in disputing her Right to Effects which she wants to deliver to him, but he asserts them to be his Property, as they were under the Charge of his Consula, and only deposited in One of the Buildings adjoining to the Begum's Palace. He says he acknowledges her Right to any Thing in Trust with her own Servants, but all other Effects belong to him. I have hitherto been unable to satisfy the Nabob or the Begum; but as the Treaty cannot be in Force without the Begum pays the stipulated Sum, I informed her of this Circumstance, and shall advise her in a Letter, I purpose writing her To-night, to compleat her Engagements to the Nabob, all to the Value of the Effects in Dispute, the Right to which may be hereafter settled; and as they only amount to about Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees, it is not an Object to stop her fulfilling her Agreements in other Respects. I find it a difficult Point to please the Begum, for she has, through the Whole of this Negotiation, asserted that she placed entire Confidence in the English, by whom alone she was induced to promise the Thirty Lacks of Rupees, and now she thinks herself ill-treated in having the Identity of her Property disputed; she also complains heavily of the Troops left to guard the Town, putting Restrictions upon her Servants, and prohibiting them from the same Liberty as the other Inhabitants. I interceded with his Excellency to forbid any Violence from being used to her, or any of her Dependants, and he accordingly issued Orders to this Purport. In regard to the Dispute about the Effects, I must enquire more particularly, as his Excellency's Officers may be in the wrong; but I know also the Behaviour of the Begum's Eunuchs and Servants, whilst I was at Fylabad, that they were inclined to procrastinate the Payment upon any frivolous Pretence that occurred.”)

☞ [On my taking Charge of my Office, I understood the Account of the old Balances was with Ellijee Cawn, and as he refused to come to the Nabob, I have been unable to settle it. Upon further Enquiry I find the Nabob's Moonshy has the Governor General's Letters to the late Vizier, which he forwarded by Mr. Middleton, as well as other Vouchers on this Subject, in his Possession. He has promised me to send for them from Lucknow, and when they arrive I shall be able to adjust the Account.]

I hope the Honble. Board will indulge me by reflecting on the Nabob's Situation ever since his Accession to the Musnud, that it was hardly possible for him to pay the whole Sum due to the Company; there is now a great Prospect that his Government will be soon established on a firm Footing, and he in the Course of some Months able to satisfy all Demands.]

I have the Honour to be, &c.

John Bristow.

Mindighaut,
30th November 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell.

Dr.

Dr		Cash in the Hands of the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.		Cr	
To the Nabob Aufut ul Dowlah for the following Sums, on which the Discount on the Rupees lefts in Value than Owd Siccās, will not be settled until I receive the Honble. Board's Orders; viz.					
Owde Siccā, Perokabad, Nudjimabad, Gyr Shay, Bullion and Gold Mohurs	16,23,379 9 0				
Gourhy R ^s from Chyte Send sent to the Presidency	4,00,000 0 0				
D ^o rec ^d by me from					
D ^o	90,000 0 0				
	4,90,000 0 0	21,13,379 9 0			
Milliabād Rupees					
Ricauy D ^o	—	—			
Agra D ^o	—	85,750 0 0			
Etawa D ^o	—	4,49,000 0 0			
Barelli D ^o	—	2,000 0 0			
Coffipore D ^o	—	8,250 0 0			
Corah D ^o	—	2,10,000 0 0			
Tyfooly D ^o	—	1,000 0 0			
Bulloondy D ^o	—	20,000 0 0			
	—	12,000 0 0			
	—	22,700 0 0			
		7,92,700 0 0			
By Army Subsidy.					
Advanced Mr. Thomas Kirkman, the Paymaster to the Second Brigade; viz.					
Rickavy Rupees	—	—			
Tyfooly D ^o	—	1,53,600 0 0			
Gourhy D ^o	—	12,000 0 0			
Terokabad D ^o	15,000 0 0	2,000 0 0			
Owd Siccā D ^o	84,700 0 0	—			
		99,700 0 0			
		22,700 0 0			
		2,90,000 0 0			
By Remittances to the Presidency.					
Undercharge of Lieut. Wright from Rajgyr Gaut, as per my Invoice dated the 7th June last	—	—			
Received by him from Mr. Motte, being Money paid by Chyte Sing at Benaras	—	—			
		5,82,879 9 0			
		2,00,000 0 0			
		7,82,879 9 0			
Undercharge of Lieut. Blacker, received from Mr. Motte Money paid by Rajah Chyte Sing at Benaras					
		2,00,000 0 0			
		9,82,879 9 0			
		25,83,610 3 0			
To Amount carried over	—	R ^s 29,06,079 9 0			
By Amount carried over	—	—			
		13,10,730 10 0			

Cash in the Hands of the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

D ^r	Cr	
To Amount brought over	—	—
	R ^s 29,06,079	9 0
	<hr/>	
	By Amount brought over	—
	By Grain, which was intended for the	—
	Magazine at Cawnpore, sent to make	—
	Purchases at Perokabad	—
		50,000 0 0
	<hr/>	
	By Balance in Hand	—
		26,33,610 3 0
		2,72,469 6 0
	<hr/>	
	Rupees 29,06,079	9 0
	<hr/>	
	R ^s 29,06,079	9 0
	<hr/>	

N. B. Immediate Payment is promised to the following Sums; viz.

Daily expected from Pyz Ulla Cawn	—	—	R ^s 1,80,000	0 0
Balance of Chyte Sing's Rents	—	—	41,000	0 0
From the Begum, in consequence of the Company's being the Guaratee of the Priaty between the	—	—		
Nabob and her; viz. A Deposit in Jewels, in my Hands	—	3,31,129	8 0	
Balance due	—	5,05,170	8 0	
		<hr/>		8,36,000 0 0
			R ^s 10,57,300	0 0
			<hr/>	

Mindighaut, November the 30th, 1775.
(Errors excepted.)

Dr

The Nabob Auffuf ul Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company.

N^o 301.

Cr

To Balance due on Account the Treaty of Benares, as per the accompanying Copy of Colonel Gailliez's Account, dated the 21 st of March last	22,26,971	2	3	By Cash received, as per Cash Account, N ^o 1.	—	29,06,079	9	0
To a Tuncia credited in said Account refused Payment by Rajah Chyte Sing	6,00,000	0	0					
To Army Subsidy, Balance of last Account, dated 7 th June 1775	11,38,913	8	0					
To Dr from the 30 th June last to the 30 th November instant, being Five Months, at 2,60,000 R ^s per Month	13,00,000	0	0	By Balance due	—	23,59,805	1	3
Owd Sicca Rupees	52,65,884	10	3	Rupees	—	52,65,884	10	3

Mindighaut, November the 30th, 1775.
Errors excepted.
(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Dr

The Nabob Auffuf ul Dowlah in Account with the Honble. Company.

Cr

1774. Dec. 30 th . To Balance of this Date, as per Copy of Mr. N. Middleton's Account with his Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, including the Third Dividend on Account of the Cession of the Provinces of Korah and Allahabad, which becomes due the 7 th of September next, amounting to R ^s 15,00,000	—	—	41,26,971	2	3	By Cash received of Sujah ul Dowlah, and the present Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, at Fyzabad, by Colonel Gailliez	—	10,00,000	0	0
						By Cash received at Lucknow and Mindigaut from the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah	—	3,00,000	0	0
						By a Draft or Order on Chyte Sing of Benares, sent Mr. Thomas Motte, not yet accepted	—	6,00,000	0	0
						By Balance due from the Nabob, including the 15,00,000 due the 7 th September next	—	19,00,000	0	0
						Rupees	—	22,26,971	2	3
								41,26,971	2	3

Mindighaut, the 21st March 1775.
E. E.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

A true Copy.
John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

A P P E N D I X.

1401

Mindighaut, November the 30th 1775.

Received from Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, from the 29th Day of April 1775 to November the 1st following; viz.

Bunglow Sonat Rupees	—	—	—	10,14,869	10	0
Milliabad Rupees	—	—	54,750	0	0	
Discount 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.	—	—	2,105	12	3	
				52,644	3	9
Rickavy Rupees	—	—	24,998	0	0	
Discount 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.	—	—	2,477	4	0	
				22,520	12	0
Agra Rupees	—	—	2,000	0	0	
Discount 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.	—	—	214	5	0	
				1,785	11	0
Elawa Rupees	—	—	1,250	0	0	
Discount 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.	—	—	36	7	0	
				1,213	9	0
Barelle Rupees	—	—	2,09,863	0	0	
Discount 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.	—	—	41,972	10	0	
				1,67,890	6	0
Coffipore Rupees	—	—	1,000	0	0	
Discount 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.	—	—	285	8	0	
				714	8	0
Corah Rupees	—	—	2,000	0	0	
Discount 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.	—	—	113	3	0	
				1,886	13	0
Bungalow Sona Rupees	—	—	—	12,63,525	8	9

In Witness whereof I have signed Three Receipts of the same Tenor and Date.

Ch^r Pipor,
Deputy Paymaster 2d Brigade.

Lucknow, November 15th, 1775.

Received of Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, the undermentioned Sums:

Goorshy	—	—	—	—	2,000
Bungaloe	—	—	—	—	84,000
Furrokabad	—	—	—	—	15,000
Recavy	—	—	—	—	1,53,000
Tyrfooty	—	—	—	—	12,000
Bullondy	—	—	—	—	27,700
					1,90,000

In Witness whereof I have signed Three Receipts of the same Tenor and Date.

Thomas Kirkman,
Paymaster to the 2d Brigade.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCII.

Book 78. Page 537.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th of January 1776.

Fort William, the 8th of January 1776.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret D^{pt}.
Monday.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,
 I addressed the Honble. Board on the 30th ult. and have to acknowledge the Receipt of their Letter of the 21st November. Mr. Bristow's
Three Letters.

Enclosed I transmit a complete Statement of the Nabob's Army; viz.

N^o 1. Statement of the Expence of the Nabob of Oude's Battalions of Sepoys and Matchlockmen.N^o 2. Statement of the Nabob of Oude's Army.

I believe these Papers to be as correct as the fluctuating State of his Excellency's Army will permit; for I imagine that he has, since his Accession, altogether disbanded near Thirty thousand Men more than he has raised. The Ten thousand Foot, and Nine thousand Horse, I mentioned in my former Addresses to have been entertained by the Gossames at the Nabob's Charge, as well as the Seybundie of all the Aumils, are exclusive of the Numbers in the Statement.

§ (a) "The Nabob preserves no Regularity in the Disposal of Military Offices, but they are given indiscriminately to his Favourites, with little Regard to their Abilities in this Line. Javo Lall, who now commands Seven Battalions of Sepoys, and the Artillery (which latter he obtained on the Dismission of the Europeans) never before had any other Charge than that of the "Nabob's Stables."

These sudden Promotions have not affected the old Commanders who were continued on the Nabob's Accession. They have happened where there were Vacancies, and may be productive of very bad Consequences in the future. The Horse are the worst, and most expensive Troops the Nabob has. I beg though of the Honble. Board to observe, that where there are large Sums set against a small Number of Men, that the Intention is a Pension to the Commander, but they are nevertheless * kept upon the Strength of the Army in his Excellency's Books.

* Sic in Orig.

The Nabob purposes to march To-morrow towards Ferokabad. I hope, in our Way there, to write the Honble. Board fully regarding his Intentions.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Myndy Gaut,
6th Dec. 1775.(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board on the 6th instant.

In my Letter of the 11th of October, I particularly explained the State of foreign Affairs. At this Juncture, the Attention of the disaffected Persons to the Nabob's Government, and the neighbouring Powers, is much raised, owing to our March. Nudjiff Cawn has principally, from this Cause, discontinued his Attacks against Dike, and arrived at Santruth Fort, Ten Cos's Distance from it. On hearing of the Nabob's Intentions to march to Cole, he dispatched a Vackeel to him, a Person much in his Confidence, to enquire what he purposed by it, as he had to expect no foreign Enemy in that or any other Part; that his own Aumils were, if any, Persons ill disposed towards him, but they were to be found in other Quarters of his Dominions. He expressed his Desire of preserving his Friendship with him; but should the Nabob Atoph ul Dowla break through it, he was ready to do the same, and meet him in the Field. His Excellency has not returned any Answer, though I believe he does not now intend to march to Coole; at least, he may avoid doing it without any Reflection on his Character, by its being said that he is terrified

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2053.

into the Measure my Nudjif Cawn. It seems Cossim Ally Cawn is come to Delhi, at his Majesty's Summons, by the Instigation of Abdul Ahut Cawn. His Excellency, considering his strict Alliance with the Company, thought it inconsistent to have an Interview with the King, whilst Cossim Ally Cawn followed the Court. He therefore gave it as a Reason for his purposing to march to Etawa, and also for countermanding Nyaz Ally Cawn, who he has directed to join him. His Presence in that Part of the Country will tend much more to establish his Affairs, than the effecting of an Interview with the King at Cole, which would be his Design, as well as to lay Plans of possessing himself of Part of Nudjif Cawn's Country in that Neighbourhood. Abdul Ahut Cawn might apparently agree in any Proposal of the Nabob's, but it would be with a Design of ingratiating himself into his Favour, in order to obtain the Management of his Affairs. He is artful and insinuating, and an Interview with the King, when this Man is to conduct it, will always be productive of much Intrigue.

The Nabob, by marching to Etawa, will subside the Jealousy of Nudjif Cawn, with whom he may accommodate all Differences, and have the Opportunity of restoring his Authority in the Doab; whereas, though Nudjif Cawn may want Money, yet his Reputation, and the constant War his Troops have been engaged in, will, when joined with the Rebels, give at least an Equality, if not a Superiority, against the Nabob. I believe that Nudjif Cawn himself would be glad of the Opportunity to settle his own Country, but Abdul Ahut Cawn has constantly corresponded with the Nabob and Murtezzah Cawn, and I am apt to think he has increased their Jealousy of Nudjif Cawn, by insinuating he entertained Designs which have never once occurred to him. It is certain the granting Refuge to Elich Cawn and Basheer Cawn, and his corresponding with the Gossaines, might have given some Grounds. The Nabob has nevertheless, on his Side, acted the same Part in receiving many of Nudjif Cawn's disaffected Servants.

In regard to Cossim Ally Cawn, I imagine he will not be of much Service to any Party, for by the best Intelligence I can obtain he must have very little Money left. It is true he has offered his Majesty Twenty Lacks in Jewels, which I rather consider a Boast to serve a temporary Purpose than what he will be able to supply. I herewith enclose Copies of Letters which have passed between his Excellency and the King, relative to him. They ought to have been forwarded some Days ago, but were neglected to be given me by the Nabob's Moonshy. I thought it unnecessary to trouble the Honorable Board with Murtezza Cawn's Correspondence, which is just in the same Style.

By marching immediately to Etawa, the Nabob will awe the Gossaines, and in case Syndea has really Intentions of joining them, he will at least secure the Rents of the Lands on this Side the Jumna. The Gossaines wish it to be believed that Syndea will invade the Country, and have even proceeded so far as to have their Vackeel propose to the Nabob to put him in Possession of the Districts of Kulpy, upon the Pretences of attaching him to his Excellency's Interest, and that he is entitled to them from the Three Maratta Chiefs, Jocojy, Holker, Bysagy, and the said Syndea, having divided them amongst themselves on their Invasion of Hindostan. Admitting that the Nabob was to equal his most sanguine Expectations, and at present obtain the peaceable Possession of the Countries on the other Side the Jumna, the having extended his Dominions to that Distance, will prove an Inducement in him to involve himself in Schemes of Conquest, in which it is probable, unless supported by the English, that he will fail of Success. The Honble. Board will be better able to judge of this Matter, on recurring to Events since his Excellency's Succession; for although the Example at Myndy Gaut had every Effect that could be wished to subject his Troops, yet he himself neglects the Opportunity he now has of putting them under some Kind of Discipline, which makes it that they have no Confidence in him, and the People whom he will have to deal with well know it. It also happens to be his Excellency's Misfortune, that, in Camp, there is not a Man capable of commanding the Army. Bussant Ally Cawn appears to be the fittest Person, but by the Opinion of most Military Gentlemen with whom I have conversed, he can hardly have sufficient Experience for such a Trust.

The State of the Country on the other Side the Jumna, is as follows:—The Gossaines have made an Acquisition of what yielded the Mharattas Twenty-five Lacks of Rupees a Year, and taken Moat, an exceeding strong Fort, their Birth Place, and was possessed by Ender Gyr, the Man who adopted them as his Sons. They are laying in a Store of Provisions and Ammunition in it, and though they have offered to attend on the Nabob, yet their Conduct is as independent as ever. They were much pressed by the Mharattas at the Beginning of the Campaign, but they have latterly defeated several Parties. Anoopgyr is now at Moat, and Amrowgyr is gone towards Shakabad, on the Frontiers of Nudjif Cawn's Dominions, upon the Pretence of making the Settlement of that Country.

§ (a) (" Mahob Ally Cawn, the Nabob of Corah, is suspected by many People to be disaffected to
 * Sic in Orig. " the Nabob. His Excellency himself and the Minister say, they can depend upon his Attachment, but he entertains a constant Correspondence with the Gossaines; and Bundle Cund * Raja's talks of crossing the River, instead of meeting the Nabob, and is fortifying a Place in his District, strong by Situation, called Behaadeh: His Troops are attached to him, and I know, in a

(a) Vide supra, Page 1872.

“ Mutiny that happened at Rajgyr Gaut, that he underhand encouraged the Ring leaders, and “ was indirectly accessary to the * Entrance of the Pay of the Matchlockmen.”) §

The Possessions of the * Raja's of Bundle Cund are to the Southward of the Districts of Kelpy. The Ancestor of the present Incumbents was Raja Chutter Saul, who had Two Sons, named Kyr- * Sic in Orig. dasaw, who held Sixty Lacks of the Country, and Puggut Raja who held fifty ditto : Lacks 110.

Mahomed Cawn Bungush, the Father of Ahmud Cawn Bungush, the Nabob of Ferokabad, attacked these * Raja's, who called upon the Mharatta's to assist them, which they did, and overcame * Sic in Orig him, but they seized a third Part of the Country, and then there remained nearly as follows :

To Kyrdasaw	—	—	42 Lacks.
Juggut Raja	—	—	32 Ditto.
			<hr/> 74 Lacks.

Hindoput is the Grandson of Kyrdasaw, and had Two Brothers, one named Aumaunsing, he killed the other : Keitsing is now in Confinement. Hindoput's Residence is at Punna, and in his Dominions is the famous Fortrels of Callinger ; he at first held per Ann. — 42 Lacks.

He has since possessed himself of Part of the Countries of the under-mentioned Raja's Gomaun Sing, and Comaun Sing, and of the Raja of Dattya — — — 18

These Two Rajah's are the Sons of Kyrut Sing (by different Mothers) and Grandsons of Juggut Rajah. { Gomaun Sing possesses Bander and Ajihgur, per Annum — 12
Commaun Sing possesses Chircarry Fort and Districts, amounting to Lacks per Ann. — 10

The Sons of Paher Sing, the Brothers of Kyrut Sing { Gudji Sing possesses Jytepore — — 6
Maun Sing Collipehar — — 3

Lacks per Annum 91

The above * Raja's entertain an Enmity to one another, and are all equally solicitous of obtaining the Nabob's Countenance and Protection : The Ranna of Goad possesses the same Sentiments ; he now holds a Country of about Seven Lacks of Rupees a Year ; he had more formerly ; as well as a large Sum of ready Money, both of which he has lost and spent. * Sic in Orig.

The above Circumstances, together with the Facts I have stated in my former Addresses, will I hope fully explain the Nabob's Situation. The Minister on mature Consideration, is I believe fully convinced his Excellency would do better to settle his Affairs by Negotiation, than by himself taking the Field against an Enemy : This Reason has principally induced him to form the following Plan :

To place the Country, on the other Side the Jumna, in the Hands of the Ranna of Goad, or of one of the Bundle Cund Raja's, upon a Lease for Life, of a fixed Rent per Annum, whatever Surplus may accrue to be his Emolument, and all Charges to rest with him : The Nabob to take upon him the Guarantee of the Country against a foreign Enemy. If upon the Whole the Rent pays the Expence of the Troops kept to defend it, it is all that can be wished, and I do not despair (if this Plan be executed) of seeing it one Time or other save his Excellency's Country from being the Seat of War. The Determination regarding the properest Person, is to be deferred until the Nabob shall reach Etawa ; the only Proposal yet made is Twelve Lacks a Year by Gomaun Sing.

With Nudjif Cawn, the Minister purposes to advise his Excellency to preserve a good Understanding, which he may very easily do. In respect to other Powers, there is apparently little to be apprehended from their Intentions.

The Intelligence of an Invasion by Timur Shaw is premature, and it is unlikely the Sykes will * not attack the Nabob. * Sic in Orig.

His Excellency's Stay at this Place will, I expect, be very short.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Camp near Ferokabad,
December 13, 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

STATEMENT of the Nabob of Owde's Army.

Battalion of Sepoy.	Commanders.	Numbers of Men, including Officers, and Persons of every Denomination.	Guns attached to each Battalion.	Total monthly Expende.	Station.	Matchlockmen.	Commanders.	Number of Men, including Persons of every Denomination.	Guns attached to each Battalion.	Total monthly Expende.	Stations.
5	Jao Loll —	4,490	10	R' 52,625	In Camp.	7	Mahbool Ally Cawn, a Eunuch; this Corps is called the Burruck Battalion	7,952	14	69,398	Corah.
1	Ditto —	898	2	10,525	Sultapore.						
1	Ditto —	898	2	10,525	Fyzabad.						
6	Buffant Ally Cawn, a Eunuch —	5,388	12	63,150	In Camp.						
6	Ditto —	5,388	12	63,150	Fyzabad.	5	Lettafut Ally Cawn, a Eunuch; this Corps is called the Zuffer Battalion	5,680	10	49,570	Rohilcund.
1	Ditto —	898	2	10,525	Gurrockpore.						
1	Ditto —	898	2	10,525	Arumgur.						
1	Perfaud Sing —	898	2	10,525	Akbarpoor.						
1	Bahadre Beg —	898	2	10,525	{ Owd, along with the Naib wherever he goes.	6	MyrAszul Ally Cawn; this Corps is called the Nujib Battalion or Baissy	6,816	12	59,484	{ On the other Side the Jumna, near Junsy, with the Gossaynes.
1	Dyne Mahomed —	898	2	10,525	Pattegur.						
2	Sheo Buxh —	1,796	—	21,050	In Camp.						
1	Moktar ul Dowlah as his Guard —	898	—	10,525	Ditto.						
1	Or Ten independant Companies with the Artillery, and on different Services —	898	—	10,525	Ditto.	2	Umber Ally Cawn, a Eunuch —	2,272	4	19,828	{ Out on different Services in small Parties.
						1	Sheir Ally —	1,136	8	9,914	Ferokabad.
		25,144	48	2,94,700		21		23,856	48	2,08,194	

Cavalry.—An Establishment of this Corps cannot be made out, because it is placed upon no regular Footing; but the private Men receive from 25 to 50 Rupees according to the Goodness of their Horses. The Reffaldar or Commander is granted a specific Sum for a certain Number of Men, which he divides amongst them as he pleases. The Turk Sowars are an Exception, being disciplined and paid after the European Manner.

Commanders.	Number of Men.	Total monthly Expende.	Stations.
Syed Mortehezeh Cawn — — —	1,260	1,17,000	In Camp.
Sheik Affun — — —	500	18,000	Ditto
Hoffen Ally Cawn — — —	400	13,000	Subah of Awd.
Sheik Morad Uldein — — —	50	2,000	Ditto.
Abul Burkat Cawn — — —	55	5,000	In Camp.
Modarat Dowlah — — —	105	15,000	Awd.
Imaud Ud Dein Rhan — — —	55	5,000	In Camp.
Jewahur Aller Rhan, One of the Begum's Eunuchs — — —	200	8,000	Fyzabad.
Afreen Ally Rhan (a Eunuch) — — —	500	20,000	Awd.
Gopaul Raw (a Mharatta) — — —	1,005	36,000	Rohilcund.
Bellol Mahomed Cawn and Sidee Sultan — — —	2,500	1,30,000	Ditto.
Lettafut Allee Rhan (a Eunuch) — — —	700	35,000	Ditto.
Mahboo Ally Rhan (ditto) — — —	500	27,500	Rorah.
Buffent Ally Khaw, under Golam Mahomed Kahn — — —	500	25,000	Subah of Awd.
Mackbool Ally Khaw (a Eunuch) — — —	200	10,000	Ditto.
Purfaud Sing — — —	200	8,000	Ackourpoor.
Norose Ally Khaw — — —	250	10,000	Awd.
Syed Mahomed Rhan — — —	1,000	40,000	Ditto.
Hussen Reza Rhan — — —	200	10,200	Ditto.
Umber Ally Khan (a Eunuch) — — —	250	10,000	Ditto.
Subah Sing, Hola Sing, and Bowanee Sing — — —	1,000	37,000	In Camp.
Murtehze Cawn of Baractch — — —	1,500	50,000	Pattergur.
Gongee Beg Khan — — —	200	12,500	Allahabad.
Meer Abo Ally Khan — — —	21	1,500	In Camp.
Mezza Jaffer — — —	150	8,000	Ditto.
Coja Merza Khan — — —	100	4,000	Owd.
Hemut Behadre and Amrow Gyr — — —	7,000	28,000	Jancey.
Turk Sowars, disciplined after the European Manner — — —	1,110	18,000	In Camp.
Sewant Sing — — —	500	15,000	Ditto.
	22,611	9,70,700	

Aindoostan Foot.—Not formed into Battalions, but armed with Matchlocks, Spears, &c. These Corps are paid much in the same Manner as the Cavalry.

Names of the Commanders and Corps.	Number of Men.	Total monthly Expende.	Stations.
Makbool — — —	700	R' 6,000	In Camp.
Bridgoo Baffee — — —	200	1,200	Ditto.
Baudaran — — —	220	1,500	Ditto.
— — — — —	100	600	Ditto.
Mewatee — — —	1,550	10,000	Ditto.
Decan Peons — — —	150	1,000	Ditto.
Wrestlers — — —	80	1,000	Ditto.
Hemet Behadre — — —	8,000	48,000	Jacy.
Hilmar Ally Cawn — — —	2,000	10,000	Subah of Awd.
Norose Ally Cawn — — —	2,000	10,000	Ditto.
Umber Ally Cawn — — —	500	2,000	Ditto.
Merza Ally and Sellar Jung — — —	5,000	25,000	Fylabad.
Aufren Ally Cawn — — —	500	2,500	In Camp.
Seyd Mahomed Cawn — — —	2,000	10,000	Subah of Awd.
Under no one particular Commander — — —	1,000	5,000	{ At different Places.
	24,000	1,33,800	

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Artillery.	Number of Guns.	Gollundoffes to work the Guns.	Lascars.	Monthly Expende.
Jaoo Loll Deroga, in Camp — —	50	260	292	R ^s 4,416
With the Battalions — —	95			
At Fyzabad, Pattergur, Allahabad, Barelli, } and different Places — — }	120			
Hemet Behadre and Amrow Gyr — —	30			
Small Guns called Rakella's, which carry } about One Pound — — }	52			
Total —	348			R ^s 4,416

N. B. I cannot positively ascertain the Number of Guns the Nabob has of any particular Size, but I have seen them from One to Twenty-four Pounders.

§ (“ (a) Abstract of the Expences, and Number of Troops entertained by the Nabob Afsut ul “ Dowlah.

Names of the Corps.	Number of Troops.	Expences per Annum.
“ Sepoys — — — —	25,144	35,36,400
“ Matchlockmen — — — —	23,856	24,98,328
“ Cavalry — — — —	22,611	1,16,48,400
“ Hindostan Foot — — — —	24,000	16,05,600
“ Artillery — — — —	552	4,416
“ Contingencies for Artillery, &c. about — —	—	5,50,000
“ Army Subsidy to the Company — —	96,163	1,98,43,144
“ Total Rupees — —	—	31,20,000
		2,29,63,144

(Signed) “ John Bristow,
“ Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.”)

(a) Vide supra, Page 2074.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCIII.

Book 101. Page 209.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th February 1776.

Fort William, the 7th February 1776.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,
Mr. Bristow. I wrote last on the 21st, and am favoured with the Honble. Board's Letter of the 3d instant. Agreeable to the Directions therein contained, I presented to the Nabob Buboo Begum's Address to the Governor General; at the same Time, for Fear of any Omission in my verbally explaining the Board's Sentiments, I troubled him with a written Representation, of which the enclosed is a Copy. As his Excellency did not request either this or the Letter to be left with him, I had no Occasion to excuse myself from it. He informs me, he has fully answered every Article of the Begum's Complaints in a Letter to the Governor General, which renders it unnecessary for me to relate any of his Observations.

In respect to the particular Charge against myself of having, in Conjunction with Mirza Ally, Settarr Jung, and Murteza Cawn, threatened to stop the Necessaries of Life from being brought into the Zimana, in my Address of the 3d instant I was particular on this Subject, and I can further safely assert, if any such Message was carried to the Begum, that it was wholly without my Knowledge or Acquiescence. I think it very probable she might have been told this by her Eunuchs, in order to irritate her against the Nabob. I knew the difficult Part I had to act, and avoided as much as possible all verbal Messages, as Misinterpretations might be given to them. The only Menace I ever used was to threaten to set off from Fyzabad, and leave the Nabob and Begum to settle their Differences without the Mediation of the Company, for that it was unnecessary for me to stay, unless my Representations were attended to. It is astonishing that the Begum does not produce any of my Letters, which were numerous, and upon this Evidence the Honble. Board might at once acquit or condemn my Conduct.

In regard to the Begum's Insinuation of her having sent many Letters to the Governor General without receiving Answers, I am persuaded all that were transmitted to me, I regularly forwarded, but this Matter may be easily settled by her dispatching Copies of any which may have miscarried. For further Particulars relative to the Begum's Charges, I had, previous to the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Commands, been explicit in my Address of the 3d instant, to which I refer.

In my Negotiations between the Begum and the Nabob, I have been very disagreeably situated, as I never could give entire Satisfaction to either. My Motives for entering into them were for procuring Money at a Time that the Nabob could not have taken the Field without it, and his Affairs must have materially suffered.

Camp near Etawa,
25th January 1776.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of Owde.

Representation made by Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah.

r. Bristow's
letter.

I have already presented for your Excellency's Inspection Copy of a Letter addressed to the Governor by her Excellency the Begum, the Contents of which you doubtless retain in your Remembrance. As you regard the Payment of Respect and Duty to the Begum in Preference to every other Consideration, it is incumbent on me to give you in Writing the Particulars of the Orders which I have received from the Governor and Council on this Subject, that you may clearly comprehend them, and that there may be no Possibility of your losing the Memory of them.

1st. Respecting the Goods and Effects which the Begum may have given or may give on Account of Part of the Thirty Lacs of Rupees stipulated in the Coulnama, that they be received on,

an Appraisement made by a Person mutually chosen for that Purpose, I recommend this Method of accommodating the Matter to your Excellency.

2d. Regarding the Begum's coming to reside in the Company's Territories, should this meet with your Approbation and Consent, the Governor and Council will undoubtedly agree thereto, and will treat her with that Respect and Honour which is due to her Rank. This the Governor has communicated to the Begum. Moreover when the Begum has fulfilled the Conditions of the Coulnama, she will not be liable to further Demands or Trouble on account of Money, and no one, agreeable to the Terms of the Coulnama, will in any Manner obstruct or molest her. The English Company are the Guarantees of this.

To the Begum's Request to recommend the Re-establishment of Mahomed Ellich Khan and Mahomed Bushee Khan, in their former Appointments, the Governor and Council have answered, that your Excellency is the Master of your own Government, and that it does not become them to make such a Recommendation to you.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote to the Honble. Board of the 25th instant, and have now to acknowledge their Letter of Mr. Bristow. the 8th instant.

I shall pay strict Attention to the Standard fixed by the Honble. Board for the Adjustment of the Batta, on all Sums received from the late Vizier and Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah.

I have the Pleasure to inform the Honble. Board, that Mirza Kellyle, on his Return, brought a Koran from Nudjif Cawn, with a Treaty wrote on the first Sheet of it, of which the enclosed is a Copy, N^o 1. This was intended as a Preliminary to other Articles to the following Purport.

Article 1st. Obedience to the King.

2d. The Company to be Guarantees of any Engagements entered into.

3d. The Niabut of the Vizarut Tope Canna and Gofful Conna to be given to Nudjif Cawn.

4th. All the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah's Negotiations with the King to pass through Nudjif Cawn.

5th. As the late Vizier stationed Two Battalions of Sepops with Nudjif Cawn, and presented him Two more, when Rohilcund should be completely subjected. He, Nudjif Cawn, requested Two Battalions to be stationed constantly near his own Person, and Two more at the Dotipore-bary on the Banks of the Chumbut.

6th. Explains the Probability of an Enemy invading the Country, and defeating Nudjif Cawn. It was inferred from this by Murteza Cawn and myself, that bad Consequences would ultimately fall on the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowla, if he suffered Nudjif Cawn to be ruined, and therefore it might be adviseable to enter into a defensive Alliance.

Myrza Hellyle, though, gave verbally a more extensive Explanation of it, viz. That the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah ought to cede a Part of the Doab to Nudjif Cawn, in order to place him upon so formidable a Footing, that he would not need any Assistance.

Art. 7. Nudjif Cawn was to assist the Gossaynes in conquering new Countries, which should be divided in equal Shares betwixt him and the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah.

All these Articles having been presented through the Minister in Writing, I was consulted in the Answers which were prepared; and agreeable to the Nabob's Commands I waited upon him to meet Myrza Hellyle, to be present at delivering them. The Request relative to the Vizarut and the King were readily agreed to, upon Condition that Nudjif Cawn procured the Kelaat; the other Articles being of a very extraordinary Nature were rejected. Myrza Kellyle being told of it, stopped the Nabob when he had read about Half the Fourth Answer, and begged wholly to withdraw his Request, as his Master considered the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah's Friendship the principal Object, and any other Treaty than that on the Koran was unnecessary.

He afterwards recommended an Interview, and is returned to Nudjif Cawn upon Pretence of settling it; though in many Negotiations which may in consequence occur, I shall literally adhere to the Line laid down to me by the Honble. Board.

In my Address of the 29th December last, I mentioned the Situation of Dike, which did actually fall into the Possession of Molla Reim Daad Cawn for a few Days.

Rungeit Sing found Means to surprize and defeat him, and he with Difficulty escaped to Delhy with about 4,000 Men, having lost all his Camp Equipage, Arms, and Ammunition. The King received him by the Advice of Abdul Ahut Cawn, to whom Nudjif Cawn in consequence wrote that he should look upon him as his declared Enemy, unless he expelled Molla Reim Daad Cawn.

Nudjif Cawn being now assured that no Projects will be formed against him by the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowla, immediately, on the Defeat of Reim Daad Cawn, returned to the Siege of Dike, which he is conducting with great Spirit. It seems Madu is the Person he chiefly depends on, and who exerts himself in Hopes of wiping off the Stain he met with in the Defeat lately given him.

The Rajpoots have resolved to abide by their Treaty with Nudjif Cawn; and Tuffwunt Row, a Partizan who commands the Mahratta's, refuses his Assistance, so that the Jauts alone now support the War.

The King has offered the Vizarut to the Nabob on his own Terms, if he will but send his Prime Minister to manage the Negotiation; but I believe his Presence here is so necessary at this Juncture, that he can hardly be spared.

The Plan followed by his Excellency with the King is entirely conformable to the Honble. Board's Advice, that is to delay coming to any Settlement, until his own Government shall be fixed on a permanent Footing.

I have the Pleasure to inform the Honble. Board, that the Alarm about the Sikes is by all Appearances for the present at an End.

§ (" (a) The only Quarter from which there can be the least Apprehension is the Gossaynes, who are both arrived in Camp at the Nabob's Summons. His Excellency has demanded an Account of their Administration. By their own Statement they make out that they advanced 17 Lacks more than they collected; but by the Nabob's Statement they owe above Ten. Both his Excellency and Minister are sensible of the Views of the Gossaynes, and fear them, but are ashamed to acknowledge it; and whenever I had the Honour to converse with them on this Subject, his Excellency, in particular, declared the absolute Necessity of displacing them, and that he will do it; if to have a proper Effect, it should be immediately, or the Rubby Harvest will be collected by the Gossaynes, and not a single Rupee come into the Nabob's Treasury. His Excellency thinks he can get them to pay a specific Sum by Way of compromising all Differences. I believe they will hardly comply but on Condition of being continued, and upon Terms very disgraceful to the Nabob, and hurtful to his Authority.")

The Approach of a Body of Mahrattas, I have long since informed the Honble. Board, was a current Report; and it is certain that about 9,000 Men, under Byrjy Tauck Pyr, and Baboojee Holkar, are arrived within Five or Six Days March of Kalpee. Bolow Row, the Aumil of Kalpy, has dispatched a Vaqueel to me with a Letter, which I this Day received, a Copy whereof I enclose, N^o. 2. The Complaint made by him that I did not return Answers to Two of his Letters, was owing to the Caution I observed in my Conduct of not giving the Nabob any Cause of Jealousy by corresponding with his declared Enemies; indeed he expressed a Desire that I should not. When I paid my Respects to the Nabob To-day, he fixed on To-morrow for receiving Bolow Row's Vaqueel.

The Army of the Gossaynes is near Jansy. They have on the Spot not above Seven or Eight hundred Horse and Foot.

In case the Honble. Board should not already have had the Intelligence, Colonel Upton is arrived at Poona, and Hostilities are ceased in Guzarat.

Camp near Etawa,
26th January 1776.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of Owde.

1. Copy of a Treaty concluded between the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah Jehyra Cawn Bahadre and the Nabob Zolfikar ul Dowla Mirza Nejis Cawn, on the 27th of Shawk, in the Year of the Hejeree 1189 (or 21st December 1775).

Enclosure in
Mr. Bristow's
Letter.

The Design of this Writing is, that at this Time, between me and my dearly beloved Friend and Brother the Nabob Asuf ul Dowlah Mahomed Jehyra Khan Bahadre Hurzebur Jung, the firmest Friendship, Harmony, and Alliance has taken Place. No Kind of Enmity or Malevolence remains between us. I regard every Friend of his as my Friend, and every Enemy of his as my Enemy. I will pay no Attention to the Representations of his Enemies, or Persons who wish to promote Disunion between us. I most sincerely wish his Welfare. With whomsoever he enters into War or Peace, I will do likewise, and to his Enemy, though it should be my own Brother, or the Son of my Loins, I will not without his Approbation give Countenance. God and his Prophet, and the Holy Murteza Ally, on whom may the Favour of the Almighty rest, are Guarantees of this Treaty: Should he act contrary to the Terms of it, I will nevertheless adhere strictly to it.

2. Copy of a Letter under the Seal of Bala Row, addressed to Mr. Bristow.

I formerly did myself the Honour to transmit you Two Letters, in which I informed you, that I had communicated the Situation of Affairs in this Part, and an Account of your Residence in that Quarter, to Seremunt Pundit Pundhar Paishwa, and that in answer to those Letters he had written me, that he has appointed the Armies of Sindha and Holocar to this Zillah, and that he has also dispatched some Forces of the Government to this Part, who will proceed here; that if such Disturbances and Troubles should continue in the Territories of the Sircar, seeing that the most perfect Friendship subsists between him and the English Chiefs, I must write an Account of my Si-

tuation to the Gentleman stationed on their Part in this Quarter, who having explained it in the most proper Manner to the Nabob, will cause him to put a Stop to all the Disturbances and Com-motions in this Country; that he and the English Chiefs are connected in the strictest Bonds of Friendship.

I formerly sent you Two Letters to this Effect, but have not received an Answer to either of them, which is inconsistent with Friendship. What is past is past; represent now to the Nabob that the strictest Union subsist between Seremuit Peishwa and the English Chiefs, in regard to which he should form some eligible Plan to put a Stop to the Disturbances in this Part. * My Master and the Friends of my Master I regard in the same Light. As you reside with the Nabob, it is incumbent on you to consider this as your own Affair, and to cause a Stop to be put to the Troubles. Favour me with a clear and satisfactory Answer if you will engage in this Affair or not, and present with your own Hand the accompanying Barctah to the Nabob. Further Particulars will be communicated to you by Bulram and Bishonaut Pundit.

* This is not expressed, but must be understood, to make the Sense complete.

Agreed that the following Reply be written to Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 25th and 26th ult.

It was not from any Impression which the Complaints contained in the Begum's Letter had made upon our Sentiments that we took Notice of that particular Part, which might be construed to relate to you, but merely to obtain from you a particular Explanation of the Circumstances alluded to, which we have now received.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monlon.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCIV.

Book 101. Page 297.

Extract of a Consultation of the 19th February 1776.

Fort William, the 19th February 1776.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monlon,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Read and approved the Consultation of the 15th instant.

Read the following Letters from Colonel Stibbert.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I herewith transmit you the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Court of his Excellency the Nabob, containing an Application for Two Companies of Sepoys to be sent to Saaed Beg Khan, the Aumil of Pirtabgur, to assist him in the Collection and Payment of a Tuncaw given by the Nabob to the Company, on Account of the Army Subsidy on that District, together with the Copy of my Answer to Mr. Bristow on this Occasion.

Colonel Stibbert.

As I considered this Service to be a particular Case, and such as your Instructions to the commanding Officer of the Army in these Provinces for keeping the Troops together, and to avoid making any Detachments from them, was not meant to extend to; I thought it was my Duty to comply with this Requisition of the Resident, and shall hope that my Conduct in this particular will not fail to meet with your Approbation.

But as Assignments are now taken by Mr. Bristow on the Revenues of certain Districts for the Payment of the Subsidy in general, I am to request you will do me the Favour to inform me how far it is your Pleasure that I shall comply with any further Requisitions that may be made to me, for sending out Detachments at any future Time for the same Service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. Stibbert.

Cantonments near Belgram,
14th January 1776.

enclosure in
Colonel St. Bar-
tlett's Letter.

To Colonel Stibbert, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 6th instant and Draft enclosed in it, for Three Lacks of Rupees, for the Use of the Army in the ensuing Month of February: You will oblige me by letting me know what Proportions I am to give to each Paymaster.

The Aumils on whom I have Tuncaws or Drafts granted me by the Nabob for the Payment of the Army Subsidy in general, complain of the Number of Tunkawdars, who by Force take from them the Money which ought to be given to me. I consider it out of my Province to interfere with the Nabob's internal Government, and therefore have looked solely to him for enforcing the Payment.—After obtaining repeated Perwannas, I find his Excellency's Authority so little regarded, that I am likely in many Places to get only a Third Part of the Amount of the Tunkaws originally granted, which has reduced me to the Necessity of obtaining new Tunkaws on the Aumils, whose Rent Roll is annually altogether more than double the Amount of the Subsidy, which must prove to you the distracted State of the Nabob's Revenues. With great Difficulty I have placed some of the Tuncaws on such a Footing, that I hope to secure the Receipts, though from Saud Beg Cawn, the Aumil of Putahgur, on whom I have a Demand of Six Lacks, I receive nothing but Excuses, and he represents that unless he is indulged with the Assistance of Two Companies of English Sepoys for a short Time, he shall be unable to fulfil his Payments, as the other Tuncawdars, who disregard the Nabob's Commands to withdraw their Claims, instantly surround him, and exact the Payment of him by Force; and that two Companies will suffice to prevent them. He has One Battalion of the Nabob's Sepoys stationed with him, who it seems have conducted themselves very improperly, and instead of obeying his Orders in enforcing the Payments, create Disturbances. I have had his Excellency's Perwanna lately issued to the Officers of this Corps, enjoining them in the most positive Style to desist from such licentious Conduct, or he would disgrace them in the same Manner as he did the Battalions at Mindy Ghaut, which I hope will have some Effect. The granting of any Detachments for such Service, I know the Supreme Council are averse to, unless Emergencies render it necessary. This is a very particular Instance, and I recommend to your Consideration a Compliance with Saud Beg Cawn's Representation, as the only probable Means of securing any Part of the Six Lacks, for I have in many Places long found the Nabob's Orders of hardly any Consequence. This District is also well able to pay the Sum; the Confusion that reigns in it, only happens from the above Circumstances. I should be very backward in recommending such a Detachment, if I thought Six Lacks at this Season of the Collections was not of Consequence to the Company, for I meet with innumerable Difficulties in realizing even small Sums.

The Instance is peculiar, and may not occur again, as the Honble. Board have long since intimated their Pleasure to me to appoint British Officers to his Excellency's Troops, a Measure which I hope will secure his Revenues, and the Peace of his Country. The Service may be completely effected in the Course of a Month, and the Officers return with a Lack or a Lack and a Half of Rupees to supply Part of your Demand for February. Saud Beg Cawn will furnish Hackeries for the Treasure, the Nabob being bound to bear all the Expences to Camp.

If you think it advisable to comply with my Request, I will be obliged to you to order the Detachment away immediately to Putahgur. Should a Reference to the Honble. Board be necessary, it is as well to drop the Affair entirely, as the Service is to be rendered now; a Month hence it will not have the desired Effect.

Camp near Etawa,
9th January 1776.

I am, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of Owde.

P. S. Hussen Reza Cawn is Sezawut on the Part of the Nabob, to collect the Company's Tunkaws; his Naib at Putahgur (Ahber Beeg) will wait on the Officer you send, immediately on his Arrival, and inform him of Particulars for his Guidance.

(A Copy) (Signed) John Bristow.

To John Bristow, &c.

Sir,

I have received your Letters of the 6th and 9th instant, giving me an Account of the Views of his Excellency the Nabob, in marching his Army to Etawa, and of the present Situation of Affairs at his Court; the latter requesting I would send a Detachment of an Officer and Two Companies of Sepoys to the Assistance of Saaid Beg Khan, the Aumil of Putahgur, in the Collection and Payment of a Tuncaw you have received from the Nabob on that District on account of the Army Subsidy. In answer thereto I beg Leave to inform you, that the Board, in their Instructions to the Commanding Officer of the Army in these Provinces, have particularly recommended to him to keep the Troops together as much as possible, and to avoid sending any Detachments from them. I am also to inform you that I have received the same Commands from the General; but as I do not conceive the Spirit of those Instructions is meant to extend to any Thing which may affect the Interest of the Company, or be in the least Degree prejudicial to their Concerns, I have to acquaint you, that in consequence of your Representation I have ordered Two Companies of Sepoys to be ready to march To-morrow Morning to Putahgur under the Command of

Lieut.

Lieut. William Lane, with Instructions of which the accompanying is a Copy, for the Performance of the Service you request. I think it will be necessary however to discourage all Solicitations for these Detachments as much as possible, and to insist upon the Nabob's enforcing the Payment of his Tuncaws as far as lays * in his Power.

* Sic in Orig.

§ “ (a) The little Regard that is paid to his Excellency's Authority, and the distracted Situation of his Revenues, certainly calls loudly for a Remedy; and I agree with you in hoping it “ will be effected by the Appointment of British Officers to his Troops, the only Measure that “ undoubtedly could have been adopted for the Security of his Revenues, and the Peace and “ Tranquillity of his Country.

“ The 13th January 1776.

(Copy.)

“ I am, &c.

(Signed)

“ G. Stibbert.”

§

Honble. Sirs,

I think it my Duty to inform you, that the Intelligence which I have received for some Days past from Delhi, Akburabad, Dige, &c. seems to confirm a Report, that the Mharatta's are assembling in large Bodies to the Southward, with an Intention of moving towards these Parts. It is said, that a Body of 25,000 Horse have already arrived at Jainnigur, under the Command of Beher Jee Sydeah, Son in Law to Maddo Jee Sydeah, and that they have exacted large Contributions from Pretta Sing, the Raja, of that District; another Body is said to be advanced on this Side of Jainnigur, within Twenty or Thirty Cos of Dige; that these Bodies have been invited by Rinjut Sing, the Chief of the Jauts, besieged in the Fort of Dige by Nijif Cawn, to come to his Relief; and that their Design is to give the Army of Nijif Cawn Battle: Several Bodies are likewise reported to be advancing towards Jaane; that some small Parties are arrived in that Neighbourhood and at Calpee, and that they are become very troublesome to the Nabob's Troops, under the Command of the Gossaine Rajah, Hummit Bahaden, now lying before Jaansee. It is also said, that Vackeels are arrived in the Nabob's Camp at Etawa, demanding the Chout for the Provinces of Korah and the Doab, &c. but as Mr. Bristow is on the Spot, and in the Way of more Information than what I am, I must beg Leave to refer you to his Correspondence for this Particular, as well as for such other private Matters relative to these Advices, which at this Distance may not have come to my Knowledge.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. Stibbert.

Camp near Belgram,
3d February 1776.

Resolved, that the following Reply be written to Colonel Stibbert.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 14th ult. and the 3d instant. We approve of your having complied with the Requisition of Mr. Bristow for Two Companies of Sepoys to be detached to Pertahgur, to assist the Aumil of that Place in securing the Receipt of the Collections to enable him to discharge the Nabob's Tuncaws in Favour of the Company; and we leave it to your Discretion to grant Aid to Mr. Bristow on all future Occasions of a similar Nature, so far as it may be consistent with the Safety of the Troops under your Command. This is the more necessary, as it is to obtain the Pay of the Troops from the Lands assigned for that Purpose.

To Colonel Stibbert.

We are, &c. &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
George Monson,
Richard Barwell.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1873.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCV.

Book 100. Page 173.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th of April 1776.

(" (a) Fort William, 8th April 1776.

" At a Council; Present,

" The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

" Lieut. General John Clavering,

" The Honble. George Monson,

" Richard Barwell, } Esquires.

" Philip Francis,

" Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had the Honour to write last on the 25th instant, and have now the Pleasure to acknowledge the Honble. Board's Two Letters of the 7th, as also to express my Thanks for the Appointment of Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hill.

" The Nabob's Conduct to the Matchlock Men has produced the Consequences that might have been expected; I mean the disgusting of all his Troops. I believe I may safely assert from present Appearances, and the Declarations of the Men, that they would desert him in case of coming into actual Service. I have the Pleasure to say though that the private Sepoys in general would willingly put themselves under the Command of British Officers, in Hopes of securing their Pay; but the Native Officers now in Charge, whose Consequence would thereby be lessened, are averse to it, and would exert their Influence to prevent it; another Circumstance why they much dislike it is, that many of them are Men who have been dismissed from the Company's Service for bad Behaviour, and entered into Suja ul Dowlah's on his first raising of Sepoys.

" I am sorry to say his Excellency's Civil Government is in little better State than his Military. It is true he has ordered the Gossaines to give up their Charge, and disband their Troops, and they have promised Obedience; but they evade and protract the doing of it as much as they can, and the Nabob unguardedly listens to every frivolous Excuse they are pleased to make him. Considering it for his Excellency's Advantage, I advised the Minister to have the Gossaynes dismissed on our first Arrival; but he urged that the Nabob would be against it, as they had promised to make him a considerable Payment. Above Six Weeks passed before his Excellency could be persuaded that they were amusing him, and this was only brought about by their sending him the trifling Sum of a Lack of Rupees. The Delay answered their Purpose, for it continued them in Office long enough to collect to a large Amount, and make the delivering-over-Charge during the Rubby very prejudicial to the Country and the Revenue. Had the Nabob consented to dismiss the Gossaynes Ten Days sooner than he did, he would have got Twenty-seven Lacks for this Year; as it is, Eighteen Lacks are agreed for, but from the Manner in which the Nabob supports the new Naib, I think it probable this Sum even will not be realized. The Cause is, that the whole Country is filled with Forts, in many of which the Gossaynes have their Agents, who will not give them up unless compelled. They assert to the Nabob that they have ordered their People to withdraw, but when the new Naib sends to take Possession he is positively refused it. The Gossaynes privately encouraged this Conduct, which Jyne ul ab deen Cawn cannot oppose by Force, as the Nabob has stationed about Two thousand Hindostanny Horse, and a Battalion of Sepoys with him; the latter have their Arms in so bad a State that they are unfit for immediate Service, and the former when ordered to march first demand their Arrears of Pay, which is impossible for Zyne ul ab deen Cawn to discharge, having hardly collected Fifty thousand Rupees from the Country, and having paid the Nabob above One Lack and a Half as a Peshcush in Part of Four, the stipulated Sum. Had his Excellency only given him Two Battalions of Sepoys, either from Bussant's or Jano Lolis Brigade, he might have secured the Country; but though the Minister has repeatedly solicited him to do it, he answers, that the Service is not of that Consequence to require his regular Troops. On these Brigades he places unlimited Confidence, considering them as his sole Support, and purposing for them constantly to be about his Person. In their Arms, Accoutrements, and

(a) Vide supra, Page 1876.

“ Drefs, he imitates the Company's Troops, though in the Discipline, I believe, the Men are falling into their usual relaxed State.

“ Since we arrived here, Nine Sepoys went away for Fifteen Days without Leave. When they returned, the Nabob ordered Two to be confined, and threatened to stop their Pay, and cut off their Ears. Two Battalions drew out to insist on their immediate Release, which was granted. I know but one Way for his Excellency to rectify these Disorders, which is to disband the Whole, and then raise such a Number of Troops, the Expence of which would fall within his Revenue, and enable him to enforce Obedience. But the Dismission of these Men, though in every Respect his Excellency's Interest, yet it would be a most difficult Point to persuade him to.

“ On displacing the Gossaynes from the Country on the other Side the Jumma, the Nabob directed Murteza Cawn of Baratch to take Charge of it. He has crossed the River, but remains inactive; and the Gossaynes, in order to distress the Nabob, suddenly withdrew their People from before Janey, and out of all the Forts, it was reported, to assemble them, in Part, about Etawa, and the Rest to secure the strong Holds in this Country. I believe there may be near 5,000 at a Place called Akory, where it is said the Gossaynes have about Twelve Lacks of Treasure. A Body of Fifteen or Sixteen Hundred did really join them Five Days ago; and I recommended to the Minister to insist on their immediately dispersing, and forbidding any more to cross. The Gossaynes pretended they were only come to receive their Pay, and be dismissed. However, with these Men arrived Three Guns; and I have certain Intelligence that the Gossaynes, for Three Nights after the Engagement with the Matchlockmen, had their Horses saddled, and every Preparation made for engaging, pretending that the Nabob intended to attack them.

“ It is exceedingly impolitical in the Nabob, not to have confined the Gossaynes, which would at once have subdued all Disturbances, without disgusting either his Chiefs, or the People in general. They are Rebels, I know by their Declarations to me, and correspond with Nudjiff Cawn and the Marattas. I advised the Minister to confine them, as a necessary Measure for the Peace and Safety of the Country. He objected to it; said they were Men of Rank and Consequence, and it would give him an ill Name; but the greatest Obstacle was, the Nabob's being averse to it. At the same Time he offered to let me manage it, which I refused. In the first Place, it was not my Duty; and in the next, had any Accident and Bloodshed happened in the Execution, I could not have answered it to the Honble. Board.

“ The Rana of Goad, and the Rajahs of Bundelcund, have made various Proposals for forming the Districts of Kalpy; but they are worded in so vague a Style, that nothing has been yet settled. I can easily perceive they are waiting to see the Event of the Nabob's Conduct. They express, in very free Terms, their Doubts of his adhering to his Engagements; require the Guarantee of the Company; and the Rana of Goad makes it a particular Condition, that a Body of Troops, under British Officers, shall be stationed in the District of Kalpy. I think his Proposals seem to be the most reasonable. He once mentioned the Sum of Twenty Lacks for the Rubby; but I cannot say what will be finally fixed. Major Polier has left his * Country, and is gone to-
wards Agra. * Sic in Orig.

“ The Marattas are near Janey. I suppose the whole Body of them may amount to Twelve thousand, at the highest Computation. They are not to be considered in any Respect formidable; but they may give Trouble on the Nabob's withdrawing, on the setting in of the Periodical Rains.

“ From these Facts I have above represented, the Honble. Board will know the true State of the Doab. In regard to Rohilchund, its Revenues are hardly adequate to the Expence of the Troops stationed there. With the Naib of that Province (Surut Sing) I have entertained a Correspondence; and he has frequently expressed his Wish to have a Battalion of Sepoys, with British Officers, stationed with him. He represents, if this be done, that the Nabob may dismiss the greater Part of his Troops who are now there, and who only attend to the Collection of their own Tuncaws, instead of supporting his (the Naib's) Authority. I have given him Assurances that I will exert my Endeavours to persuade his Excellency to comply with his Request.

“ The Provinces of Korah and Illahabad have remitted a mere Trifle. In the former District, there is only Mahbooh's Corps stationed, and in the latter, the Military and Civil Expences can hardly be equal to the Rents; still there is no Advantage reaped from either one or the other. The Province of Owa has been the Nabob's principal Resource; but the Rents of it are now assigned to various Purposes, and I do not see how any Remittances can be expected from it. A great Part of the Nabob's Household Expences, and the Pay of his Troops, is disbursed by these Assignments; but there will remain so considerable an Overplus, that I am persuaded his Excellency has not a Prospect of supplying the Funds for the succeeding Four or Five Months. Much Confusion must ensue, if he does not fall on some Plan of reducing his Military Establishment. One great Expence, of which I can make no Estimate, is Donations and Allowances to Favourites, which must amount to an enormous Sum.” §

In the present distracted State of the Nabob's Government, the Appointment of British Officers to command his Battalions is the only Measure which appears to me probable to retrieve his Affairs. The Minister for this Reason intends to recommend to his Excellency to have no other

Troops

Troops in the Doab than these. He has got Authority to have the Men raised and disciplined entirely after the European Mode. The enclosed Translation of a Letter to Colonel Stibbert will explain to the Honble. Board the Steps that are shortly to be taken.

Zyne ul ab dien Cawn is very anxious for Part of this Corps to be stationed with him, offers to give over his Battalion of Sepoys, and Six Guns, under the Charge of the Officers; the Order for which I shall advise his Excellency to issue without further Delay.

The raising of new Men will for a short Time produce a double Expence, and, I fear, the Nabob has not Arms sufficient to give them. It is for this Reason that I am desirous of the Officers having some few Battalions already raised delivered over to them. There may be a little Trouble at first, but after a few Examples of the most mutinous, I should hope the Corps would soon be brought into good Discipline. To provide against Accidents of not being able to arm the Men, his Excellency has repeatedly desired me to solicit the Honble. Board to supply him with a few Thousand Muskets, with all the Expedition that may be convenient, being intended for the new Corps, as he has himself applied to the Governor General. I humbly beg to submit his Request to the Consideration of the Honble. Board.

In regard to the Troops under British Officers, the Nabob engages to pay them regularly. The State of his Funds I have freely explained to the Honble. Board. I know of no Assignments that he can make but the Doab. I shall represent in a respectful Manner, but in very strong Terms, to him the absolute Necessity he will be under of paying this Corps regularly, whatever he may do with the others.

The Siege of Dike is continued with the same doubtful Success. Myrza Hittib is still here soliciting the Nabob for Assistance, which he refuses to give. He asserts to me, that when he presented the Treaty on the Koran to Nudjit Cawn, in the Presence of a Number of Persons, he openly pretended to be satisfied with it, but desired Mirza Hittile to keep it by him; when in private he spoke to him about his Negotiations, he said he considered the Treaty in no Respect binding, excepting it had the Guarantee of the Company to it, and has repeatedly solicited me to obtain it. I have always evaded a Compliance, by telling him the English were still inclined to preserve the general Peace of Hindostan, and for this Reason I would on all Occasions advise the Nabob Afuf ul Dowla to cultivate the best Understanding with Nudjit Cawn. In making him this Assurance, I told him he must at the same Time consider I did not engage to effect any particular Point, such as Assistance, &c. I only promised my Endeavour to persuade the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla not to enter into any Enterprize against his Master.

It seems that Sabiter Cawn has compromised his Differences with the Sikes, agreed to take them into his Service, and that their Armies are united Five Co's from Gossigum; their first Attack will be against Delhy. Abdul Cossim, Abdul Ahul Cawn's Brother, is marched to oppose them with near Ten thousand Men, amongst whom are the Two Battalions which were formerly raised and disciplined by English Officers.

Shortly after Molla Reum Daad Cawn had been entertained by the King, he marched out of Delhy, and intercepted a Letter from Bushun Cawn to the Sikes, advising them to attack him. He immediately formed a Design to surprise Bushun, which was so successfully executed that he lost his whole Camp Equipage, Ammunition, and every Thing he had on the Spot; and was himself glad to fly for his Life with only Two Horsemen, first to Rotuch, and afterwards to a Place called Ferocknegun, where I understand he now is. Bushun Cawn had about Seven thousand Men with him, and Nujif Cawn will, by this Defeat, lose a considerable Extent of Country.

At the same Time that his Majesty commends Moteu Rocum Daad Cawn, he is writing Skokas to Nudjut Cawn highly disapproving of this Affair, pretending that it was executed without his Knowledge. The King's Views, I think, evidently appear to be * well with whichever Party shall prove the strongest.

Camp near Etawa,
1st March 1776.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board on the 1st instant, since when the Nabob has thought proper to put a Battalion of new Sepoys, armed and clothed, under Captain Webber; and also wrote to Colonel Stibbert, requesting of him to direct the Gentlemen to repair to their Recruiting Stations: A Translation of his Excellency's Letter I herewith enclose.

Colonel Stibbert had recommended the raising of a large Body of the new Corps at Belgram, in order to train them to that Subordination which they might learn from the Example of our Troops. I intimated it to the Nabob and his Minister, who approved of the Measure: but, from the Circumstances I mentioned in my last Address of the private Sepoys being willing to submit to British Officers, there is little Apprehension of any material Opposition from the Body of the People. I do not relate this with a View of recommending the Officers to receive any of the old Battalions; but if it should take Place, I hope the Honble. Board will approve of the Step, principally for the Advantages of saving in the Expence by getting at once armed Troops; and as a steady and resolute Conduct in Officers will amongst the most mutinous Body of Men ultimately bring

bring them into Subjection under other Governments, I do not see why the same Effects may not be expected under this.

The Honble. Board having directed the Men to be intirely new raised, and the Nabob himself seeming more inclined to it than giving over his old Battalions, I have of Course forwarded, to the best of my Abilities, this Plan in my Advice to his Excellency. However, I cannot pass unnoticed the Cheerfulness with which the Men of Captain Webber's Battalion To-day submitted to his Command. I should entertain the same Hopes of any others that might be put under British Officers, especially as it is my Intention to get near Three Months Arrears of Pay, now due to these Men, immediately discharged. Such a Step at this particular Juncture, might attach them equally as much to the European Officers, as if they were intirely new raised.

§ (a) "The Nabob and the Minister both appear to be at present firmly resolved on placing the Officers on a respectable Footing. * Jaaw Loll who opposed the Measure was Yesterday disgraced, having been first found guilty of certain Misdemeanors, much to the Discredit of his Excellency's Government, and abusing the high Confidence placed in him. The chief Charge against him was on the Nabob's going out to the Matchlockmen; he was sent as a Mediator, but misrepresented the Proposals on both Sides, by which Means the Misunderstanding at first arose. I mentioned in my Letter of the 25th ultimo Nine hundred killed by this unfortunate Event; but Two Days after, when the People were sent out to bury the Dead returned, Accounts were brought of above Two thousand. Original Letters were found under Jaaw Loll's Seal to some of the Mutineers, advising them to fight against the Nabob; this, and the Advice he had been perpetually giving his Excellency to slight the Alliance of the English, determined his Excellency on displacing him from all his Civil and Military Trusts. Notwithstanding the Nabob had before denied to me, Jaow Loll's having ever entertained inflammatory Discourses in his Presence against the British Government, yet he Yesterday confessed it, but observed he was in Hopes of his altering his Manners, and that being a Man for whom he entertained a great Regard, he wished to give him every Trial he possibly could. Jaow Loll's Brigade and Officers are all given to Bustant." §

I have, &c.

Camp near Etawa,
3d March 1776.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Pleasure to enclose a Paper of Intelligence relative to the Marattas, which contains Matters intimating the Probability of a Peace. There were, some Days ago, Reports of Matters being again renewed with much Vigour, as also that Colonel Upton was confined, which I believe to be void of all Foundation. I cannot positively answer for the Authenticity of any Advices relative to the Marattas; but such as they are, I submit them to the Consideration of the Honble. Board.

I have, &c.

Camp near Etawa,
March 10, 1776.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I wrote last on the 11th instant. I have to acknowledge the Honble. Board's Letter of the 26th ultimo. I hope to be very shortly able to transmit a Statement of the Nabob's Revenues.

Mirza Hillile Nusef Cawn's Ambassador continues to urge me very strongly to obtain the Company's Guarantee to a Treaty of Alliance between his Master and the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, which I have constantly declined in Terms to avoid disgusting him as much as possible. He now openly avows his Master's Want of Confidence in the Nabob, on whom he lays no Sort of Dependance in any Engagements he may enter into.

The Minister seems at present to think that it is good Policy to support Nudjif Cawn, in order to attach him to the Nabob's Interest. The Reason on which he grounds this Opinion is, that he is, by late Intelligence, likely to take Dike, as the Jauts have had some Convoys of Provisions intercepted, and the Soldiers desert the Garrison in great Numbers. As to the Impression made on the Fort by the Mine Nudjif Cawn was conducting, or by his Artillery, all Attempts by these Means have failed. By what I understand, the Event is still doubtful, but Appearances are more favourable to him than to the Jauts.

In my Address of the 1st instant, I informed the Honble. Board of the * Junction of Sabiter * Sic in Orig. Cawn and the Sikes, and that Abdut Cassim, Abdut Aheti Cawn's Brother, had marched to oppose them. The Event has been very fatal to the King; the Account of the Battle which has happened, is so fully expressed in the enclosed Paper of Intelligence, N^o 1, that I refer the Honble. Board to it for Particulars. I must observe, in regard to the Nabob, that prior to this Event, he had ordered Lettafut to march to Delhy, in Hopes of obtaining the Vizarat, and to comply with the King's Solicitation, to send him a Body of Troops. I did not know of this Step until it had taken Place, otherways I could have persuaded his Excellency against it, and advised

(a) Vide supra, Page 1878.

him to assist Abdu Cossim, for he has now, by not co-operating heartily with the King, suffered the worst Consequences to ensue. I think it not improbable that Sabuter may be tempted to invade Rohilchund. His Fortune is desperate, and the Recovery of his lost Dominions an Object he has much at Heart; besides he seems to think that the Nabob has taken Part against him, and therefore he shall be justified in commencing Hostilities; whenever he does it, probably a Number of the Rohillas will join him. I before informed the Honble. Board, that in consequence of the Breach between Abdu Ahut Cawn and Sabiter Cawn, the latter was reconciled to Nujif Cawn. Now the Nabob is apprehensive that in case Dike shall be taken, Nujif Cawn will be able to attend to Enterprizes against him, and perhaps join Sabiter Cawn. The sending of Lettafut to Delhy is in fact in Support of Abdu Ahut Cawn's Measures, and therefore disgusting to Nujif Cawn. But there appears in the Nabob's Conduct in this whole Affair, an Obscurity which I cannot understand, and I suspect there was some other Motive for it than the avowed one. There is a great Contradiction I know in the Observations on it on both Sides. Mirza Hillyle mentions it as a Step highly detrimental to his Master, as giving Assistance to his declared Enemy, and that he solicited the Nabob to send Lettafut to Dike. His Excellency, on the contrary, says, Nujif Cawn wrote him to let him go to Delhy. Whichever may be true, I shall not pretend to decide, but the Duplicity of their Conduct discovers the great Jealousy subsisting between them, in which I shall not interfere further than to prevent them from coming to Hostilities; upon considering the March of Lettafut, in my humble Opinion, it was in every Respect an injudicious Step.

The Reconciliation of Nujif Cawn with Sabiter Cawn, and the Probability there is of his succeeding against Dike, alarm the Nabob, and he himself wishes the Company would become Guarantees of the Treaty betwixt them. The Minister requested of me to promise it, but I declared, seeing it was a Matter of that Importance, that I must have Instructions previously from the Honble. Board. I further observed, it was a most delicate Point for the Company to be the Guarantee of a Treaty between Two of the greatest Princes in Hindostan; it should not be hastily entered into before the Parties were firmly resolved on Conformity to it. Upon the Whole the Negotiation is in such a Situation, that if the Honble. Board are still resolved in not interfering, I believe, from the present State of Affairs, that I can evade doing it without any great Detriment to the Nabob.

I have the Pleasure to enclose a Paper of Intelligence relative to the Marattas, N^o 2. The Chief Jesswant Row, whose Troops plunder about Joynagur, is the same Person who was united with the Raje Poots against Nudjif Cawn. Jesswant Row pretends he has no Command over his Men; but it is suspected they have his secret Instructions to act in this Manner, in order to exact Money. He himself is with Hashally Ram Bohra, the Rajpoot General.

I enclose a Copy of a Letter I this Day wrote Colonel Stibbert on the Arrival of the Brigade or a Detachment at Putahgur, as Colonel Stibbert shall judge necessary. I hope the Rebels will soon be dispersed.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

Camp near Etawa,
19th March 1776.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Pleasure to inform the Honble. Board, that the Rebels at Pertabjur are dispersed, without the March of the Brigade, and that his Excellency has in consequence desired the commanding Officer to countermand it.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow.

Camp at Etawa,
21st March 1776.

Agreed, That the Papers of Intelligence mentioned in the 10th and 19th of March, be sent to the Persian Translator to be entered in the Book of News.

And, Ordered, That the other Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

The following Proposal of General Clavering having been circulated for furnishing Five thousand Stand of Arms to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, the Opinions of the Members of the Board were returned as entered after it.

General Clavering begs Leave to acquaint the Members of the Council, that he has received an Application from Mr. Bristow, on the Part of the Nabob Asuf ul Dowlah, for Arms for his new Battalions.

There are in the Magazine at Patna and at Chuna about Two thousand, but believes those are new Arms, and he thinks they ought to be reserved for the Use of the Company's Troops, and in particular to supply the Battalions which are proposed to be raised, in case the Measures adopted by the Board of sending Three Battalions to the Assistance of Rajaba be carried into Execution.

There are in the Arsenal an immense Quantity of old Arms, that are, as he understands, repairable in a very short Time, which, as they incumber the Magazine, ought to be disposed of. If the Board shall think proper to order a certain Number, viz. 5,000, to be immediately refitted and
told

sold to the Nabob at a fixed Price, the Expence of Transportation included, I think it would be an Advantage to the Company and the Nabob.

The supplying of Arms would in my Opinion be both against the Letter and Spirit of the Company's Orders. Mr. Barwell,

(Signed) R. B.

I object to any Application being received by the Board from the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, that comes through any other Channel than that of their public Minister to the Board, or through that of the Governor General. Besides, not knowing for what particular Purpose the Arms are required, I cannot judge of the Propriety of granting them; if the new Battalions are to be raised in Addition to the present Establishment of the Nabob of Owde, I shall object to any Assistance given by this Government, to so injudicious and improvident a Plan. He is not able to pay even a small Part of his present Force, and would not only augment his Distresses by the Increase of his Forces, but involve the Company in the Consequences of it. If it be the Nabob's Intention to disband a proportionate Number of his old Troops to make Room for the new, the same Arms will be sufficient. I shall have no Objection to send a Supply of Muskets to the Magazine at Patna, if the General recommends it, as they will be there ready for future Supplies, whenever they may be wanted. Governor General.

I am of Opinion that the Elephants with Colonel Cummins should be immediately ordered back to Colonel Stibbert; they can be easier spared from the Division under Colonel Cummins, and he may be supplied with Carriage Bullocks in their Stead, and may load a Part of his heaviest Baggage on Boats, as he will have the River near him in the whole Line of his March. In the mean Time Mr. Bristow may be directed to apply to the Nabob for such Elephants and Camels as he can spare for the Use of the Brigade, till it can be supplied with those now with Colonel Cummins: Mr. Fowke may likewise be ordered to apply to Raja Cheyt Sing for the same Purpose.

(Signed) W. H.

I agree to the * General's Proposition concerning the Elephants. With respect to the Nabob's Application, I think it is mentioned in Mr. Bristow's last Letter, therefore is regularly before us; but as Objections are made to the Measure, the Force of which I do not perfectly comprehend, I must suspend my Opinion until the Question can be debated in Council. Mr. Francis. * Sic in Orig.

(Signed) P. F.

I think an Application should be made by Mr. Bristow to the Nabob, for the Use of some of his Elephants and Camels; if he cannot spare any, the Contractor should be ordered to get Bullocks. I should be glad to see the Company's Orders concerning the furnishing their Allies with Arms, before I give an Opinion on the Subject; it is more for the Company's Interest, and better Policy to provide Arms for the Nabob, than to allow him to purchase them of foreign Nations, and of the Merchants of Calcutta, or to manufacture them. If we do not furnish them, the Arms will be provided by some other Means. The Sepoys at present are very ill supplied with Arms, and of a very bad Sort, as I understand from the Officers who have served with them.

(Signed) G. M.

The General records the following Minute in Reply to the Governor General's.

The Proposal which I laid before the Board, that had been communicated to me by Mr. Bristow, to furnish the Nabob with Arms, having been objected to by the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, I will beg Leave to offer my Observations to the Board on those Objections.

First Objection of the Governor General to the Proposal.

That every Application to this Government from Asoph ul Dowlah should come directly from the Company's Minister, either to the Board or to himself.

2d. That he does not know for what particular Purpose the Arms are required.

3d. That if the new Battalions are to be raised in Addition to the old Establishment, the Plan would be injudicious and improvident.

Objection by Mr. Barwell.

That furnishing Arms to the Nabob is, in his Opinion, against the Letter and Spirit of the Company's Orders.

In Reply to the Governor General's First Objection, if it be really one, I need only refer him to Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 1st of March, wherein he will find the following Paragraph:

'To provide against Accidents of not being able to arm the Men, his Excellency has repeatedly desired me to solicit the Honble. Board to supply him with a few Thousand Muskets with all the Expedition that may be convenient, being intended for the New Corps; and as he himself has applied to the Governor General, I humbly beg Leave to submit his Request to the Consideration of the Honble. Board.'

The Form therefore which the Governor General required has been observed, and my Application would have been prevented, had he been pleased to have moved the Affair himself when this Letter

Letter was sent in Circulation; as he did not do it, I thought it not improper, in my Station, to bring the Business before the Board, having been desired by Mr. Bristow to get it forwarded. The whole Corps will be useless till they are armed.

2d. This Objection is answered in my Proposition, that the Arms are required to arm the new Battalions.

3d. I do not understand that the Nabob means to encrease his Establishment with the new Corps; but, on the contrary, to reduce it as soon as he can compel the old ones to obey his Orders—some of these, however, I know have been assigned to the British Officers. I received a Letter a few Days ago from one of them who had been posted to his Regiment, and who mentions that the Arms were in such bad Condition that there were not more than One hundred fit for Service.

§ (“ (a) I think the Nabob should be obliged to reduce his to the Number stipulated in the Treaty with his Father of the 29th of November 1768, which limits the whole Force to be kept up by him to be no more than Thirty-five thousand Men of every Denomination. I understand from Mr. Middleton that the Vizier left at his Death One hundred thousand Men.”)

Mr. Barwell's Objection is a very proper one, if his Opinion be well founded, that it is contrary both to the Letter and Spirit of the Company's Orders, to supply Arms to the Nabob.

The Fact should be ascertained, and if it exists, no Arms should be given to the Nabob. However, I could not have imagined that an Order so clear and peremptory would have been disobeyed, on the 23d November 1773, by the late Council, without One dissenting Voice, when it was agreed to give Suja Dowla 2,000 Stand of new Arms; or by the sole Authority of Mr. Hastings in the following Year, when he ordered Colonel Champion to give the Vizier Four Cannon of 18 Pounds, and the Stores belonging to them.

For the First Act, Mr. Hastings had, indeed, the unanimous Sanction of the Council, and they formally acquainted the Court of Directors of it in their Letter of the 15th of March 1774; but for the gratuitous Transaction of the Four 18 Pounds, and the Stores belonging to them, no Trace can be found on the Consultations, or that the Court of Directors were informed of it by any public Letter from this Presidency. The Proposition I made to the Board was, that the old Arms should be furnished at a certain Price, the Expence of Transportation included, and this Government to be repaid in Elephants, by the Nabob.

Paragraph of a Letter from Colonel Champion to Mr. Hastings, dated 17th May 1774.

The Vizier applied to me lately for the Four Eighteen-pounds, Guns and Stores belonging to them, which you ordered up the Country for his Use. I accordingly directed Lieut. Colonel Muir to send them up the River Gambeny to Brietty, under a Guard; but lest you have altered your Intentions with regard to them, I do not mean to deliver them over to the Vizier, without a special Injunction from you for that Purpose.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor to Colonel Champion, dated Fort William, the 28th June.

If the Four Eighteen-pounds should not be wanted for the Service carried on within the Line of your Command, and the Vizier should have Occasion for them in the Prosecution of his other Operations, you may deliver them over to him.

(Signed) J. Clavering.

The Governor General.—The preceding Minutes having been sent in Circulation, when I was busy in preparing my Dispatches for the Talbot, and containing many Matters necessarily appertaining to the Case in Point, I declined making any further Reply, because the Subject appeared to me to be concluded; but as I perceive that no Resolution has been formed from the Opinions which have been taken, I now desire the Secretary to extract from the General's Minute the Propositions contained in it, for the Determination of the Board upon them.

Propositions contained in the General's Minute:

1st. Whether the Nabob should be furnished with a Supply of Fire Arms agreeable to his Request, the General recommending that 5,000 Stand of serviceable old Arms be refitted from the Arsenal, and sold to him?

2d. Whether Elephants shall be demanded of the Nabob in Payment of the Arms?

3d. Whether he shall be desired to decrease the Establishment of his Army to the Number of Men stipulated to be kept up by the Treaty concluded with this Government the 29th November 1768, viz. 35,000 Troops?

Governor General.—Had the First Proposition expressed an Application made in the regular Channel from the Nabob, it would have removed One Objection which I made to it, as coming through the Commander in Chief. I now object to the Proposition as it stands, but shall qualify

my Objection, by stating another, which I think will be more regular, and will eventually prove the same, if the Proposition of the General be well grounded, namely, that 5,000 Stand of Arms, the Number required, be made a Part of the Surplus of Military Stores, to be sent by the next Season to Patna; that in the mean Time Orders be sent to Mr. Bristow to apply to the Nabob for his Orders to the proper Officers to furnish him with a Return of the Muskets belonging to the Nabob, and an Account of their Condition, to the End that, if it shall appear upon this Return that the Nabob has not a sufficient Number of Muskets fit for his Service, to arm his new Corps, they may be supplied in Proportion to this Deficiency.

To the Second Proposition I object, because I apprehend it will be exceedingly difficult to ascertain the Value of the Elephants, which in that Country bear a very high Price, but principally because the Nabob will himself object to the Inconvenience which he must personally suffer by being deprived of the Elephants, which I suppose are principally, if not totally employed, in transporting his Baggage, unless any Part of them should be used for his heavy Artillery, and those indeed he might very well spare from so useless a Service. At the same Time I must in Candour acknowledge, that I do not see any other Means by which the Company will receive the Value of the Muskets which may be appropriated to the Nabob's Use, as he is now indebted to the Company in an Amount exceeding any probable Means in his Power to discharge it.

To the Third Proposition I entirely concur with the General in Opinion, that the Nabob should be desired and strongly solicited to reduce his present enormous Military Establishment. From the Character given of his Troops by Mr. Bristow, from the Weakness of his Authority, and the Means which have been used by the Nabob to confirm their Disaffection to his Person, it appears to me very evident, that the only Advantage which he at present derives from his Army, exclusive of that Part of it which he has consented to put under the Command of our Officers, is the mere Credit of possessing a superior Military Force, and that by far the greater Part might be disbanded, even with greater Security to his Person and Government than the Continuance of so disorderly and tumultuous a Body, which may be considered as an intestine Enemy, and which will probably prove such if ever he should be involved in a foreign War; but however necessary such a Measure may be, one previous Step is indispensably necessary to it, and ought to be equally insisted upon, when the Advice is given him to reduce his Army, namely, to settle their Accounts and pay them as they are dismissed. I believe every Member of this Board was alike shocked at the bloody Relation of the late Massacre of 2,000 of his Troops for having insisted on their Pay before they consented to be disbanded; and this Example makes it the more necessary to guard against the like Event hereafter, especially if it should be produced in consequence of any Act or Interposition of this Government. In giving the Nabob the Advice to disband his Army, an Option must certainly be left to him. We can neither demand nor enforce it. I, for my own Part, have never considered the Treaty of November 1768 as binding, for many Reasons; 1st. because it was impossible to prove the Breach of it; 2nd. because, if I remember the Terms in which the Company have taken Notice of this Transaction in one of their general Letters, it amounts to a strong Disapprobation of it; and 3^d. because the large Addition of Territory since acquired by the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, necessarily required an Addition to his former Military Strength to protect it; and I remember he mentioned to me his Intention of raising a Force for that Purpose, and desired from me an Assurance, which I gave him, that it should not be imputed to him as a Breach of his former Engagements.

Mr. Francis agrees to the First and Second Propositions.

To the Third: As long as the Brigade continues in his Service, I conceive that 35,000 Men, especially as they will be disciplined and commanded by English Officers, are sufficient for the Defence of his Country, and as great a Force as he will probably be able to pay.

Mr. Barwell.—I assent to the First Proposition, as qualified by the Governor General. I dissent totally to the Second. I acquiesce in the Third.

Colonel Monson.—I agree to the First Proposition. I have no Objection to the Second; provided the proposed Barter of Elephants for Arms be agreeable to the Nabob. To the Third: I conceive 35,000 Men to be as many as the Nabob can afford to pay, so long as he shall continue the Brigade and the European Officers in his Service, and will be sufficient for the Protection of his Country.

General Clavering.—The Objections that have been made to the furnishing the Nabob with Arms, as being both contrary to the Spirit and the Letter of the Company's Orders, being removed by Mr. Barwell's Acquiescence to the Proposition, who was the Person that stated the Objection, but more particularly so by the Approbation of the Honble. Court of Directors themselves, in their Letter of the 3d November last; I agree to the Proposition precisely in the Form in which I made it, because it will enable us to dispose so advantageously of so many Arms which now only encumber the Arsenal, and because it will enable the Nabob to arm that Body of Troops which he has put under the Command of English Officers, which, without this Expedient, would be useless to him. To the Second: Understanding that the Nabob maintains a great Number of useless Elephants, the Proposition of exchanging them with us for Arms, may be as useful to him as it will be to us, who are at present in great Want of Elephants. To the Third: I perceive by the Account of the Number of Troops which Mr. Bristow transmitted to us, and which have been transmitted to the Court of Directors, that the total Number of his Troops consisted

consisted of 96,163, for which the Sum of Rupees 1,98,43,144 were appropriated for their Payment. This Sum, great as it is, does not, however, comprehend Stores, Cloathing, Horses, Elephants, and every other contingent Expence attendant upon so large an Army, together with the Subsidy of 31,20,000 Rupees, which he pays to the Company. I conceive therefore, that a Revenue of Three Crores is not more than adequate for the Payment of his Military Expences, and that if he does not resolve to reduce them, he must be either tempted to engage in Conquests, in order to defray the Expences, or that the Troops will mutiny, or that he will fail in paying the Company's Subsidy. Whichever of these should happen, Prudence requires that we should interpose our good Offices, to obviate the Effects which must ensue from them. I think that 35,000 Men, including the Corps commanded by British Officers, will be fully sufficient for the Defence of his Territories.

Resolved, That 5,000 Stand of old serviceable Arms be fitted up and supplied to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, and that this Resolution be referred to the Board of Ordnance to be complied with by them.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr.
Bristow.

Sir,

We have duly considered the Letters which you addressed to us under Date the 1st, 3d, 10th, 19th, and 21st of March.

* Sic in Orig.

We have ordered the Commissary of Stores to refit * 5,000 Stand of good serviceable Arms, which, in Compliance with the Nabob's Request, shall be sent up for his Use, to enable him to arm the Battalions which are to be commanded by European Officers. An Account of the Cost and Charge of these Arms shall be at the same Time transmitted to you. As it would be most convenient for the Service to obtain an Exchange of Elephants for them, we desire that you will propose this Mode of Payment to the Nabob, and if he will assent to it, you will receive Elephants equal to the Value of the Arms and the Expence of sending them up, of which you shall be informed; and consign them over to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade. Understanding that the Nabob has more Elephants than his Service requires, we think this Exchange will answer equally well to both Parties.

§ (" (a) We have already desired you to recommend to the Nabob the Reduction of his present Military Establishment. Sensible of the Difficulties which must continually embarrass him, whilst he neglects to retrench the Charges of his Army, and convinced at the same Time, that the Defence of his Dominions might be more effectually secured by a moderate Number of well-disciplined Troops, than by the tumultuous Rabble which he now keeps in Pay, we cannot too strenuously urge the Necessity of his disbanding the greatest Part of them. The Number of Troops to which the late Vizier was restricted by his Treaty with this Government, concluded in November 1768, was 35,000 Men. We think that this Establishment, including the Battalions commanded by English Officers, will completely suffice for all the Services of the Nabob as long as he shall retain the Brigade within his Dominions, and that in the present State of his Resources he cannot find Means to pay a larger Force with Regularity, and at the same Time punctually to discharge the Subsidy. We therefore enjoin you to represent to the Nabob in the strongest Terms, that the Decrease which we recommend will be a Means to recover his Finances, and to preserve a due Subordination and Discipline in his Army. Whatever Troops the Nabob may think fit to disband in consequence of this Representation, we desire you will intercede with him to secure the full Payment of all Arrears that may be due to them to the Period of their Discharge.

" We are, &c."

§

The Governor General informs the Board, that he has received Two Letters from the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, informing him, that the Nabob has received a Firmaun from the King Shaw Allum, conferring upon him the Vizerat, with corresponding Titles, and requests to be favoured with the Opinion of the Board, whether, upon such an Occasion it would not be proper to order a Salute to be fired whenever the News shall be confirmed by Advices from Mr. Bristow, as well in Compliance with the Nabob's Desire to that Effect, which has been signified to the Governor by the Nabob's Vakeel, as for the Purpose of proclaiming to the World the Participation of Interest subsisting between the Company and the Nabob of Owde.

Agreed, That a Salute be ordered whenever the News shall arrive from Mr. Bristow of the Nabob's having obtained the Vizerat.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Colonel Stibbert.

Sir,

We understand from private Advices, that the King has been pleased to confer the Vizeraa with corresponding Titles upon the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla. We mean as soon as this Information

shall be confirmed by Letters from Mr. Bristow, to order a Salute to be fired in Compliment to the Nabob; and we desire that you will immediately pay the like Honours to him upon this Occasion, if you have not already done it.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Asoph ull Dowla to Colonel Stibbert.

As it is now the Time of the Muhurrun, no Business can be transacted on account of the Mourning. When the Holidays are over every Thing will be adjusted. In the mean Time it seems best that the Officers who are arrived, and now here, viz. Captain Webber, Captain Hill, Lieut^r M^cClany, Law, Clark, Connellan, and Grant remain with me.

As One or Two Battalions on the Spot here will be put under the Command of English Officers, I request that Captain Stuart and the Officers appointed under him may be permitted to come hither as soon as possible. The rest of the Officers will stay at the English Camp, and may entertain Men for their several Corps; and after the Expiration of the Holidays, I will send you Advice of the best Stations for the recruiting Service.

As it is absolutely necessary for the due and regular Discharge of Duty, that there should be a certain Channel for the Conveyance of Orders to these Gentlemen, as is customary in the English Service, I have appointed Captain Webber to be Adjutant General to the Army, and whatever the Officers may think necessary to say or write to me, will be made known to me through him.

I have also appointed Lieut. Grant to interpret to me, and to translate my Orders; and it is my Wish that you should make these Appointments known to the Gentlemen, that Duty may be carried on with Punctuality and Conformity to my Orders.

A true Translation,

11th of Mohurum.

(Signed) R. Grant.

Translation of a Copy of a Letter from the Nawaub Asoph ull Dowla to Colonel Stibbert, written the 11th of Mohurum 1190.

As the Disposition of several English Officers, and the Gentlemen appointed under them, is now made, I herewith transmit you a Copy of it, and request you will acquaint the Officers therein mentioned with what relates to them, that they may repair immediately to their respective stations, and form their Corps.

Whatever Money may be required by these Gentlemen, will be supplied to them by Mr. John Bristow, and ere they can arrive at the Places to which they are ordered, they will receive from hence the Establishment of their several Corps, and every necessary Direction.

Mr. Palmer is appointed to muster the Troops, and to be Deputy Paymaster under Mr. Bristow.

Disposition of the Officers:

To proceed from Belgram to Etawah, Captains Showers, Hoggan, and Marfuck, with the Officers appointed under them.—Lieutenant Montague of the Artillery.

To Furruckabad, Captain Erskine with his Subalterns: To Bareilly, Captains Home and Carter with their Subalterns: To Corah and Tattepoor, Captain How and his Subalterns.

A true Translation.

(Signed) R. Grant,
Translator.

§ “ (a) Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Bristow, Resident with the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowla, to
“ Colonel Stibbert, dated the 19th March 1776.

“ The Minister this Day did me the Favour of a Visit, and requested of me, in the Nabob’s
“ Name, to beg of you to assist him in quelling a Rebellion which has broke out at Putaghur. I
“ asked whether his Excellency wished to have a Detachment or the whole Brigade march.

“ He seemed desirous of the latter, and that I should recommend it, as the Rebels were collect-
“ ed to near 20,000 Men, and had defeated and taken away the Muskets and Guns of One of his
“ Battalions of Sepoys, and seized the Fort of Pertahgur.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1879.

“ I have

“ I have stated his Excellency's Request in his own Words to you, and inclose you Letters both
“ from him and the Minister.

“ P. S. The Naib of Owde, Saynd Mahomed Cawn, is ordered to Pertahgur, to give you the
“ necessary Intelligence, and to follow your Advice in the quelling of this Rebellion. I under-
“ stand the Rebels have no Leader, and the Cause of their assembling is to evade the Payment of
“ the Revenues, which a late Change of the Aumil of Pertahgur has given them Hopes of being
“ able to do.

“ A true Copy.

(Signed)

“ John Bristow.” §

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCVI.

Book 100. Page 374.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d April 1776.

Fort William, the 22d April 1776.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board on the 2d and 7th instant; since which having received the following Intelligence from Authority, which I have Reason to give some Credit to, and it being positively asserted, that the Powers mentioned to have been delegated to the French Agent, have been seen by the Person who communicated their Contents to my Author; I have thought it my Duty to transmit the Account as I have received it to you, Gentlemen, as I could not but consider this as peculiarly incumbent upon me, at a Time when so many Reports are flying Abroad, of the French Nation having in Agitation some Designs of Consequence against the Company's Possessions in India.

About Six Months ago Two French Gentlemen were at Ghode, with Powers from Chevalier Law, and the Governor of the Mauritius, to settle Treaties, and to enter into Alliances with the different Powers of Indostan. They offered to engage to deliver any Quantity of Arms, Artillery, and Ammunition, that might be required, and to land a Body of Nine thousand Men at the River Nassipore, near Masulipatam, and march to the Assistance of any of the Powers who would advance them Five Lacks of Rupees, and settle a Fund for the Payment of this Force. The Two Gentlemen who were at Ghode are now with Nudjif Cawn: There is likewise one with the King at Delhy, and there are two more with the Marattas, all with the same Powers. The Names of those with the King and Nudjif Cawn are Vuage, Andover, and Doojardee. There are now a Party consisting of about Five hundred, (which is known by the Name of the Boniface's Party, though Boniface has been dead some Time) in the Service of the Nizam; this Party is to secure the landing, and to facilitate the March of those Troops coming from the Mauritius. At Ghode they did not meet with Encouragement. This Intelligence I had from a Person who perused the Powers.

In my Address of the 19th ultimo, I enclosed the Honble. Board a Paper of Intelligence relative to the Sykes and Sabiter Cawn, and their Success against the King's Battalions. The latter immediately after their Defeat retired to the Fort of Amyrnagur, where Sabiter Cawn compelled them to surrender their Arms, Ammunition, and Stores. Their Muskets and Regimentals they were permitted to keep, and have marched towards Delhy, at which Place I understand they are arrived. The Sykes were very averse to suffering the King's Battalions to have Quarter given them, but Sabiter Cawn insisted on it, expressing his Detestation of the cruel Measures proposed by the Sykes. The King's Affairs are by this ill Success reduced to the lowest Ebb; for, besides the near Prospect of losing the small Extent of Country which he possessed, he will have every Thing so fear from his discontented Troops, who have now Six Months Arrears due to them, which his Majesty has no apparent Means of being able to discharge. The only Security he has left for the Safety of his Person and the City is, the Presence of Lettarasich with him, which may prove a Check to the mutinous Spirit of the Troops, and prevent it from breaking out into any open Acts

Acts of Violence. The Rage of the Soldiery is supposed to be chiefly directed against Abdulabad Cawn, as to him they impute the ill provided State in which they were sent against the Enemy, and consequently consider him as the Author of their late Disgrace. The withholding of their Pay they likewise suppose to be owing to the same Person. The Sikes and Sabiter Cawn have already sent Agents into some of the King's and Nudjif Cawn's Districts adjacent to where the Body of their Army at present is. An Aumil on the Part of Sabiter Cawn's and a Mutifudde on that of the Sikes, act jointly in each District; but the Shares to accrue to the several Parties have not been finally settled between them. At one Time it was agreed to by the Parties that Sabiter Cawn's Share should be Ten Sixteenths, and that of the Sikes the remaining Six. The latter, however, whose Numbers are increased within these few Days, now refuse to abide by that Division, so that the Matter remains undetermined; and it appears not improbable may occasion such a Misunderstanding as may terminate in an absolute Rupture of the Two allied Powers. This Point, Abdulahed Cawn is labouring with all his Might to bring about, and exerting every Artifice to excite and foment mutual Jealousies to that End. It is said that his Artifices have had their Effect with the Sikes already. Of this People there may be now collected together about Ten thousand, and more, it is reported, will join them shortly;—they are all irregular Cavalry, but the best mounted of any Troops in Hindostan. Sabiter Cawn may have about Twenty thousand Foot and Horse, ill accoutred, worse disciplined, ill provided with Arms and Ammunition, and many Months in Arrears. The Defeat of the King's Troops does not appear to have been in any respect owing to their Want of Conduct or Courage, but to their being ill provided, and also overpowered by Numbers. The Body of the United Army of the Sikes and Sabiter Cawn is marching towards Surrunpore, a Part of the King's Territories, Distance about Eighteen Cos from the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla's Frontiers. Small Parties of them have even come on this Side. One in particular plundered a Village near Sutulgar, whereupon One of the Battalions, which Captain Hoggan is to command, and a Body of Horse, were detached by Sumat Sing to defend that Part of the Country. I understand the Enemy have since withdrawn these Detachments, and I hope the Force under Captain Erskine will put an effectual Stop to any further Attempts. Mulla Rum Raad Cawn has collected near Twenty thousand of his Countrymen, and is seizing Hansey Haffar, a District belonging to Nudjif Cawn, to the South West of Delhy. Bushun Cawn being totally unable to stand his Ground, has joined Nudjif Cawn. The Apprehensions the King himself entertains from his Situation, the Honble. Board will be apprized of from the enclosed Papers; viz.

N^o 1. Copy of Three of his Majesty's Shokas to the Nabob and Maktan ul Dowla.

2d. A Copy of a Shoke to the Resident, with the Nabob Afup ul Dowla, as also a Letter from Abdulahed Cawn to the same.

The Grant of the Vizarat upon the Terms specified in one of the above Shokas was by no Means his Majesty's free Gift, but entirely owing to his distressed Situation. He entertained great Hopes of Assistance from the Nabob, which it appears his Excellency can hardly with Prudence and Safety to himself afford his Majesty. A considerable Part of his Troops having been reformed, his Country being still in an unsettled State, and his Finances low, the Defence of his own Dominions must indubitably be the first Consideration; and in Rohilcund, exclusive of the Force under Captain Erskine, he will scarcely have Twelve thousand Men to collect the Revenues and defend the Province. In regard to the Paishcush, it is to be hoped the Nabob will, for his own Honour, discharge it whenever his Finances will admit of his so doing; and as he declares he will, I have no Doubt of the Reality of his Intention. The Siege of Dyke continues, but promises a speedy favourable Issue to Nudjif Cawn; the besieged have little Hopes of Assistance, and Grain is so exceedingly dear, as to sell for Two Seers the Rupee.

(" (a) I have before mentioned to the Honble. Board the Want of Vigor the Nabob manifested towards the Gossaines, of whose Treachery his Excellency is at last fully convinced to his Cost. Notwithstanding every Argument and Persuasion urged to him both by the Minister and myself, to guard against those Chiefs, he was still so infatuated by the Insinuations perpetually thrown out in their Favour, by their Partizans, that he resolved on re-instating them in the Possession of the Country on the other Side the Jumma. Afoph Ghyr was accordingly detached, but having repeatedly invited the Marattas to invade the Country, a Body at last advanced, instead of opposing which, he quietly gave up the Possession of many Districts, and a few Days ago fled with near Nine thousand Men of the Sinafs, and other Hindoo Casts. He is arrived by the latest Intelligence at the Nuddee Harota, within Twelve Cos of Agra, and I understand proposes to join Nudjif Cawn. This Reinforcement at the present Juncture will greatly forward the Capture of Dyke, though in the End I conceive Nudjif Cawn will have little to boast of from the Acquisition of the Gossain, who has never served a Prince whom he did not betray. Amroo Gyr is now encamped near this Place with a Party of Three or Four thousand Men, but I shall use every Argument with his Excellency either to confine or dismiss him, as Affairs grow too serious to admit any longer of irresolute and undeterminate Measures.")

(a) Vide supra, Page 1880.

In order to give the Honble Board a true Idea of the Nature of the Maratta Government in these Countries, when they had Possession, I must trouble them with some authentic Facts which I have lately collected, and which I till now had not an Opportunity of being so fully informed of.

When the Three Chiefs, Byfauque Pundit, Mahajea Sindea, and Tokojoy Holkur effected their Conquest, it was wholly in the Name Paishwa. The first Name of these might be considered as more in a Civil than Military Capacity, and accordingly fixed Aumeels on the Part of the Peshwa, of whom Rolou on the other Side of the River was one. The Conquests were only obtained in Part by Government, being divided into One hundred Shares, Thirty-seven and a Half were given up to Mahajey Sindee and Tokojee Holiar as Jaghyars to reward their Services, and the remaining Sixty-two and a Half the Paishwa kept himself. The Jaghires were not granted in One or Two Districts, but in different Parts as their Conquests were made. Whatever Divisions there may have lately happened in the internal Governments of the Maratta State, the Interest seems to be one in these Countries; as I find the Paishwa, Mahage Sindea, and Tocojee Holcon all act in Conjunction here. Upon particular Enquiry I find they have lately advanced Troops into the Country, who are under the following Commanders.

Baboojee Holcan, a Relation of Tocojee Holcan, is arrived within Two Cofs to the North-west of Mote, Bolow Row's Vakeel informs me with Fifteen thousand Men, but I compute their real Numbers at about Eight thousand. He has within a few Days been joined by Abajee Ringulla, a Chief whose Name I never heard before, who is just come from Jainagun, and may have a small Body of between Two and Three thousand Troops with him; another Chief, Tiruinbier Ingra, with Twelve thousand Men, is said also to have joined Tocagee Halier. The Numbers of this Army are however I doubt not exaggerated by Half. Besides the above-named Chiefs, there is Bolow Row, with about Four thousand Horse, encamped at a Place called Salons, within Twenty-five Cofs of this Camp, and a further Reinforcement is said to be arrived at Chundua, Twenty-eight Cofs from Tanfy, under Beylaagee Govind and Ruing Row. This Corps I understand is composed of Seven thousand Matchlockmen, and Eight thousand Afgan Horse. I beg to inform the Honourable Board, that this Intelligence is obtained though Myr Marhalla, whom I employed for this Purpose, and who collected it in Part from his Correspondence with the Maratta Chiefs, and partly from their Conversation with their Vakeels, who have doubtless exaggerated the Power and Numbers of their Countrymen. Notwithstanding the Marattas are thus advancing their Troops, they profess not to wish for War, if Peace can be procured on honourable Terms. A Copy of a Letter from Bolow Row to Meer Marfalla, explaining their Intentions of Readiness to submit to the Mediation of the English, I herewith have the Honour to enclose No. 3. In consequence of the Advances made by Bolow Row, I have written to him requesting that he would be explicit as to the Terms he had to propose for Peace. At the same Time I verbally observed to his Vakeel, that it was a most extraordinary Method of Proceeding to keep advancing Troops into these Parts at a Time when he pretended to be suing for Peace. I place, for my own Part, little Dependance on their Professions, and therefore judged it expedient to advise the Minister to guard against the worst, by having a sufficient Force to exact honourable Terms of Peace. The Plan in consequence to be recommended by the Minister to the Nabob, is to use every Means whatever to obtain a Peace, but in the mean while to have Four Battalions of Sepoys, with Artillery in Proportion, in Readiness to cross the River. As his Excellency has no Person in his own Army fit to take the Command of these Troops, it is further proposed to entrust to British Officers. This Corps is to be supported by a Body of Cavalry, another Detachment under Mahboobs Ally Cawn of Four Battalions of Matchlockmen, being in Number about Four Thousand; and One Thousand Horse are also to cross, either to act in Conjunction with the British Officers, or separately, as may be judged necessary. Having for some Time past been apprehensive that the Nabob's irresolute Conduct with the Gossames would be productive of bad Consequences, I thought it my Duty to exert my Endeavours to secure the Nabob some steady Partizan. I saw none so fit as the Rana of Ghode, a Prince of some Ambition, and anxious of obtaining any Acquisitions which might extricate his Affairs from the low Ebb they have been reduced to by the Maintenance of an Army much larger than his Income could afford. He had been originally led into this Error by the late Vizier, who, on having conquered the Doab and sent the Gossaynes on the other Side the Jumna, gave the Rana of Ghaud Two thousand Stands of Muskets, directed him to raise a Body of Troops, and granted him an Order for Three Lacks of Rupees, which has never been paid. The Rana entertained great Hopes, on the Nabob's Arrival, of having the Expences he had been put to reimbursed him, but the Situation of the Nabob's Affairs rendered this impossible. I received many Solicitations from the Rana, and, as he expressed a Desire to have an Interview with the Nabob, I procured his Excellency's Promise for the Safety of his Person. Upon this he came; and a Negotiation was commenced with him to give him up all the Nabob's Possessions on the other Side the River; Half of the Revenues of which to be enjoyed by him as a Compensation for the great Expence he was put to by the late Vizier, and would incur by the Defence of this Frontier, as also as a Reward for his Attachment to the present Nabob; the other Half of the Revenues to be remitted to the Nabob; in Consequence of which his Excellency should engage to guarantee the Possession to the Rana; the latter not to make War without the Nabob's Consent. No Treaty was however concluded, because the Rana being apprehensive of the Marattas invading his Dominions, could not stay above Two Days here.

He

He left us on the Fifth instant, and is arrived at Ghode, and expresses his Readiness to join the Nabob whenever called upon. As a Peace has been concluded with the English at Poona, I shall exert myself in meditating one with the Nabob. It is impossible to say what Terms the Marattas may insist on, or whether they only intend to amuse the Nabob until they can collect a large Body of Troops: I hope to be soon able to judge of their real Intentions, and if they are ill disposed, I humbly conceive the Object principally to be aimed at will be to keep the Seat of War as far as possible from the internal Parts of the Nabob's Territories, which will prevent the Company's being involved in Troubles, and secure to his Excellency the Stability of his Resources. By establishing the Rana Ghode, even only in a Part of the conquered Country on the other Side the Jumna, various Advantages will accrue, which I have explained in my former Addresses; particularly the drawing of his Excellency's Views from further Conquests, and the preventing his Territories on this Side the Jumna being harassed and plundered.

I fear the Nabob cannot expect to receive any Thing from the Rana this Year, as the Rubbee Harvest is too far advanced. I hope to meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board for my Conduct in this Business, especially as my principal Object shall be to mediate a Peace if it be practicable.

In Case the Nabob should be compelled to continue the War, the March of Matboob will leave the Province of Korah without a sufficient Number of Troops to keep the Inhabitants in Subjection. That Country is filled with numberless Forts, and the Zemindars are notorious for their refractory Spirit. The Nabob has dismissed so large a Part of his Army, that he cannot conveniently spare at this Juncture a Detachment to go in the Room of Matboob's. On this Account he has expressed his Intentions to request of Colonel Stibbert, to order Two or Three Battalions to march and remain there until the Event should be determined.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow.

Camp near Etawa,
9th April 1776.

P. S. I forgot to mention that the Maratta Vakeels have most positively assured me of the Determination of their Principals not to advance any of their Troops beyond their present Stations until it appear whether an Accommodation between them and his Excellency can be brought about or not.

(Signed) J. B.

Ordered, that the Inclosures in the above Letter be sent to the Persian Translator to be translated, and that they be entered after the Consultation.*

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings."
J. Clavering,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCVII.

Book 38. Page 60.

Extract of a Consultation of the 13th June 1776.

Fort William, 13th June 1776.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Pleasure to inclose the following Accounts, viz.

- No. 1. Cash in the Hands of the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.
- No. 2. The Nabob Afuf ul Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company to the End of March.

* N. B. The Inclosures in Question are not entered after the Consultation.

I also enclose the Paymaster to the 3d Brigade's Receipt, for the Sum of Owd Sicca Rupees, Three Lacks, Thirty two thousand four hundred and twenty, or Current Rupees Three Lacks, Sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty six, received in the Month of April, (N^o. 3). It is with great Pleasure I inform the Honble. Board near Five Lacks have been paid him in the Course of last Month.

During the Months of January, February, and March, there was a less Sum than the Subsidy received in the Course of the Three succeeding ones. There will be a greater one, because the heavy Collections are made in the latter Months of the Year, which renders it impossible to get the exact stipulated Sum Monthly paid me, though there is little Doubt of my realizing the Amount due on the whole Year.

§ (" (a) His Excellency's own Troops, and most of his Expences being in general paid by Assignments, either from the Irregularity in his Offices, or perhaps from a Desire of protracting the Discharge of his Debts to Individuals, he has frequently granted Assignments on the very Lands appropriated to the Payment of the Army Subsidy, in the counteracting of which I had great Difficulty; but there is no Possibility of avoiding this Inconvenience, by receiving the Army Subsidy in ready Money, for his Excellency's Revenues are so anticipated, that there is hardly Three Lacks a Month remitted to the Presence. I therefore leave the Honble. Board to judge how small a Sum I should have realized, unless these Assignments had been made to the Company. When I received Powers to accept them, near Three Months of the Hindoo Year were elapsed, which prevented me from obtaining Assignments for more than Nine Months, or to the Conclusion of the present Year. The Army Subsidy for which Period would amount to Owde Sicca Rupees 23,40,000, whereas I have procured them for 23,05,926 8. On the Commencement of the new Year I hope to be able to procure new Assignments on Districts laying more contiguous to each other, or to the British Camp; but at the Time I was authorized to accept these Assignments, the Viziers Revenues and Government were in such Confusion, that I found it utterly impossible to chuse the Districts agreeable to the Honble. Board's Directions, and was therefore glad to have them on such Aumils as were responsible Men, without regard to the Situation of their Lands. I do myself the Pleasure to inclose the Honble. Board the Statement of the Assignments. (No. 4.)

" If I am so fortunate as to get the Payment of the Begum's Money, I shall be able in a few Days to make a considerable Remittance to the Presidency."

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
4th June 1776.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the Accounts be entered after the Consultation.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1880.

D ^r		C ^r	
Cash in the Hands of the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.			
1775. Dec. 31st.	To Balance of Cash Account of this Date, forwarded to the Board the 13th of April last, Fyzabad Sicca R ^s 1,42,157 5 9		
	To Army Subsidy, received the following Sums in Part of the Kiftbunder granted by the Nabob Asuf ul Dowla in Favour of the Honble. Company, from the 31st Day of December 1775 till the 31st Day of March last, Fyzabad S ^r R ^s 4,37,319 13 6	1,57,794 9 2	
Jan. 6th.	Barilli Rupees 1,79,650 0 Disc. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ C ^t 35,930 0		
27th.	Rickavay Rupees 71,709 0 Disc. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ C ^t 7,106 4		
March 20th.	Rickavay Rupees 77,230 0 Disc. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ C ^t 8,885 0		
	Milliabab Rupees 1,400 0 Disc. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ C ^t 54 0		
	To Corn Purchases received back Fyzabad Sicca R ^s 7,15,333 9 6 30,000 0 0		
	Fyzabad Sicca R ^s 7,45,333 9 6 Batta 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ C ^t 81,986 11 0		
	Current Rupees —	8,27,320 4 6	
			9,85,114 13 8
By Army Subsidy paid Mr. Thomas Kirkman, Paymaster to the 2d Brigade, as $\frac{1}{2}$ his Receipts in Triplicate of the following Dates herewith enclosed:			
Jan. 6th.	One Receipt of this Date for Fyzabad, — S ^r R ^s 1,43,720 0 0		
12th.	One ditto ditto — 50,900 11 6		
20th.	One ditto ditto — 10,000 0 0		
27th.	One ditto ditto — 31,062 3 0		
	Fyzabad Sicca Rupees 2,35,682 14 6		
By Army Subsidy paid Mr. George Herbert, Paymaster to the 2d Brigade, as $\frac{1}{2}$ his Receipts in Triplicate of the following Dates herewith enclosed:			
Feb. 29th.	One Receipt of this Date for Fyzabad, — S ^r R ^s 1,12,300 0		
March 31st.	One ditto ditto 1,83,291 0 0		
	Fyzabad Sicca Rupees 5,31,273 14 6		
	Batta 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ C ^t 58,440 2 0		
	By Balance, Fyzabad S ^r R ^s 3,56,217 9 or C ^s 5,89,714 0 6		
	Current Rupees —		3,95,400 12 8
			9,85,114 13 8

N. B. There was 82,536 S^r R^s received before January 1776 in Part of the Kiftbunder, and included in my last Account.

The 31st March 1776.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Fort William, the 13th June 1776.

Statement of the Assignments for the Army Subsidy.

Aumils Names.	Districts.	Months payable in.										Total Amount.	
		Cuttuk.	Agghan.	Porle.1	Maug.	Tagoon.	Chait.	Byfaah.	Jeat.	Affar.	Sawan.		Badoo.
Meer Ally Keza Cawn	Kyrabad	—	—	60,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	70,000	60,000	50,000	—	—	4,00,000
Porfaud Sing	Akbarpore, &c.	—	—	20,000	25,000	—	40,000	40,000	40,000	35,000	—	—	2,00,000
Zyn ul ab deen Cawn	Afargur	—	—	—	40,000	40,000	42,500	42,500	43,500	41,500	—	—	2,00,000
Noor Beg	Dereabad.	—	—	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	1,00,000
Mahomed Ally Beg	Sultanpore	—	—	—	30,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	—	—	2,50,000
Mahomed Ally Cawn	Saundee	—	—	10,000	15,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	—	—	1,50,000
Mozuffer Hoofam Cawn	Sindecalah, &c.	—	—	—	21,430	21,430	21,428	21,428	21,428	21,428	21,428	—	1,50,000
Raja Cheyt Sing	Kyragur	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,557	16,560	1,82,130
Ulnaafs Ally Cawn	Shawraw	—	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	—	—	5,00,000
		16,557	79,057	1,69,057	2,80,487	2,78,487	3,32,985	3,47,985	3,38,985	2,91,985	37,985	16,560	
Surat Sing	Rohilchund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,00,000	3,00,000
												1,00,000	
												—	4,23,796
												—	8
N. B. About 5,00,000 Rupees has been paid to the Paymaster of the Third Brigade during the Month of May.													
											Owde Siccas		29,05,986
											—		11,30,289
											—		9
											Owd Siccas		17,75,636
											—		14
											—		6

Lucknow, 1st June 1776.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCVIII.

Book 38. Page 177.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th of July 1776.

Fort William, 8th July 1776.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

Lucknow, June 13th 1776.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

§ (“ (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I have received the Honble. Board's Two Letters of the 29th ultimo, and did, in consequence, inform the Vizier, that his Request of continuing the Brigade in its present Station, was consented to, at which he expressed the highest Satisfaction.

“ I have the Pleasure to inclose the Disposition of the British Officers, and To-day proposed to the Vizier the Plan of the Six Battalions to be raised by Colonel Subbert, agreeable to the Honble. Board's Directions. His Excellency expressed his Inclination, that whatever were raised should be included in the Establishment made at Etawa, altogether Thirteen Battalions; out of which Four Battalions, Captains Home and Ware's Regiments, were dispersed; and of Lieutenant Maclary's Battalion, there now hardly remains One hundred and fifty Men; so that there is only Five Battalions wanting to complete the Establishment, and is the Number his Excellency wishes to have raised at present, being the Whole that he can supply Funds for.

“ The Vizier having reduced his Army so very considerably, and further Deductions being to take Place during the Rains, his principal Dependance will rest on the Troops commanded by the British Officers. These Reductions having happened so near the Commencement of the Rains, it is fortunate that no Enemy could, according to the common Course of Things, invade the Country with any Prospect of Success; and, before the Conclusion of the Rains, if Expedition is used, such a Body of Troops may be raised, as will place the Vizier above the Apprehensions of foreign Enemies, or the Intrigues of his disaffected Subjects. At the same Time, should the Company be engaged in a War in Bengal, the Brigade might be withdrawn with Safety to the Vizier, and without Danger to the Company from his Designs; for, imagining him to be inclined, which I sincerely believe he is not at present, he could hardly be so weak as to listen, in the then Situation of his Army, to any flattering Proposals that might be made him by the French. The Line of the Company's Connection with the Vizier being judiciously drawn, would not lead them into more extensive Engagements than is absolutely necessary for their own Security. The Vizier's Territories being so singularly situated as to be on many Quarters defended by Nature, he might, therefore, spare the greater Part of his Forces to resist the Attacks of a foreign Enemy, and there would still remain a very sufficient Number to secure the Police of interior Parts of the Country, and the Collection of the Revenues. With the advantages of Situation, and a disciplined Army, which would yield his Excellency so evident a Superiority, it is unlikely any of the Native Powers would ever think of attacking him. The Company too, from their Influence in his Military, might induce him to confine his Views to the Countries he now possesses; as to attempt to extend them beyond those Limits would involve him in War with numerous and formidable Enemies, and, if even successful, be of Prejudice, by acquiring him too great an Empire to be permanent. For the Service of maintaining the Vizier's Dominions, the Thirteen Battalions and Two Regiments of Cavalry, together with a proportionable Artillery, under British Officers, may suffice for the present, and it will be a Body of Troops that he can raise and support.

“ The Vizier's present Army is absolutely inadequate to the Defence of his Country. I humbly represent the Necessity of other Troops being raised with all possible Expedition, if requisite, to

(a) Vide supra, Page 1881.

“ take the Field immediately after the Rains : For Assistance in this his Excellency must solely
 “ depend on the Honble. Board for Arms. He has no Muskets by him fit for Service, and no Peo-
 “ ple capable of making them properly, and the Detriment of not having the Number required
 “ in proper Time, will, I hope, evidently appear : The Want of Muskets is so great, that I have
 “ even been unable to procure them for the Body Guard.

“ Until the present Juncture the Vizier has been contending with great Difficulties, though I
 “ would now flatter myself he has got over the worst Part : Excepting Mahboob, his disaffected
 “ Subjects are all displaced from Offices of Trust, and the greater Part of an irregular licentious
 “ Army dispersed. Last Year we were cantoned here with Fifty thousand Troops ; almost daily
 “ Disturbances for Pay, or Disputes between the different Casts of the Army happened ; and I
 “ recollect more than Twenty Instances of the whole Army being drawn out to settle the Matter
 “ by Combat, to the great Terror of the Inhabitants. With Difficulty the Vizier was able to settle
 “ their Disputes ; in doing of which he submitted to many Indignities, and even personal Danger.
 “ This Year we have very few Troops here, not a single Mummur or Disturbance has hitherto
 “ happened ; and, from the Disposition of the Troops, I think this fair Appearance will last.

“ His Excellency being now fully convinced of Mahboob's Want of Fidelity, is resolved on
 “ dismissing him from the Government of Corah, and accordingly this Day disposed of that Office.
 “ Mahboob has a Number of Troops ; to oppose which the Vizier has none that he could at present
 “ spare without exposing his other Countries to much Confusion ; and to leave Mahboob in the
 “ Province with the Command of the Military, would be both impolitical and dangerous ; especi-
 “ ally as there are strong Holds, particularly the Fort of Ally-Ghur, in Corah, which it would cost
 “ much Trouble to dislodge him from, in case an Opportunity should present itself of his openly
 “ throwing off his Allegiance. To call him to the Presence with his Troops is equally wrong ; it
 “ would be assembling a Body of Mutineers, to the Vizier's personal Danger, as he has no Troops
 “ of his own to awe or oppose them whenever they might please to be troublesome. For these
 “ various Reasons I should conceive it would be his best Plan to dismiss them in Corah ; but
 “ if the Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Parker be not continued there to enforce his Ex-
 “ cellency's Orders on this Head, as well as to protect the Country, I do not see how he will be
 “ able to carry it into Execution.”

It is Ellege Cawn's first Object to regulate the Vizier's Revenue, and I must do him the Jus-
 tice to say, that the short Time he has been in Office, he has been indefatigable, and already
 settled the greater Part of the Province of Owd, and fixed on the Districts for the Assignments
 of the Army Subsidy. Corah and Allahabad, he has disposed of, and called for the Doab and
 Rohilchund Accounts, in order to adjust them as soon as possible. This Activity will I hope
 produce the most salutary Effects, as the present Juncture being the Commencement of the Season
 for the Cultivation, the Aumils, by being thus early fixed in their Offices, have the Opportunity
 of advancing Tuckavey, encouraging the Riots, and making their Agreements, in their several
 Districts, in letting under Farms, or disposing of the Lands in such Manner as they may judge
 most expedient. If tho', similar to the late Ministers Conduct, a Delay of Two or Three Months
 should occur in the Settlement of the Lands, the People throughout the Country would be dis-
 heartened, and inevitably a very heavy Balance accrue on the Revenue. I have troubled the
 Honble. Board with this Detail, in the first Place to shew the Propriety of Ellege Cawn's Conduct,
 and in the next, the essential Service that would be rendered to the Vizier, by continuing Colonel
 Parker's Detachment during the whole Rains in Corah, if required by the Vizier.

“ (a) Mahboob would be hereby compelled to dismiss his Troops ; a Body of Men of little
 “ Service but of great Expence got rid of ; for though Corah ought to have yielded near Eighteen
 “ Lacks last Year, yet Mahboob has managed, with only Five Battalions of Matchlockmen and
 “ One thousand Cavalry, to make the whole Revenue hardly suffice for the Payment of them : For
 “ the Vizier therefore at the present Juncture, to be refused the Assistance of Colonel Parker's De-
 “ tachment would be giving up the actual Possession of Corah. Mahboob might, for the Sake of
 “ Appearances, profess Obedience, and the Vizier, out of Fear, pretend to be satisfied of his At-
 “ tachment, as he used to be with the Gossayne, but he would be unable to exact any Revenues,
 “ and have in the Heart of a Province filled with Forts a Body of Troops ready to join the first
 “ Invader. In regard to Danger to Colonel Parker, I humbly beg to represent, that I conceive
 “ there can be very little indeed. I understand the Fort of Ally Ghur, which he has Possession
 “ of, is tenable with an inferior Force until a Re-inforcement could arrive ; but I would hope
 “ that Colonel Parker, in case of Matters coming to Extremities, might be able to keep the Field.
 “ Lieutenant Clarke's Battalion, with the Second Company of Artillery, are cantoned within Fif-
 “ teen Cos of Ally Ghur, so that the Force Colonel Parker could immediately collect would be
 “ Three Battalions of Sepoys, and Ten Pieces of Cannon : He would have to oppose about Six
 “ thousand Irregulars ; and I submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, how our Vic-
 “ tories have been carried in India, and whether Colonel Parker, so situated, can be in the least
 “ Danger, or whether his Force is not fully a sufficient one for the Service. I have expressed my-
 “ self in this Style, because Colonel Stubbart writes me, that he expects to receive Orders very

(a) Vide supra, Page 1882.

“ shortly to withdraw the Detachment from Korah, and I thought it my Duty not to omit any Circumstance which might give the Honble. Board an Insight into the Vizier’s Reasons for withdrawing it to be continued there.—I hope too the Honble. Board will excuse my observing his Excellency’s Situation is now very different from what it was, when a Division of the Brigade might have been considered to have been really imprudent. We had at that Time a Danger to guard against from Two Quarters, the One a foreign Enemy, the other the Jealousy of the Vizier, which might have prompted him to have made a treacherous Attempt against our Army, and his own at that Period was numerous enough to have flattered him with Hopes of Success. The first Occasion of the Honble Board’s countermanding all Detachments was on the Suspicion of the Nabob’s Intentions to cut off the Brigade, which were found upon Enquiry to be entirely false, and spread by ill disposed People to disturb the good Understanding subsisting between the English and him. Ever since that Time his Conduct has proved how he depended on us for his sole Support, and that, from Inclination and a Sense of his real Situation.”

I hardly think it possible he can harbour any ill Designs, that, by detaching and dividing the Forces, he might attempt to cut them off. At present, he absolutely has not the Troops to do it with. His Army is so exceedingly reduced, that it is unequal to the Services he has to execute, and I hope, in such a Situation, that it will not be thought unreasonable in him to call for the Assistance of a Detachment of Two Battalions of Sepoys from the Brigade, when so great an Object, as the Saving a Province of near Eighteen Lacks a Year, is in View.—The Reduction of the Vizier’s Army, is a Plan recommended by the Honble. Board, and which I have brought about without giving him any Disgust or raising his Jealousy. If though, he is refused the Assistance of this Detachment, I should imagine he would naturally, and through Necessity, set about raising Troops upon his old Plan. I have further to observe, that the Season being so far advanced, will render the Separation of the Brigade, not of the least Consequence, from the Apprehension of an Invasion.

I was at one Time apprehensive that the late Mutinies would have affected the Vizier’s Credit; but as Capital Punishments have been made of the notorious Offenders, and the Men concerned in them have lost their Subsistence, I would hope such striking Examples have had every desired Effect, especially as the Mutiny itself was quelled by very inferior Numbers, which shews the determined Resolution of Government to discourage such Proceedings.

I did intend to have forwarded to the Honble. Board by this Time, Statements of the Vizier’s Army and Revenue, but the Alterations which have been daily taking Place, and are now in Agitation, prevent me from doing it with correctness. In about a Month Ellege Cawn will have settled every Thing, when I shall certainly forward them; though I can inform the Honble. Board pretty nearly, that the last Year’s Amount of his Revenues, ought, if properly managed, to have been about Three Crores and Twenty Lacks.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier’s Court.

Further Extracts from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 201.

Extracts of Letters from Colonel Stibbert, commanding the Army in the Field, to Lieutenant Colonel Parker, commanding a Detachment at Korah.

“ Camp Belgram, 20th May 1776.

‘ As the same Spirit of Mutiny reigns through the whole of his Excellency’s Battalions now in the Doab, which were put under our Officers, and as it is much to be apprehended that Mahboob Ally Khan stands disaffected to his Government, I am therefore strongly to recommend to you to be upon your guard; and in case you should have Advice of a Junction being made of a Force much superior to your Detachment and moving towards Korah, you will be pleased to cross the Ganges at Cawnpore, and afterwards march and join the Brigade.’

‘ Camp Belgram, 26th May 1776.

‘ In my Letter of the 20th, I directed you, in case you should hear of Mahboob having crossed the Jumna, and a Junction of a Force much superior to yours marching towards Korah, to cross the River at Cawnpore and join the Brigade; but as you inform me the Lines at that Place are in good Order and tenable, I am now to desire that in such Case you will retire to and take Post in those Lines, immediately acquainting me thereof; and at the same Time you will, in my Name, send Orders to Lieutenant Balfour, or any of the Nabob’s Troops that may be near your Station, to join you in the Lines of Cawnpore, where you can easily hold out against any Force till I can render you Assistance from hence.’

‘ Camp Belgram, 31st May 1776.’

‘ I cannot imagine Mahboob intends crossing the Jumna in a hostile Manner, as he must be inevitably ruined by plunging alone into open Rebellion; but should he be imprudent enough

‘ to do so, I think your Detachment sufficient to support itself in the Fort of Ally Gur against all
 ‘ his Force, (as you inform me it is so strong and tenable) especially with the Reinforcement of
 ‘ the Guns of Lieutenant Blacker’s Battalion, and the Horse that escorted them, together with
 ‘ the Ammunition. You will therefore, if you hear of Mahboob’s having crossed the Jumna with
 ‘ all his Troops, take Possession of that Fort, and defend it if attacked, till you receive further
 ‘ Orders from me.’

True Extracts.

(Signed) Cha’ Hay, Secretary.

To Colonel Stibbert, commanding the Army in the Field.

Sir,

I am favoured with your Letters of the 15th and 18th instant.

In Answer to the Orders of the Supreme Council for the Recall of the Detachment at Corah under Lieutenant Colonel Parker, I inclose you a Letter from the Vizier, setting forth the Consequences that will probably ensue therefrom. I have the Honour to forward you the Extract of a Letter I wrote the Board on this Subject.

I have proposed to the Vizier the raising of the Six Battalions, agreeable to the Plan laid down by the Supreme Council; but his Excellency now urges that he cannot conveniently spare the Funds for Six additional Battalions to the Establishment he formed at Etawa, which you will be informed of from the enclosed Disposition of the Officers. The Regiments under Captains Home and Ware having deserted and been dispersed, and Lieutenant McLeary’s Battalion being reduced to about Two hundred Men, there will be wanting but five Battalions to complete the Establishment; which Number, his Excellency is very happy to raise under your Direction; though, prior to the Board’s Commands to me, Captain Ware had been ordered to recruit his Regiment at Corah, and I had procured him Five Soubahdars and Twenty-five Jemtdars of the Company’s Supernumeraries, who, Captain Hardy has informed me, have set off from Patna. Captain Ware has, I believe, collected about 400 Men at Corah, and dispatched Lieutenants Blacker and Welch to recruit at Alahabad, and speaks much in favour of the Men he gets. Lieutenant McLeary has been ordered to complete his Battalion; Captain Home has, I believe, entertained one Tindall and Forty-eight Lascars, but no Recruits for Sepoys. However, Captains Home and Ware, and Lieutenant McLeary have been directed to put themselves under your Orders. I must observe, that I have recommended to the Vizier to put all his new Corps as nearly as possible upon the same Establishment as the Company’s. That proposed*, (and which I shall forward to the Honour-
 * See in Orig.
 able Board for their Approbation) I have herewith the Honour to inclose you.

Lucknow,
 20th June 1776.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow.

P. S. The Vizier has no Arms to furnish Captain Home’s Regiment, but as the Supreme Council have promised him some I expect they will be soon dispatched. The Arms of all the mutinous Corps, excepting Captain Home’s, were saved. I have no Money by me on the Spot to send for the Recruiting of Captain Home’s Regiment, but I have ordered some to be dispatched from the Doab, and when it arrives I shall send the necessary Sums to Camp.

(Signed) John Bristow.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Cha’ Hay, Secretary.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Vizier Afoph ul Dowlah to Colonel Stibbert, commanding the Army in the Province of Owde, received 22d June 1776.

As the Success of my Affairs depends on the Assistance rendered me by the English in the Time of Necessity (which you my Friend well know) I am much grieved at hearing from Mr. Bristow that the Two Battalions, with Colonel Parker, are recalled, persuaded that the Consequence will be Confusion and Disturbance throughout the Province of Korah. You are not unacquainted with Mahboob Ali Khan’s having entered into the most solemn Engagement with Mirza Sadat Ali, and contracted a Friendship with the Mahrattas. By the Departure therefore of the English Battalions (from Korah) the Field will once more become clear, when Mibboob Ali will embrace the first Opportunity of raising his Head, and opposing my Authority. Another Naib having been lately appointed in his Room, he will in consequence form alarming Resolutions, and resist the new Naib when he shall attempt to take Possession of his Government; besides, it is very probable that the Battalions being withdrawn, he will conclude that a Difference has happened betwixt the English and me, and that they will no longer assist or support me. Should you therefore at such a Time as this recal your Battalions, I shall be afraid that Mibboob Ali will seize the Occasion to throw off his Obedience to me. He has with him 5 or 6,000 Horse and Foot, for the Payment of whom he has appropriated a Revenue of Sixteen or Seventeen Lacks of Rupees, without having (at any Time) sent a Dam or Dirm to my Treasury, so that his Ingratitude and dishonest Extravagance is certainly manifest. It is on this Account that

that I have removed him, and till the new Naib enters upon his Government, it will by no Means be prudent to recal the English Battalions.

Colonel Parker is not in the smallest Danger, since Mr. Clarke with his Battalion and Guns has been ordered to join him, in which Case the Colonel will be at the Head of Three Battalions and Twelve Guns, a Force sufficient to chastise twice Mibboob Alli's Number. I therefore request that Colonel Parker be allowed to continue where he is during Five-and-twenty Days more, or as long as may be necessary for fixing the lately appointed Aumil in his Government, otherwise my Authority must considerably suffer, and the other Sardars of Hindostan conclude from his being recalled, that a Difference subsists between the English and me; add to which, that the Gossain (Rajah Himut Behadur) and others, who only wait for an Opportunity to establish themselves in my Dominions, will not neglect to take Advantage of this. Excepting the English Brigade, I have no Troops whom I can send to Korah for the Accomplishment of this Business.

A true Translation.

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick,
Translator.

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
Rich^d Barwell.

2

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCIX.

Book 38. Page 692.

Extract of a Consultation of the 28th August 1776.

§

(" (a) Fort William, the 28th August 1776.

Secret Dept,
Wednesday.

" At a Council; Present,
" The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis,
Colonel Monson indisposed.

" The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

Governor
General's
Minute.

" From the repeated Accounts which have been received of a Combination formed by the
" King, the Marattas, the Seikes, and the Rohillas, to invade the Dominions of the Vizier after
" the Conclusion of the Rains, and from the too great Notoriety of his Inability to oppose an
" Invasion by any Force of his own, the Probability of such a Design is at least so apparent, as
" to merit the Attention of this Board to the Means of guarding against it." §

For this Purpose I submit to their Consideration, the Expediency of engaging the Nabob Nudjiff Cawn, in the Interests of the Company, and of the Vizier, and of concerting with him a Plan for our common Benefit and Safety. The first Step of this Object would be obviously the Confirmation of his Pension, and the Payment of the Arrears which are due of it, both as the Means of fixing his Attachment, and enabling him to make it serviceable to the common Cause. But I think it would be improper to make further Advances on this Point until his Answer shall be received to the Letter, which was written to him on the 13th June last. As there is no Time to be lost, and as the Accomplishment of any Alliance with Nudjiff Cawn, which can be converted to Purposes of solid Utility, must depend upon the previous Arrangement of many Points which can only be settled in a personal Negotiation with him; I recommend that a Person be deputed for this Purpose to Nudjiff Cawn, who may learn and report to the Board his Situation and Views, and those of the other Powers in his Neighbourhood, and who may treat with him upon the Conditions of his Alliance, and the Measure to be adopted in consequence of it. I do not think it necessary or proper to appoint a public Commission for this Business, but recommend that it be privately entrusted to some English Gentleman in the Service of the Company, who may be previously known to Nudjiff Cawn, and with whom he may treat with Confidence. I will take the Liberty to remark, that I should have considered it as falling within the ordinary Powers and Du-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1883.

ties of my Station, to have formed all the preparatory Lines of a Measure of this Nature, by my own Authority, for the Sake of Secrecy and Dispatch, and to have reported my Proceedings to the Board, with all the Materials which I had collected, when they were ripe for Execution; but in the present Constitution of this Government, such a Power may be deemed improper. I therefore only recommend the Measure for the Approbation of the Board, and will name the Person whom I would wish to propose for the Service, when I know whether the Measure itself shall be approved.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That the above Minute lie for Consideration until To-morrow.

Warren Hastings;
J. Clavering,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCX.

Book 39. Page 760.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 30th December 1776.

Fort William, the 30th December 1776.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Read, Seven Letters from Mr. Bristow, as follow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Pleasure to acknowledge the Honble. Board's Letters of the 7th and 10th instant, and shall exert my Endeavours with his Excellency to make Captain Martin's Appointment general.

Agreeable to the Directions of the Honble. Board, I shall regularly forward the Accounts of my Disbursements as Paymaster.

In Answer to the Honble. Board's Queries, relative to the Mode of issuing the Pay to the Vizier's Troops under English Officers, I beg to observe, that having been unable to procure ready Money Payments from the Treasury, I was obliged to accept Tuncaws for the Whole. The Tuncaws are granted to me, and it is particularly expressed in them, that they are to be appropriated to the Purpose of defraying the Expences of the Troops under English Officers. The Seganwul for the Collection of these Tuncaws is the same as for those of the Company. Hussein Reza Cawn, whose Naibs are dispatched to the Parts of the Country on which I have them, and are appointed in his Excellency's Behalf. They do not interfere in any Respect with the Collection of the Revenues, or the Government of the Country. Their sole Duty is to prevent the Money received from being paid into any other Hands, until the Kist for the Army Tuncaws be discharged in full; it having been particularly ordered by his Excellency, that they shall have the Preference before all others. In order to save Trouble and Expence in remitting large Sums to the Vizir's Treasury, I purpose always to give Drafts on the Aumils in Favour of my Duties, into whose Hands the Amount of the monthly Disbursements is to be immediately paid. The Vizir gets Credit in Oude Siccas, which are the Standard for the Payment of the Troops; and if it should meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board, I would propose the same Mode for settling the Batta, on the Payment of his Excellency's Troops, as has been settled for the Company's.

I am now preparing an Estimate of the Expence of the Vizir's Army for the present Year, and I have also nearly completed an Assay of the various Species of Rupees which have passed through my Hands. I could wish the Honble. Board would indulge me with delaying to make any Arrangement in the Pay-Master's Department, until they receive these Papers, as they may afford some necessary Lights; and I hope they will be ready in Twelve Days at furthest.

In respect to British Officers not being employed in collecting the Revenues, I shall inform the Vizir of the Honble. Board's Commands; but as it will be occasionally very necessary to call on the Officers to assist and support the Aumils, I will, whenever such Occasions occur, recommend it to the Vizir to issue such Orders as shall not interfere with the Honble. Board's Regulations. A Service is at present under his Excellency's Consideration for the levelling of all the Forts in the

Doab and Corah Provinces, which are innumerable, and the Cause of a great Reduction in the Revenue, without being any Defence to the Inhabitants. They never submit to the Authority of Government, but by Compulsion, by which many Lives are lost. As the Destruction of these Forts is a Matter of Consequence to the Vizir, I do myself the Pleasure to enclose the Copy of a Letter I wrote to Colonel Goddard on this Subject, at his Excellency's Request.

Lucknow,
the 30th October 1776.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizir's Court.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 782.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

From the above Relation of Facts, the Honble. Board will, I hope, be satisfied of the little Cause the Vizir has to fear the Attacks of any Foreign Enemies. The Situation of his own Court is much the same as it was; for his Favourites have too much Influence in the Government, that the same Abuses still exist, and it will be extremely difficult to convince him of the Inconveniences and Loss which result from them. The Measures of the Ministers perpetually clash with the Interests of the Favourites, who oppose every Thing they propose to the Vizir. I shall in a few Days write the Honble. Board fully on the State of this Government; and have, for that Purpose, procured a complete Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements, which I am transcribing into English, and to which I must refer for Particulars.

§ (“ (a) It is with much Concern I observe the Want of Discipline which still reigns in that Part of the Vizier's Army not under British Officers. Two Battalions marched a short Time ago from their Stations to this Place, and demanded their Pay, which if they were not granted, they threatened to plunder the Town. The Vizier was obliged to comply with their Demands, and when he wanted to dismiss them for their mutinous Behaviour, they refused to give up their Arms, unless his Excellency would promise through me, not to use any Violence towards them. The Night of the Mutiny I was sent for at Ten o'Clock by the Vizier to be the Arbitrator between him and the Mutineers, which Office I, however unwillingly, took upon me, in order to prevent a Disturbance. At Fyzabad the Troops have gone to great Extremities, and compelled the Begum to pay them a considerable Sum of Money. The Particulars of this Disturbance the Honble. Board will understand from her Letters to me on this Subject, Copies of which I have herewith the Honour to inclose: No. 1. The Vizier the Night before last received Intelligence that after the Mutineers dispersed, the Begum had thought proper to put her own People into all the Offices in the Town, and displaced his; that she had confined a Soubadar, and some Sepoys who were Guards on the Store Houses; seized the Gates; and published to the World that she had bought the Town for the Money the Troops had exacted from her. The Vizir was extremely mortified at this Intelligence, and sent at past Eleven o'Clock at Night to let me know that he had some very particular Business to speak to me about, and before I could return him an Answer to his Message, he did me the Honour to call on me. He complained heavily of the Begum's Behaviour, and declared, that if it was not for the Treaty he had made with her through the English, he would immediately order her Two principal Eunuchs to be capitally punished. He at first determined to lend the Body Guard to Fyzabad, and retake Possession of the Town, but changed his Mind on my asking him whether there was a Probability of any further Disturbance. He answered there was not the least, as the Troops concerned in the Mutiny were all dispersed, and another Battalion had been ordered to Fyzabad, which would be arrived there by that Time. After many Propositions, he at last resolved on sending the Minister Hussein Reza Cawn, to which I advised him, knowing the Begum was well affected towards him, and that he would act with Moderation. The Vizir insisted on my immediately writing her a Letter, that Hussein Reza Cawn might set off with it before Day-break. I enclose a Copy of it: No. 2. I am inclined to think the Begum's Conduct has been exaggerated in order to cause Ill-will between her and his Excellency, but I hope the Honble. Board will approve the Part I was obliged to take to moderate Matters.

“ I have the Honour, &c.

“ Lucknow,
25th November 1776.

(Signed) “ John Bristow,
“ Resident at the Vizier's Court.” §

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 786.

Ordered, that the Accounts enclosed in the above Letters be sent to the Accomptant, that the Establishments of the Nabob's Troops be kept for Reference, and that the other Papers be entered after the Consultation. The Board approve of Mr. Bristow's Conduct on Occasion of the Difference between the Nabob and the Bhegam his Mother.

Ordered, that this be signified to him by the Secretary.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extract, Page 816.

Copy of a Letter from the Bhegum to Mr. Bristow, received the 7th Shawaul 18th Sun, (19th November 1776.)

You were so kind some Time ago as to send Perwannahs for the Battalion and Artillery Men, forbidding them to offer any Disturbance to me. These Perwannahs were delivered to them. They are, notwithstanding, beginning to be riotous, and the Two Battalions and Artillery Men have sworn in a Confederacy together with a Determination to seize upon the Amount of their Assignments. Consider what Concern these Men can have with me. They, without any Right raise Disturbances. It is highly necessary to consider of some Expedient, for they will be troublesome soon.

Copy of a Letter from the same to the same, dated 11th Shawaul (23d Nov. 1776.)

I have before advised you of the Disturbances which have been raised by the Sepoys and Artillery Men through Subul Mahlee. They were assembled in a tumultuous Manner at my Door a Day, the Night, and the preceding Day, in a Manner exceeding Description. They broke open Two Doors, brought their Cannon within, and disregarded every Argument which was used to dissuade them from it. They were near coming into the Inner Apartment and firing their Cannon. Under such a Necessity I paid them the Sum of 82,669 Rupees, partly from the Sum which I intended to apply to the Payment of your Kist, and partly from Money which I borrowed, which compleats the Amount of the Assignments. They have received this Money to Day, being the 8th Shawaul, and are gone without the Town. They carried the Cutwaul with them for the Purpose of * Delivery to him their Muskets, Cannon and Cartouch Boxes. The Sepoys abused all the Serdars and others, and made a Disturbance to a Degree which cannot be described. I never before experienced such disgraceful Treatment as on the present Occasion. The Sepoys and Artillery Men declared, when they received the Amount of the Assignments, that they had sold their Cannon, Muskets to me in Return for that Money. The Cutwaul is gone with them to receive their Guns, but I have been informed that they refuse to deliver them up. Holafs Roy your Mutseddy was present at my Door, when this Disturbance happened. I had before written to my Brother Mucktar ul Dowla desiring that he would prevent the stationing Sepoys round my House; but no one attended to me: But Affairs have since arrived at this Crisis. The Sepoys have deserted from the Fort and Town, in which I have stationed Men of my own. Grant them Assignments on Asmaus Ally Khan, and let no one be admitted into the Fort, or the same Kind of Disturbance will recur; the Apprehension of which induces me to request that you will send Guards for the Protection of my House. If I had been furnished with Guards, the Disturbances would not have happened. I have written a very particular Account of what has passed. Round the Fort of Fyzabad, there is a fine open Country, but the Fortifications are in ruin, and there are many Avenues into the Fort. I write this for your Information.

Mr. Bristow's Answer to the Bhegum.

I am very much concerned to hear of the Disturbances of the Sepoys and young Moguls, who were stationed at Fyzabad. I have been informed by his Excellency the Nabob, that Juaker Ally Khan has placed the Foujedar, who was stationed in the small outer Apartment, in the Guard. I am assured that you have considerably ordered this Measure for the Security of the Property of the Nabob; which is, in fact, as your own. His Excellency has deputed Hessein Reza Khan, who has long borne the most steady Attachment, and being devoted to the Service of you and the Nabob, to settle the Affairs of Fyzabad, that he may dispose every Matter so judiciously as to prevent any of the Sepoys or Military from raising Disturbances in future, and secure you against any vexatious Treatment. The Nabob is willing from his Heart to repay to you the Sum of 70,000 Rupees, which you have paid from your own Cash to the Sepoys and young Moguls. Myrza Hosssein Reza Khan has been deputed to satisfy you on this Subject. I request that you will consider me, both present and absent, your undoubted Well-wisher, and favour me with frequent Letters.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXI.

The Extracts which should form this Appendix are printed in another Passage of the Minutes of Evidence, Pages 2060-1-2; and see also Appendix, No. LVI. *supra*.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXII.

Book 599. Page 549.

Fort William, the 21st April 1777.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read, the following Letters from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General and Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
I have been duly honoured with your Commands of the 3d instant, and should not so long have delayed replying to them, had not the Ceremony of the Mohurum obstructed the Inquiries which I was directed to make relative to the Circumstance of the late Mutiny in the Vizier's Battalions, and the Execution of the Vakeel.

Mr. Middleton,
21st Feb.

This Act of Violence having been committed before the Nabob returned from his Visit to Belgram, when most of his Officers and Dependants, on whose Testimony I could have relied, were absent, I have found it difficult to come at any Circumstances relative to the Execution itself; and as to the Causes of it, I have not been able to discover, nor do I believe it would be easy to assign any other than the private Resentment of Imaun Buxsh, at whose Instigation the Vakeel was first seized, and by whose Advice, I cannot doubt, but he was executed. The Order, however, was issued by the Nabob, and as he exculpates his Favourite by taking the whole Odium of the Measure upon himself, he will never acknowledge that he was influenced by his Advice; but I have been assured by Hussim Reza Cawn and others, that his Excellency, upon finding himself involved in so serious an Altercation with Mr. Bristow, severely reprimanded Imaun Buxsh for this very Act; and accused him in general of giving him hasty Advice, and precipitating him into Measures without looking forward to the Consequences. Whether or not his Excellency did on this Occasion talk to Imaun Buxsh in this Style, I will not positively affirm, but I am convinced such Language would have been justly applied to his Conduct in general.

In order that I might, as far as possible, satisfy the Inquiries of the Honourable Board, I called before me Behadre Beg, a Soubahdar in one of the reduced Battalions at the Time of the Mutiny; the Substance of whose Report is as follows:—About a Month after the Mutiny, he was called up at Midnight by one of Imaun Buxsh's Hircarrahs, who acquainted him that the Nabob had sent for him, and that he must immediately repair to the Presence. In Obedience to the Summons, he accompanied the Hircarrah; but, instead of being carried to the Presence, he was brought before Imaun Buxsh, who gave him to understand, that he was to be questioned regarding the Money disbursed to his Battalion at the Time of the Mutiny, and confined him in the Guard until the next Morning, when he was released at the Intercession of Tipper Chund with the Nabob; his Excellency declaring to Tipper Chund that his Confinement had been wholly without his Knowledge. With respect to the Seizure and Execution of the Vakeel, he asserted little from his own Knowledge. He remembers that Two Days before he received the abovementioned Summons from Imaun Buxsh, the Vakeel had been brought in Confinement from Sundaila; that he was kept in Confinement a considerable Time, and at length blown away from a Gun. Being asked, what he thought to be the Cause of the Vakeel's being apprehended, he said, that he had been making merry with Prostitutes at Sundaila, which attracted the Observation of the Phouzdar and People there, who sent an Account of his Proceedings to Court; and that immediately on the Arrival of this Intelligence, a Guard was sent by Imaun Buxsh to seize him. Upon his appearing before the Nabob he was searched, and Eighteen Gold Mohurs found upon him, which his Excellency took from him, and sent him to Prison.

Being further asked, whether the Vakeel was executed upon the simple Charge exhibited against him, without a Trial, or whether any or what Form of Trial preceded the Execution, he declared, that he never heard any specific Charge alledged against the Vakeel; but that he was informed Imaun Buxsh had accused him of having been the Promoter of the Mutiny, and in particular of having instigated the Sepoys to put him in the Guard. No Circumstance, however, ever came to his Knowledge to induce him to give Credit to such a Charge, adding, that he never heard any Form of Trial was observed, nor did he believe there was any. This Report corresponds with every other Information I have been able to obtain on the Subject, and it is particularly confirmed by Messrs. Chandler and Grant, who declare they never heard of any direct Charge, supported by any Testimony,

Testimony, being preferred against the Vakeel, excepting the Accufation of Imaun Buxsh before alluded to; that it is generally said, Imaun Buxsh did, besides the above Accufation, alledge, that the Vakeel had embezzled Monies given out by the Nabob at the Settlement of the Mutiny for the Use of the Troops; but as they never heard of such a Complaint having been preferred by the Sepoys in the first Instance, nor supported by their Testimony in the Second, they are of Opinion that the Confinement and subsequent Execution of the Vakeel must have been owing entirely to the Repentment of Imaun Buxsh, excited by the Indignity offered him by the Battalions, to which he supposed or pretended they had been instigated by the Vakeel. An additional Confirmation of the Vakeel's Execution having been solely in consequence of Imaun Buxsh's private Repentment, or his Excellency's taking Part in the Cause of his Favourite, is, that in the very long Conversation that passed between the Vizier and Mr. Bristow, in the Presence of Messrs. Chandler and Grant, on this Subject, his Excellency did not in the least dwell on the supposed Peculation of the Vakeel, nor alledge any kind of Proof of such having been committed, but on the contrary confessed the Execution to have been totally unjustifiable, and an Error which he could only excuse by solemn Promises that nothing of the same Kind should again happen. Mr. Grant, who was present with Mr. Bristow at the Time the Conditions of the Compromise were settled, particularly remarks, that the Agreement as to the Period to which his Amnesty extended, was in express Terms to the Time of the Sepoys laying down their Arms, which they stipulated should not be until after they had received their Pay. Any Crime therefore in the Vakeel, admitting he might have been guilty of one in distributing the Money, could not, in my Apprehension, be judged an Offence against the Nabob, but against the Sepoys, who received their Arrears in a gross Sum, and trusted to themselves for an equitable Distribution of it.

The above, Honourable Sir, and Sirs, you may rely upon as a true State of Facts, upon which I think it unnecessary to trouble you with any Comments of my own. I have already given my Opinion on the Characters and Conduct of those Men who seem to enjoy the greatest Share of his Excellency's Confidence. Their Influence is without Controul, and, from the Opposition which they invariably shew to every Measure the Ministers propose for the Retrieval of the Nabob's Affairs, his whole Civil Government is rendered a Scene of Anarchy and Confusion. This is a Subject I deem of the utmost Importance, and highly deserving the Consideration of the Honourable Board; but as it is my Intention to make this the Subject of a separate Address, which I mean to trouble them with in a few Days, I will not now enlarge upon it.

Lucknow,
21st February 1777.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 562.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Since my addressing the Honble. Board, under Date the 28th ult. I have received a Letter from Colonel Goddard, informing me of his having reached Minpore with the Troops under his Command. This being One of those Forts which he received Instructions from his Excellency to destroy, as enabling the Zemindar to withhold the Revenues of a large District, he summoned the Zemindar before him, and, acquainting him with his Orders as to the Demolition of the Fort, at the same Time assured him, that if he consented willingly to this Measure, he should meet with every Protection from Government he could expect or wish. The Zemindar took his Leave seemingly acquiescing, and declaring his Intention to send his principal Man to the Colonel the next Morning, in order to the final Conclusion of the Matter. This Man came to the Colonel; but represented that the Demolition of the Fortifications would be highly ruinous to the Zemindarree, and urged such plausible Arguments to support his Assertion, that the Colonel offered to leave them every necessary Work of Defence, upon the Condition that such as exceeded this Description, and could answer only improper Purposes, should be destroyed. These Terms, reasonable as they were, the Zemindar has not thought proper to comply with; and, in consequence thereof, the Batteries have been opened on the Place. The Enemy have made a Sally against the Batteries, but were quickly repulsed; and the Colonel seems to entertain the strongest Expectations of being very shortly in Possession of the Place. He has Six Battalions of Sepoys with him; and the Colonel's Intelligence makes the Zemindar's Force to consist of about Eight thousand Men.

Mr. Middleton,
2d March.

His Excellency set out on his Hunting Party towards Goruckpore the Day before Yesterday, leaving me to adjust some necessary Business with his Minister. I hope to be able by the 4th of this Month to set off with the Minister to join the Vizier.

Lucknow,
2d March 1777.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resid' at the Vizier's Court.

Mr. Middleton,
8th
March.

Honble Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Satisfaction to acquaint the Honble. Board, that the Fort of Munpoory, against which Colonel Goddard marched some Days ago, fell into the Hands of the Nabob's Troops the 7th instant, without any considerable Loss of Blood, either during the Siege or in the Storm.

Lieutenant Foley of the Artillery received a dangerous Wound in the Breast in the Course of the Siege, but the Surgeon is in great Hopes it will not prove fatal. A considerable Number of the Enemy fell in the Storm, and many more in the Pursuit, but the Rajah himself found Means to make his Escape while the Sepoys were forcing their Way into the Citadel. Colonel Goddard expresses the highest Satisfaction at the Conduct of the Vizier's Troops during the Siege, and particularly commends the Steadiness and cool Resolution with which they conducted themselves during the Storm. I hope the Success of his Excellency's Arms hitherto will strike Terror into the remaining refractory Zemindars, and dispose them to return to their Duty and Allegiance without the Application of Force. I shall do myself the Pleasure to address the Honourable Board on the Subject of my Negotiations with the Ministers here, and shall particularly explain the Causes of my Detention so much beyond the Period I had originally fixed for joining his Excellency in Gorruckpore.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resident Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
8th March 1777.

Mr. Middleton
9th
March.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I had the Pleasure to address the Honble. Board Yesterday, acquainting them of Colonel Goddard's Success against the Fort of Mynpoory. In my preceding Address of the 2d instant, I mentioned my having stayed behind his Excellency the Vizier to adjust some Matters of Moment with the Ministers. I must now trouble the Honourable Board with a particular Explanation of those Matters, both as they are of the greatest Importance in themselves, and in order to justify my own Conduct, should I not be fortunate enough to bring them to the desired Issue. Mr. Bristow formerly acquainted the Honble. Board of his having obtained from the Vizier a Tuncaw on the Revenue of the Doab for Thirty Lacks of Rupees, on Account of the Expences of the Vizier's Army under British Officers, and another for Twenty-eight Lacks on Rohilchund; Four Lacks of which were intended to be appropriated to the same Fund, and the remaining Twenty-four to the Payment of the Honble. Company's Balance. As the Revenue of the Provinces on which these Tuncaws are granted, if properly managed, would be more than sufficient, after deducting every Charge of Collection, to answer the Amount of the Tuncaws; and the Aumils Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn in the Doab, and Raja Somit Sing in Rohilchund, after having been particularly questioned as to their Willingness to charge themselves with them, and repeatedly warned not to accept them, unless they were satisfied of their Ability to discharge them without Balance, not only accepted but even desired to have them upon their Districts. There was every Reason to suppose that, under such Circumstances, little was to be apprehended from Balances in these Quarters; but notwithstanding the above Precautions and voluntary Engagements, Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn began early to fail in his Payments, and Soorat Sing paid his Kists very tardily, and not without much pressing. The Balance now due from the Doab is about Seven Lacks of Rupees, and from Rohilchund a Sum exceeding that Amount. These Balances were nearly as heavy at the Time of my Arrival, at least they have not encreased in Proportion to the Interval elapsed.

Mr. Bristow appears to have taken every Method with Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn which Prudence could suggest, to enforce his more punctual Payments; First, by Admonitions to him, that his continuing to fail in his Agreement, must and should be followed by his Dismissal from his Aumildarry, and afterwards, by placing Sezanwuls over him and his Naibs. I repeated these Admonitions and continued the Sezanwuls over him; but every Expedient has hitherto proved ineffectual. His Conduct has certainly been very faulty and remiss in the Discharge of his Office, yet, is he not entirely without some plausible Colour of Excuse, on Account of the unsettled State of the Doab, and the refractory Conduct of some principal Zemindars, who have always withheld their Revenue, and resisted the Authority of the Aumils, by Means of their Fortifications. This being the Case, there is great Room to hope, that, when Colonel Goddard has concluded the Service he is now engaged in, some Part at least of these Balances may be recovered, and that no Obstructions of this Kind will in future occur. I mention not this with any View to defend Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn; for although I admit his Excuses may in some Measure be just, I am clearly of Opinion his Failure is more to be attributed to an unfaithful or weak Discharge of the Duties of his Office, which, in case of the Continuance of the Tuncaw upon that Province, would seem to render it very improper he should hold it another Year. As to dismissing him at this Time, the Vizier was very willing to consent to the Measure, and to the Appointment of any other Man or Men who might be deemed proper and responsible; but, from every Information I can obtain, the Removal of Zyne-ul-ab Dun Cawn, at this Season, when the Harvest is just ready to gather in, would be in the last Degree destructive to Government, and the Loss which would accrue in the Revenue, from sending a new Aumil, be irredeemable. I have taken the Advice of the Ministers and every Person whom I thought capable of giving me candid and unprejudiced Council on this Subject; and, from their unanimous Voice, I have consented to the Continuance of Zyne-ul-

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ab Dun Cawn, until these Collections are realized, as far as it may be in his Power to realize them, only keeping as strict a Watch as possible over him, to stimulate him to his Duty, and to prevent his embezzling or appropriating to any other Purpose the Monies he may collect. The Ministers, at my Desire, sent for him to this Place, that I might, if possible, obtain from him some satisfactory Agreement or collateral Security for the Payment of his Balances. He is, in consequence of this Summons, just arrived, and I shall duly acquaint the Honble. Board with what may be the Result of my Negotiations with him.

The same Conduct which Mr. Bristow pursued with Zyne ul-ab Dun Cawn, in consequence of the heavy Balance due from him, he was under the Necessity of adopting with Raja Soonit Sing, with this Difference only, that in Consideration of the Raja's being a very old Servant of the late Vizier's, and the Duwanny of the Soubah being still in his Possession in the Name of his Son-in-law, Raja Jaggomaut, he employed Admonitions much longer before he had Recourse to the Measure of placing a Sezanwul over him. Finding, however, these ineffectual, and knowing that neither Troubles within the Provinces nor Disturbances from without, nor yet an Insufficiency in the Rents could be pleaded in Excuse of his Failure, he was at length reluctantly compelled to send a Sezanwul. I should, however, have mentioned to the Honble. Board, that upon Soorut Sing's alledging that he had Tuncaws upon him to a larger Amount than his nominal Jumma, (for he will not admit that he ever consented to any established one) and particularly specifying the Tuncaw in favour of Khoja Luttafut, amounting to about Five Lacks of Rupees, Mr. Bristow obtained from the Vizier an Order for the Resumption of the Jayaads Luttafut had obtained, with a positive Injunction to pay him, only after having fully satisfied the Demand upon him, on Account the English Tuncaw; but notwithstanding this Order, and explicit Instructions from his Excellency to Captain Erskine, to furnish Soorut Sing with any Number of Troops he might stand in need of, to act against Lettafut's People, should they prove refractory and refuse peaceably to resign their Jaaydaards, he made use of the Perwannah, but suffered Littafut's Agents to keep quiet Possession of their Jaaydaards, and to receive their regular Kists, while he was every Day falling heavier in Balance to the English, in direct Contradiction to a most solemn Engagement which he entered into with Mr. Bristow, binding himself never to make any Excuse on Account of Payments to other Tuncawdars, but to give him the full Amount of his Tuncaw, agreeably to the Terms of his Kistbundy, letting the Deficiency, if any should arise, fall exclusively on the other Tuncaws. Some Time after the Arrival of the Sizanwul in Rohilchund, and on his pressing the Raja for Payment of the Kists in Arrears, he renewed his Engagements with Mr. Bristow, under the most solemn Assurance, that on Condition the Sezanwul was immediately recalled, he would in Twenty Days pay up his whole Balance to that Time, and in future Kist by Kist by the 20th of the Month ensuing the Kist. Mr. Bristow placing implicit Faith in these fresh and solemn Assurances of a Man of his Rank, Character, and Station, instantly withdrew the Sizanwul. How far the Raja has on his Part adhered to his Engagement, will best be evinced by the heavy Balance now due from him. In this alarming Situation of Affairs, and when, so far from discovering an Intention to comply with his Engagements, he plainly declared that he neither could nor would pay the whole Amount of the Tuncaw, recurring again to the old Pretext, that he was over Tuncaw'd, although still continuing to allow Lettafut his Jaydaads, in direct Opposition to the Vizier's Orders; when, instead of endeavouring to get his Jumma Wafil Bakee settled with Government, by which he might be exempted from every Demand on him beyond his ascertained Jumma, he evades coming to any Adjustment by every Artifice and Finesse in his Power, and will not even charge himself with any specific Jumma, under the Pretence that he is no Aumil, but has the Country in Amaury vested in him on the Footing of his good Faith, to pay to Government whatever he should receive, I thought it but a necessary Piece of Prudence to listen to the Overtures made by those now holding the Province under Soorut Sing, to take the Country on the common farming Conditions, binding themselves to a specific Jumma considerably more than has ever been accounted for to Government by Soorut Sing. These People having, from the Time of the Conquest of Rohilchund by Shuja ul Dowla, been the real Holders of the Country, must be thoroughly acquainted with its present State and Capacity, and having been judged the proper People to be employed by Soorut Sing himself, none of those Objections which might be urged against putting in new and unexperienced Men, at so critical a Season, operate in this Case as they would in a Change in the Doaud. The Vizier himself, irritated by the obstinate Backwardness he found in Soorut Sing to come to any determinate Settlement by which he might be able to ascertain what he might expect to receive from this extensive Country, was not only willing, but apparently very desirous, that these new Overtures should be listened to, and empowered me, in Conjunction with the Ministers, to conclude with their Proposals, unless Soorut Sing should alter his Mode of Conduct, and come to some equitable Adjustment. For my own Part, I must own, I listened to these Overtures, only in the Hope that Surut Sing, when he found others were in Treaty for the Country, would see the Necessity of a more determinate Conduct, and accede to reasonable Terms; and during the whole Negotiation with the other People, I myself told and gave every collateral Intimation to Jaggomaut, that I should most willingly listen to any reasonable Terms he might propose, even though less advantageous to Government than those already offered by the other People; but unless he would come to some final Settlement by which the Vizier's Revenue might be secured to him, and my Demands satisfied, the Country must and would be taken from him. All these Endeavours

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proving ineffectual, I was at length compelled to urge the Ministers, who, as I before observed, were empowered to act decisively in this Matter, to close with the Offers of the new People; and they were accordingly written to, to send their Cabooleats. The Day preceding their Arrival, Jaggernaut came to me and offered to pay up the Balance of my Tuncaw, to give sufficient Security for the due Payment of his Kists, and to charge himself with an equitable Jumma. These Points were what I had been for near a Month labouring to bring him to, and all I required from him; but the Ministers represented to me that the Acceptance of these Conditions now, would expose this Government to the Imputation of a Breach of Faith, and leave the new People at the Mercy of Soorut Sing, who would resent, with every Species of Cruelty and Oppression, this Attempt to throw off their Dependence upon his Authority. I was, indeed, too well convinced of this Truth, and I could think of no other Way of composing Matters, than proposing a Part of Rohilchund to be given to the new People, who should pay their Revenue, and settle their Accounts at the Presence, so as to have nothing to apprehend from Soorut Sing's Resentment, and the Remainder of the Country to continue as before under the Rajah. This Jaggernaut agreed to, intimating only a Wish that the Cabooleat of the new People might, for the Sake of preserving the Rajah's Honour, be given to him, and not to the Officers at the Sudder. I undertook to use my Endeavours with the Vackeels of the new People, to gain this Point, though I thought it by no Means regular, and with some Difficulty did get them to consent to it, upon an Assurance from me, that it was not meant to place them in any Degree of Dependence upon Soorut Sing. I now considered the Matter as finally settled, and new Cabooleats were accordingly entered into, never supposing it possible that Jaggernaut, after the Terms he had voluntarily proposed, and which, for his Satisfaction alone, were listened to, could think of disputing any longer the Payment of the Balance due upon my Tuncaw. In the Evening, however, when I proposed to him the Mode of Adjustment which appeared to me the most equitable with regard to both Parties, which was to make the new People accountable for such a Proportion of the Balance of my Tuncaw, as the Balance due from the Districts they were to hold to the Time of their taking Possession might amount to, the Remainder to be paid by Soorut Sing; in future the Rajah only to be chargeable with a Division of the Kists of my Tuncaw, proportionate to the Jumma of the Country left in his Hands; I was astonished to find he had, in the course of a few Hours, so far deviated from the Nature of his own Proposals, that he would neither agree to one or the other, but evaded making himself answerable for any determinate Conditions, either as to the Tuncaw, or his future Jumma. Under these Circumstances, and after the Business has been kept so long in Suspense, merely from Motives of Indulgence to Soorut Sing, I think I should have ill discharged the Trust reposed in me by the Honble. Board, and have acted an unworthy Part towards the Vizier, who, in a great Measure, left the Decision to me, if I had not urged the Ministers immediately and finally to close with the new People's Offers, for the whole Country, to the Exclusion of Soorut Sing. This Step I have most reluctantly and from nothing but Necessity, taken. I anxiously wished to have kept Soorut Sing in Possession of the Country, as an old Servant of the late Vizier; and it is my Wish, as it shall ever be my Study, that such shall be the People employed by the present Nabob. At the same Time the Interests of the Vizier, and the Honble. Company, must not be blindly sacrificed to this Object, however desirable in itself.

I have now furnished the Honourable Board with a simple Recital of Facts, from whence they may impartially judge of my Conduct; and I flatter myself their Decision will be favourable, at least to the Motives upon which I have acted, having had no other View whatever but that of doing the best I could for the Interest of the Vizier, and the Security of so large a Part of the Honourable Company's Property.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
9th March 1777.

(Signed)

Nathl Middleton,
Resid. Vizier's Cl.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 580.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Middleton
20th
March.

Since I last addressed the Honourable Board, I have received Intelligence, the Authenticity of which there is no Reason to doubt, that Saadut Allee, who was besieging Beet in the Beaunah Province with an Army of about Three thousand Men, having attempted to storm the Place, was repulsed with great Loss, and after his Repulse surrounded by a Party of Marrattas brought by the Rana Kisboorey to the Assistance of the Jauts, and a Detachment of Pertaub Sing's Troops. After a short and most unequal Conflict, Saadut Allee's Forces were totally defeated, and he with his People obliged to retreat precipitately towards Deig, leaving most if not all his Artillery, Ammunition, and Baggage behind him. He has reached a Place called Candoo, a few Cols distant from Deig, where it appears he means to wait until he may receive a Reinforcement from Nudjif Cawn's Army. By the Public Accounts it appears that Saadut Allee has lost upwards of a Thousand Men in the Repulse at Beet and subsequent Attack, in which are numbered many of his Sudars and principal Officers; but as the Intelligence was sent off immediately after the Action, it may in this particular be defective.

I shall

I shall do myself the Pleasure to address the Honourable Board To-morrow on the Subject of my Negotiations with Zyn ul Dun Cawn.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton,
Resid^t Vicer's C^t.

Lucknow,
20th March 1777.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I acquainted the Honble. Board in my * of the 20th instant of the Arrival of Zyn-ul-ab-deen Cawn, Naib of the Doaub; and I was in Hopes I should have been able, long before this, to have informed them that some satisfactory Adjustment had been effected with him by which I might hope to realize the large Balance due from him, and secure the punctual Payment of his future Kists.

Mr. Middleton, 21st March.

* Sic in Orig.

To this End, I proposed to him the raising a Sum of Money on Loan among the Merchants of this Place at a moderate Interest, and making over a certain Proportion of his Revenue to be appropriated in monthly Kists to the Liquidation of this Debt, to which he was very willing to consent; but his Credit among the Merchants and Men of Property was so low, that even with the Security offered them, none would listen to his Proposals unless I would become a Party in the Agreement, and pledge the Faith of the Honble. Company for the ultimate Security of the Debt. This was an Expedient I could by no Means agree to; for besides the Risk there might be in taking any Degree of Responsibility on myself, and the Impropriety of engaging the Honble. Company in any private Engagements of this Nature, it might possibly be supposed to invalidate their Claim upon the Vazier, to whom, as the Tuncaws he has given, I presume, can only be considered as collateral Security, we must ultimately resort for any Balances arising upon them. Upon the Failure of the Expedient I proposed, I could think of no better Method of guarding against the fatal Consequences of Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn's Mismanagement than endeavouring to get from him Jaydaards to the Amount of the Balance now due upon my Tuncaw, and obliging him to enter into an Obligation with me that the Revenue of the Districts thus assigned over shall be solely and entirely appropriated to the Payment of my Tuncaw, which he, after much Altercation consented to; and I have the Pleasure to inclose the Honble. Board a Copy of his written Obligation to that Effect, marked, No. 1. In order that I may have a sufficient Check upon him to prevent any Deviation on his Part from the Terms of the Obligation he has entered into, I have appointed a Sizanweel over each of the Naibs on whom the Assignments are given, who, with the Consent of Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn is invested with Authority to call upon the Naib for an Account Wakil Bakee of his District, to require regular Information of the daily Receipts of Revenue from every Pergunnah, and to take effectual Care that no Part of it is appropriated to other Uses. For the more particular Information of the Honble. Board, I beg Leave to inclose a Copy of my Instructions to the Sizanwuls, No. 2, which I flatter myself will evince to them that I have omitted no Precaution whatever which could tend to the Security of the very heavy Demand I have upon Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn. The People I have sent in the Capacity of Sizanwuls are all Men of Credit and Ability, and as they will by their Stations gain a local Knowledge of the present State and Capacity of the Doab, I apprehend they will be the properest Men to succeed Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn, should it hereafter be found necessary to dismiss his Aumildarry, which I am of Opinion must be the Case, as he appears to possess neither Integrity or Ability equal to so important a Charge; nor has he been able to account in any satisfactory Manner for the Appropriation of the Money he appears to have collected; but an Investigation into this Matter would have taken up many Days and have kept him from his Business at a most critical Period; and, whatever Proofs of Delinquency might appear against him in the Course of such an Investigation, it would still be impossible to dismiss him from his Office without risking the most mischievous Consequences, for at this Season of the Year no Men of Credit or Responsibility would take the Country but upon the most * advantageous Terms to Government. I therefore thought it most prudent to appear satisfied myself, and to advise the Ministers to content themselves with taking every Means in their Power for the Security of the future Collections, suspending an Enquiry into Zyne-ul-ab-deen Cawn's past Conduct, until a more favourable Opportunity.

* Sic in Orig.

§ “ (a) I beg Leave to inclose the Honble. Board a List of the Districts which have been assigned over to me in Jaydaad, N^o 3. I have to remark, that I have made choice of those Pergunnahs which have been represented to me as the most flourishing, and the most likely to yield the Revenue at which they are estimated; but until the Sizanwuls arrive in the Districts, I cannot positively ascertain how far my Hopes may be realized, as I have little more than Zyne-ul Ab-deen Cawn's own Report to form my Judgement upon. If, however, upon a local Investigation, it should appear that these Districts have been overrated, I will insist on their being exchanged, or having the Revenue of others assigned over to me to make good the Deficiency. As the Mode of taking separate Jaydaards seems best calculated to obviate large Balances upon my Tuncaws, I have adopted it in every District where I thought it likely the Collections would fall short, which I am sorry to say comprehends almost every One upon which I have any Demand, and the Description, with a very few Exceptions, might justly be

(a) Vide supra, Page 1885.

“ extended to every District in the Vizier’s Dominions. It is with Concern I exhibit to the
 “ Honble. Board so unfavourable a Picture of his Excellency’s Affairs, but I should ill
 “ acquit myself of the Duty I owe my Employers, were I to conceal my Sentiments upon a
 “ Matter which appears of such serious Consequence to this Government. By the Accounts and
 “ Statements which Mr. Bristow transmitted the Honble. Board a few Days after my Arrival,
 “ they would perceive that the Nabob’s Disbursements, at the Rate he is now going on, exceed
 “ his annual Income many Lacks; but if those Statements are just, which, from the
 “ best Information I have been able to obtain, I have no Reason to doubt, the Deficiency
 “ will be far more considerable than Mr. Bristow has supposed, he having formed his Estimate
 “ upon the Jumna Bundy of the Country, without making any Allowance for Balances, which,
 “ I believe, I may venture to affirm will, at the Close of the Year, be little short of One Fifth of
 “ the Whole estimated Revenue at this Time, as I have already observed there is scarcely a Dis-
 “ trict throughout the Nabob’s Dominions that is not considerably in Balance. In this and the
 “ ensuing Month, ’tis true, large Collections will be made, and the Arrears to that Time probably
 “ nearly paid up; but it is also equally true, that after that Period the Collections will bear no
 “ Proportion to the Kists. In this Situation I submit it to the Consideration of the Honble.
 “ Board, how far it may be proper to interfere in pressing the Nabob to regulate his Expences,
 “ either by a Reform in his Military Establishment, or a Retrenchment in his Civil Disbursements,
 “ so as to bring them more upon a Footing with his probable Income.

“ Lucknow,
 21st March 1777.

“ I have, &c.

(Signed)

“ Nath. Middleton,
 Res^t Vizier’s Court.” §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 Rich^d Barwell,
 P. Francis.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 598.

Copy of an Agreement under the Seal of Zeir ul Abdeen Khan Bahadre Aumil of
 Ittaweer, &c.

In the Mahals assigned for the Discharge of the Tunkas of the English Gentlemen, having taken a Bond from the Aumils of each Mahal for the full Revenue which it can afford, give strict Injunctions that they deliver an Account Wafil Bakee in the Mofussil, and comply with the Custom of giving Security for their Appearance as well as for the Revenue, that the Collections of the Government Money may be satisfactorily insured.

Whatever Overplus, after the Amount of the Tunka has been discharged, may remain in the Mahal, this they are not to deliver on Account of the Tunka to the English.

Delay not the Discharge of the Tunka to the last Kist of the Year, but let the first Kists be appropriated to this Purpose. After which reserve the Remainder. In the mean Time let no other Demand be made on the Aumils.

The Money being appointed to be paid by the Talookdars and Zemindars, let not the Officers of the Aumils interfere with their Influence collusively to prevent the Collections being made at the proper Season. Let the complete Income be entered in one Account, and not separately. The Charges of the necessary Officers employed for the Collection of the Government Money are to be defrayed by the Aumil, exclusive of the Government Revenue; in consideration of which the Sum of 15,000 Rupees for the Charges of Sessawuls, and in lieu of all other Charges, is agreed to, and shall be paid out of the Taxes collected from the Mahals, exclusive of the Revenue to Government.

Copy of Instructions given to the Sessawuls.

To Skeep Affud Ullah.

Accompanying you will receive a Copy of an Agreement from Zeen ul abdeen Khan Bahadre, by which certain Districts are assigned over to me, out of which you are appointed Sessawul of Hawer, &c. Places particularly specified in a separate List inclosed for your Information. You are required to take from the Aumil of these Places the Account Wafil Bakee; specifying what Amount has been paid to Government; what Part expended in the Discharge of Tunkas to the People stationed there; and what applied to the Payment of Salaries; and, also, what Amount still remains due from the said Pergunnahs; and this Account you are to send to me. You will station a Person in the Character of your Naib with the Naib of each Pergunnah, who may set in the Cutcherry; keep a Diary and Receipt of the Disbursements; and by his Injunctions to the Naib of the Pergunnah oblige him to suffer it to be compared with his Papers, and afterwards transmit it you. You will be very strict in obliging the Aumil of each Pergunnah to deliver a Bond for the Amount due from his Pergunnah, and will also take Muchulkas from the Aumils of each Pergunnah, that they will remit to you the full and complete Amount of whatever is collected

collected from the District, after deducting the Amount Salaries, and Charges, of the People stationed there. Also take Muchulkas from the Aumils and Naibs of Zeen ul ab Deen Cawni Bahadre, that they shall consider themselves responsible for whatever Deficiencies may arise in the Purgunnahs under them; and do you cause the Muchulkas to be observed without any Deviation. Likewise strictly enjoining your Naibs that they diligently collect the Revenue at the proper Season, and give you particular Accounts of the Purgunnahs.

(Signed) N. Middleton.

A List of the Districts which have been assigned over in Jaydad for the Payment of the English Tuncaw, on the Revenue of the Doab.

Kanouge, &c. comprehending the following Purgunnahs.									
Sizawol Mahomed Allee Beg.	Kanouge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000
	Buloot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000
	Ruffoolabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,000
	Duvah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000
	Duapore Mungulpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000
	Papoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,50,000
	Taulgram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,50,000
									7,30,000
Ackberpore, &c.									
Siz! Meer Sa ad ul Dier.	Ackberpore Shanpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000
	Ackberpore Beerbul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000
	Gautumpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,000
	Secundera Belaspore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000
	Shookaabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00,000
									6,60,000
Etawa, &c. comprehending the following Purgunnahs.									
Siz! Camyar Caun.	Etawa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,00,000
	Shugunpore Nugudputty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000
									4,60,000
Bongong, &c.									
Sizawol Jewan Naut.	Bongong Allepore, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000
	Etah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000
	Suckheet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000
	Mynporey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,000
									2,65,000
Estimated Revenue									21,15,000
Lucknow, the 21st March 1777.					(Signed) Nath. Middleton, Refd ^t Vizier's Court.				

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXIII.

Vide supra, Appendix, N° CCLXXI.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXIV.

Vide supra, Appendix, N° CCXCV.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXV.

Vide supra, Appendix, N° CCXCVI.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXVI.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCI.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXVII.

Book 100. Page 564.

Extract of a Consultation of the 30th of May 1776.

Fort William, 13th May 1776.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

§ Honble. Sir, and Sirs, Camp near Etwa, 30th April 1775.
Mr. Bristow. § (" (a) I had the Pleasure of addressing the Honble. Board on the 24th instant. The Nabob, in order to put a Stop to all further Disputes with the Begum, had transferred the Share of the Balance due to him to the Company. In consequence of which I did myself the Honour to write to her, and request the Payment of the Money. The Begum refuses to admit the Whole of the Vizier's Demand, and I therefore, for the Information of the Honble. Board, inclose the Copies of my Letter and her Answer.
" As I suppose it will be impossible to settle the Account to the Begum's Satisfaction without attending to every minute Circumstance, I informed her, that I should not trouble her on the Subject any more by Letter, but send Mr. Chandler to examine into every Particular, soon after my Arrival at Lucknow, of which I hope the Honble. Board will approve.")
[Intelligence is this Day arrived, that Nudjiff Cawn stormed and took Dike on the 27th instant. Runjeet Sing escaped, but his Family have fallen into the Captor's Hands. Matters were understood to have been settled, for Runjeet Sing had the Day before the Storm agreed to pay Nudjiff Cawn Seven Lacks to raise the Siege, as many People died for Want of the Necessaries of Life. If I hear of any further material Circumstance, I shall be sure to inform the Honble. Board.]

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp near Etawa,
May 1st, 1776.(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I addressed the Honourable Board on the 30th ultimo, and propose to set off this Evening for Lucknow.

I have often mentioned the mutinous Spirit of the Nabob's Troops, ever since the Example made of the Battalions at Mindigaut, and it lately broke out in a more violent Manner than it had done for some Time. The Vizier before his Departure particularly instructed me always to withhold One Month's Pay from the Troops under British Officers. About Two Months were altogether due to them, and there was a Report spread by the Commandants and Adjutants of the Battalions under Lieutenants Blacker and Mince, that I had received the full Sum, but that I had retained Half. One Month was ordered to be issued on the 26th instant, which the Sepoys refused to receive, and during the whole Day some of them behaved and spoke to their Officers in the grossest and most unbecoming Terms. I positively insisted on the Officers adhering to the Point, and the Sepoys at one Time agreed to receive One Month's Pay, upon Condition that they were promised another Month in Twenty Days. I returned for Answer, that it was always my Intention, as also the Nabob's, to have them regularly paid, and as there remained Twenty-five

(a) Vide supra, Page 1900.

Days of the fixed Time, that I would engage to give them another Month at the Expiration of that Period: On having this Message explained to them, they positively refused to receive any Part, but insisted upon the Whole, so that I was obliged to send for the Commandants to my own Tents. I told them that their Officers had already explained to them, that it was a false Report my having received the full Arrears of their Pay. I had it not to give them, and they must not expect to receive it. I reproached them with the unbecoming Behaviour of their Men; and asked them what Service they could do to themselves, the Nabob, or the Company, by making a Disburbance; and furthermore, instead of engaging to fix a Day for a further Payment, I positively protested against it. I assured them at the same Time, that they might expect the Money whenever I received it myself. I desired them further to explain to the Sepoys, that the Vizier had enjoined them implicitly to obey the Orders of their Officers, but if they would not, it was a Disgrace for them to command such Troops, and they would leave them; the Consequences of which they ought to consider. They listened very attentively, understood all I said, and returned to the Lines.

In so numerous a Body as Six Battalions of Sepoys, without any authorized Leader, it is hardly possible to expect Unanimity. All the Battalions, excepting those under Lieutenants Blacker and Mince, refused to stand out, as they said, to forward the Designs of a few prejudiced Men, and so resolved on submitting, which of course brought the other Two to do the same. The Commandants in about Two Hours again waited on me, and informed * of the Sepoys having consented * Sic in Orig.] to obey in this and all other Points.

I do not think we were ever in any great Danger. Lieutenant Balfour's Battalion, which is a new raised one, and encamped separate from the others, offered to stand by us; and the Commandants of the Right and Left Hand Lines, said they thought we might depend on their Men in case of its coming to Extremities.

The Day after this Affair, the greater Part of the Black Officers in Lieutenant Blacker's Battalion refused to submit to his Command, upon the ridiculous Pretence that his Appearance did not please them. I assembled them at my Tent, and told them that they should submit to him, or have no other Officer, and immediately consented. I took this Opportunity of informing the Commandant and Adjutant that I knew they were Ringleaders in all Mutinies, and that it would be their Ruin. I wanted to have them dismissed the Service on the Spot, but the Officers objected to it, as they said they could not sufficiently depend upon their Men. This was the last weak Effort of their refractory Spirit, for now they obey all Orders. What makes me think Discipline may be very easily introduced is, that above the Number of Forty Sepoys in each Battalion, who were marked as Ringleaders by the Officers, have asked their Discharge and gone off with their Arrears paid up. By thus weeding the Battalions, we shall, in less than Six Months, new model them. After what had happened, I judged it expedient to separate * Battalions, that the Ring- * Sic in Orig: leaders might not have the Opportunity of holding their Consultations, and that the Officers might obtain a personal Influence in their different Corps. This Measure was also much recommended by Zyne Ul Abdyne Cawn the Naib of the Province; who urged, that at this Juncture, it would be particularly useful in establishing his Authority, and collecting the Revenues, as the Zemindars were very refractory, and it was necessary to have the strongest Checks on them. Agreeable to his Advice, I made the Disposition of the Officers in the Doab; a Return of the Whole I have the Honour to enclose. Lieutenants Maxwell and Martin will have the first Vacancies. Lieutenant Maxwell acted as Aid de Camp whilst the Seven Battalions were encamped together, but this Appointment is now rendered unnecessary by the Separation of the Battalions.

I perceived, before the Vizier marched, that it was necessary to give the Officers every Authority and Weight amongst the Troops that it was possible, and therefore advised his Excellency to write a Letter to each of them, empowering them to retain or dismiss Men, as their Behaviour might render it necessary. A Translation of it I have the Pleasure to enclose, and hope it will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board; though I would recommend such an extraordinary Power to be only temporary, until such Time as the Discipline shall be properly established.

The mediating of Peace with the Marattas, the principal Object of my Stay, was so delicate a Point, that I did not chuse positively to conclude it; and therefore wrote to Bolow Row, recommending to him to continue the Cessation of Hostilities, until I should be favoured with particular Instructions from the Honble. Board. The Nabob could not, in any Respect, be detrimented by this Delay, as in the Interim of my receiving these Instructions, the Battalions being dispersed to different Parts of the Country, we should be able positively to ascertain what Degree of Dependance was to be laid on the different Corps; whereas it would neither be safe or prudent to trust these Troops, in their present State, in the Face of an Enemy, in case the Vizier should be obliged to continue the War. The Terms the Marattas require are, for them to keep all the Countries on the other Side the Jumna, excepting a small Extent near to Bend, which Captain Stuart is going to protect, and the Vizier to keep all these on this Side the River. It is true his Excellency had conquered the Country very near to Junsey, only Six Months ago, but the Gossaynes gave it up again, and it is now partly in the Possession of the Marattas, and partly in Possession of petty Zemindars.

The Vizier would not declare what he wished to have me settle, but left me at Liberty to act as I thought most for his Interest, a discretionary Power. I should be happy if he had not delegated to me, as I conjecture he is desirous of holding the Country on the other Side of the Jumna, and I do not know whether I should obtain it for him without risking a War.

One Advantage both to him and to the Company, I recommend to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, that by the Vizier's having Possession of a strong Hold so far advanced as Jancy, the severest Check would be laid on the Attempts of the Marrattas against the Company's Frontiers, as a numerous and regular Army, under British Officers, might, at a very short Notice, enter the very Heart of their Dominions. No Inconvenience will result to the Vizier from his not having concluded any Thing definitively for a Month, because the Marattas can keep the Field for near that Period, and afterwards, on the setting in of the periodical Rains, they will be obliged to retire if attacked. They cannot stand against regular Troops at any Time; and their only Mode of conquering is to lay waste the Country, and cut off all Supplies which they could not do at that Time of Year, nor could they provide for themselves. The Marattas have, at present, no Force equal to what the Vizier could bring into the Field, though, at an after Period, they may collect a very formidable one, and advance into the Doab, to the great Loss of his Excellency's Revenue, and, perhaps, ultimately the involving the Company in a War, by an Attack on the guarantee Provinces. The Country to be conquered will, I expect, hardly pay the Expences of the Army; it only intended to keep this Country from ever being the Seat of War; and when I speak of suffering the Rana of Goad to hold the Districts on the other Side the Jumna, in Fact, I only mean as a Farm from the Vizier, as all the Forts and strong Places should be garrisoned by his Excellency's Troops. Peace having been concluded with the Marattas at Poona, I feared to insist on what I conjectured to be the Vizier's Inclinations, lest it should clash with the good Understanding that had taken Place between them and the English, at the same Time I could not relinquish his Excellency's Interests; so, for every Reason, I thought it my Duty to wait the Instructions of the Honble. Board, not knowing how far they might even approve of my Mediation. At all Events, I am satisfied, that by the Disposition of the Troops, the Doab is secured from any Danger at present, as, upon only Seven Days Notice, Six Battalions of Sepoys can always be assembled in any Part of the Province.

I some Time ago forwarded Letters from the Vizier to the Governor General, soliciting to be supplied with Gentlemen for the undermentioned Stations:

Three Surgeons

Two Officers under Lieut. Connellan, who commands the Body Guard; an Officer and Assistant to superintend the Arsenal.

The Surgeons and Superintendant of the Arsenal are absolutely necessary; and I also submit to the Consideration of the Honourable Board, the Propriety of having the Body Guard well officered.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

Ordered, that the Inclosures in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

Resolved, that the following Reply be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

§ (" (a) We have received your Letters of the 30th past, and 1st instant.
" We conclude that you will be apprised of the Begum's ultimate Resolutions, with respect to
" the Payment of the Balance of her Account with the Vizier, before this Letter reaches you;
" and that you will either have recovered the Amount, or received her peremptory Refusal to
" pay it. We do not disapprove of your accepting of the Vizier's Transfer of that Debt to the
" Company. But as it is highly improper to make them the Instrument of asserting his Pre-
" tensions on any * his Subjects not in open Rebellion against him, and more particularly in en-
" forcing disputed Claims on his Mother, we direct that if she shall not have discharged the
" Assignment, or freely consented to pay it when you receive this Letter, you will immediately re-
" turn it to the Vizier, and leave it to him to adjust the Account with the Begum, accepting at
" the same Time any Part that she may be willing to pay you on Account.")

• Sic in Orig.

☞ [We approve very much the Advice which you gave to the English Officers after the Mutiny, respecting the Removal of the native Officers under them, as we are of Opinion that these last, being the only Sufferers by the new Establishment, will continue to foment, as it is evident they lately contrived the Seditions among the Sepoys, and that these Corps will never be reduced to a perfect State of good Order and Discipline, until the former native Officers, or at least the greatest Part of them, be dismissed. This Opinion we desire you will take Occasion to communicate to our Officers in such Manner that it may not be publicly known.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1901.

We are inclined to think, that the Terms on which some of the principal Mutineers have been allowed to depart with their full Arrears of Pay, were too advantageous to them, and more likely to encourage others to behave in the same refractory Manner, than to produce the good Effect which you seem to expect from it. We rather think that in every similar Instance, the Ringleaders of the Sedition ought to be publickly punished with particular Severity; for this Reason we desire that you will advise the Nabob to cause every Officer or Sepoy against whom a Charge shall appear, either of Mutiny or any other gross Offence, to be brought to a publick and formal Trial before a Court Martial, and to abstain himself from every Kind of summary Punishment, but when reduced to it by the last Extremity.

We have now in our Service many supernumerary native Officers at Patna, who have been long accustomed to the English Service and Discipline; as we think they may be of great Use in reforming the Nabob's Troops, and introducing Subordination among them, we are willing to spare them to fill up any Vacancies that may happen in his Battalions. Capt. Hardy has been ordered by the Commander in Chief to furnish you with a List of their Names, that you may apply to him for them, in case the Vizier should think proper to engage them.

With respect to the Negotiation you have entered into on Behalf of the Vizier with the Marattas, we can give you no particular Instructions, as we are yet unacquainted with the Objects of Contention, and the Nature of the Transactions which have hitherto passed between them, but we advise on the Whole, to endeavour to accommodate Matters between them on the most secure and honourable Terms that you may be able to obtain for the Vizier, without engaging the Company in any Guaranty, or risking an Interruption of the Peace lately concluded at Poona.]

Fort William,
13th May 1776.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extract, Page 586.

Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Begum, dated 3 Suffer, 17th Year King's Reign.

Having neglected for a Length of Time to write you, but being ever desirous of testifying my good Wishes and Concern for your Welfare, I now enclose to you a Statement of the Balance due, agreeable to the Coulnama, as adjusted by the Nabob. The Articles of Bullock Carriages, and Carts and Horses, &c. are valued by your Mutseddies in the Terd inclosed in your Letter at 42,320 Rupees; but by the Estimate which has been since made by the Appraisers, they are only valued at 13,934 Rupees, which Sum has been written to your Credit in the Waffil Bakey. The Difference is 28,396. Perhaps your Servants may have made a Mistake in the Valuation of the Articles, for it appeared to me when I saw the Bullock Carriages, that they had been charged at twice their Worth. The Balance due from you to compleat the Coulnama amounts, agreeable to the Account Current which I now enclose you, to 948,966 Rupees; the Payment of which, according to this Adjustment, will put an End to all Dispute. The Nabob has promised to pay this Money to the Company which makes me so earnest that you should send it by Meen Mahomed Affen, the Naib of Mirza Hossen Reza Cawn, who holds the Office of Sezawul for the Receipt of the Money on Account of the English Brigade, and whom I have appointed to this particular Charge. I request that you will favour me with Letters.

Answer of the Begum.

After a long Silence, I have been favoured with your Letter, in which some Accounts are enclosed. The Case is as follows: Allow me Credit agreeably to my Account, and take Balance. Perhaps there may have been a Mistake in the Accounts which you have enclosed in the Valuation of the Bullocks, &c. which amounts to no more than 13,000 Rupees. The proper Value, is that at which I have estimated them, in which there is no Mistake, and from which there shall be no Difference. Your Mutseddies have much undervalued the Articles, and I cannot, this being this the Case, answer the Balance. I now enclose an Account in which it is clearly explained. Allow me Credit for this, and send me a trusty Man, that I may deliver in his Presence other Articles, at the Bazar Price, for the Payment of the Remainder.

I have received a Letter from Mr. Hastings and the Council informing me, that they have written on the above Subject to you, and that the Articles which I deliver shall be valued at an equitable Price, and by no Means otherwise, of which I may rest assured. I charged the Broad Cloth &c. which I sent, at a proper Price, that there might be no Dispute. I know not when the present Dispute will end. I shall always be happy to hear of your Welfare.

The Governor General and Council assured me, that no one shall distress me in future, or treat me in an unbecoming Manner, and that they have written for this Purpose to Mr. Bristow. You have not written to me on this Subject, but I request that you will communicate to me the Instructions which you have received from the Governor General and Council.

Disposition

Disposition of the British Officers in the Service of his Excellency the Navaub Vizier.

I N F A N T R Y.

Nº of Regiments.	Captains command- ing Regiments.	Lieutenants commanding Battalions.	Adjutants and Quarter Masters.	Stations.
1st Regiment	John Erskine	{ W ^m Lane 1st Batt ⁿ Jas. Marshall 2d Batt ⁿ	John Petit M ^c Namara	{ Daranagur in Rohilkund.
2d Ditto	— Robert Stuart	{ Alex. Monro 1st Batt ⁿ Edw ^d Clark 2d Batt ⁿ	Peter Cutten Thomas Pothill	With the Naib of the Doab. To the W ^t . $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Jumna.
3d Ditto	— George Hoggan	{ Lewis Smith 1st Batt ⁿ George Young 2d Batt ⁿ	Pat ^k Heatley John Darby	{ Daranagur in Rohilkund.
4th Ditto	— James Home	{ — Wright 1st Batt ⁿ — Mence 2d Batt ⁿ	Peter Murray A. Edmonstone	Ettawah. { 5 Comp ^a at Ettawah, and 5 with the Naib of the Doab.
5th Ditto	— Charles Ware	{ Edw ^d Blacker 1st D ^o James Morer 2d D ^o	Thomas Welsh John Retton	Khojapool in the Doab. Guttumpore in the Doab.
1 Independent Batt ⁿ	—	W ^m M ^c Clary	— Jonathan Wood	To the W ^t . $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Jumna.
2nd Ditto ditto	—	Arthur Balfour	— James Denty	Etah.
1 Batt ⁿ Body Guard	—	Peter Connellan	—	With his Excellency.

A R T I L L E R Y.

1 Company	—	Cap ^t L ^t Hill	—	—	Daranagur in Rohilkund.
2 Ditto	—	—	Edw ^d Montagu	—	To the W ^t . $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Jumna.
3 Ditto	—	—	Rich ^d Forey	—	D ^o D ^o .

C A V A L R Y.

1st Regiment	—	Cha ^s Marfack	{ Joseph M ^c Veagh Robert M ^c Kenzie John Griffith	{ H ^y Mordaunt	Ferruckabad.
2nd Regiment		James Webber	{ James Law Ebenezer Nun Walter Bourk	{ Alex ^r M ^c Intosh	Eteh.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Thomas Carter, Surveyor.
Lieut. John Collins, Assistant Ditto.
Captain James Webber, Adjutant General.
Lieut. Peter Connellan, Act^g D^r D^o.
Lieut. Robert Grant, Translator.

SUPERNUMARIES.

Lieut. Robert Maxwell.
Lieut. George Martin, doing Duty in Room of
Lieut. Bourk who is sick.

(Signed) James Webber,
Adjutant General.

N. B. Captain Showers's Cafe referred to the General.

Translation of a Circular Letter from the Navaub Vizeer to the Officers commanding Regiments
or Battalions in his Service.

Reposing entire Trust in you : I hereby empower you to retain or dismiss from the Battalion or
Battalions under your Command, Commandants, Soubadars, Jemmadars, Havildars, Naicks,
and Sepoys ; and order you to exercise this Power in future, as Occasions shall arise. Should any
Person or Persons fail to yield Obedience to your Orders, or act contrary thereto, such Person or
Persons shall incur my highest Displeasure ; and I shall not only punish them for their disobedient
Behaviour, but will never employ them on any Service afterwards.

Written on the 3d of
Rubbee ul Aul 1190.

A true Translation.
(Signed) R. Grant, Translator.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXVIII.

Book 38. Page 437.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 12th August 1776.

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }
 Colonel Monson indisposed.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 7th instant.
 Received the following Letter from Colonel Stibbert.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your Letter of the 10th instant, and beg Leave to inform you, that agreeable to your Orders I have conveyed to Lieutenant Colonel Parker your Sentiments of his Conduct on the late Action between the Detachment which he lately commanded, and the Vizier's Forces under the Command of Mohboobe Ally Khan.

The Honourable Board are pleased to remark, that although the Instructions I gave to Lieutenant Colonel Parker did not expressly authorize him to attack Mohboobe Ally Khan, yet they so plainly pointed him out as an Enemy and a Rebel, that they do not know upon what Grounds I passed that Judgment on him, which cannot be justified but by the Authority of the Nabob himself; and that if I had any such Authority from him, desire I would communicate it to them, as nothing yet appeared that can induce them to believe his Intentions to have been hostile.

In Answer hereto, I have, Gentlemen, to inform you, that I have already transmitted you the whole of the Nabob's Correspondence with me on the Subject of the Korah Detachment, except one Letter which I received since the Engagement, and which I now do myself the Honour of enclosing herewith. This last Letter, and the one inclosed with mine of the 23d ultimo, to which I beg Leave to refer, will clearly point out what were his Excellency's Sentiments respecting Mahboobe, whom he not only declares therein to have been disaffected to his Government, and a Rebel, but that he had entered into a Treaty and League with his Enemies, which was not an Opinion newly adopted by him; there can also want no Proofs, that he disobeyed the Nabob's Orders in not attacking the Marattas whom he was detached against, after crossing the Jumna, was evident; and that his Conduct was highly suspected at the Time of the general Mutiny, will be seen by Mr. Bristow the Resident's Letters to me, (Copies of which I had the Honour to transmit to the Honourable Board at that Time, with my two Addresses of the 20th and 24th of May) to which, as well as to his Excellency's Letters aforesaid, I must also beg to refer; likewise to the Resident's Letters to me of the 22d of June, a Copy of which I transmitted with mine of the 25th, wherein I mention his Defection to have been proved beyond a Doubt; that Eliza Khan (the Minister) had seen the Treaty sworn to on the Koran, which he had sent to Saadut Allee, professing himself his Subject; and that Lieutenant Law in his Way from Tarnagur, was present with Nuzzif Khan at Deig, when he received a Letter from him offering to come off to him with all his Forces.

From the above Circumstance I flatter myself, it will appear I had every Reason, and that it was an indispensable Duty incumbent upon me, to caution Lieutenant Colonel Parker to be upon his Guard with his Detachment against Maboobe Ally Khan and his Forces. I also flatter myself that had I pointed him out as a Rebel, and an Enemy, which I am condemned for as having done, I should have stood justified in it, without having merited any Blame for the Attack, which the Honble. Board have thought proper to censure Colonel Parker for making upon his Army contrary to my Orders. But my Instructions to Colonel Parker respecting Maboobe, so far from directing him to treat him as an open Enemy, go no farther (as will be seen by the Extracts of my Letter to him already transmitted to the Board, and Extracts and Letters which I now enclose) than to represent him as a Person highly suspected of being disaffected to the Nabob's Government, which his Conduct had so highly manifested, and to direct him to take Post with his Detachment, and act upon the Defensive should he be attacked by him or by any other much superior Force, till I could give him the necessary Assistance; and it is with no little Concern for me to find that the Council should have given any other Interpretation to them, or that they should, in the smallest Degree,

have considered them as warranting Colonel Parker on his Proceedings. In my Letter of the 31st May, I declare it as my Opinion that Maboobe will not cross the Jumna, in an hostile Manner; and in all my subsequent Letters to Colonel Parker on this Subject, I have continued to give it as my fixed Sentiment that he would not at that Time be so imprudent to break out into any open Acts of Rebellion, which must inevitably end in his Ruin, whatever Designs he might harbour, and however he might continue in Disobedience to the Orders of his Prince.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat, having more than once assured the Honble. Board, that I shall pay the strictest Attention to their Orders in not dividing the Brigade hereafter on any Account whatever, without having their previous Sanction for so doing, nor should any Consideration have induced me to have sent out the late Detachment to Korah, had I at that Time been better acquainted with their Sentiments, and had I known they would so highly have disapproved of the Measure. The Board may also be assured that I shall not suffer the Forces under my Command to be employed on any Service whatever, without a previous Requisition from the Nabob in Writing, specifying the particular Service to be performed (which I have never yet deviated from) and that I shall take particular Care at all Times that it is of such a Nature as to be warranted by the general Tenor of my Instructions.

I shall likewise take care to observe inviolable the Orders I have received not to let the Troops, on any Account, pass beyond the Limits of the Guaranteed Provinces, as far as I am, and can make myself acquainted with those Limits; but I know of no Rule there is to draw the Line by, except the original Possessions of the Nabob, which lie intermixed at different Parts with the adjoining Provinces, and have nothing to determine them but by the Extent of the several Zemindaries. I certainly did know, when I sent out Colonel Parker's Detachment, and ordered him to cross the Ganges at Mindegaut on his March to Korah, that the former was out of the prescribed Boundary, but as it was the most convenient Part for the Troops to cross the River, the Boats being ready there for this Purpose, as it is also the high Road from hence to Korah, and as the Detachment was only to pass, in a peaceable Manner, from one Station to another, I did not conceive it was of any Consequence. I shall however, for the future, be more particular.

Camp, Belgram,
July 28, 1776.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) G. Stibbert.

Ordered, that the Enclosures in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

§

“(a) Read the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow.

“Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

“In consequence of the Information I gave the Honourable Board, I attended his Excellency to this Place, to obtain Payment of the Money due from the Begum, and a final Adjustment of her Accounts. The Vizier claimed Nine Lacks Sixty-three thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-six Rupees; but the Begum admitted only of Three Lacks Sixty-six thousand Six hundred and Seventy-six Rupees, Seven Annas, and Nine Pies; the Particulars of which are explained in the enclosed Account (N^o 1.). Neither Party would at first relinquish their Claim, and I apprehended a Settlement would not have been effected; but his Excellency, after Two or Three Interviews with the Begum, shewed a great Inclination to come to an Adjustment upon almost any Terms; and I, the Day before Yesterday, attended him to her Palace, when he agreed to take the specific Sum of Five Lacks. He set off immediately after for Lucknow, and left me with an Acquittance, of which the enclosed is a Copy (N^o 2.). On the Vizier's Departure, the Begum objected to the Payment of the whole in Money, and wanted me to accept Three Lacks in Goods, which I declined; and informed her, if it was not perfectly agreeable to her to comply with the Vizier's Draft, I should not urge her to it, contrary to her Inclination. She afterwards gave up the Point of the Goods, upon Condition that she had Time granted her to provide the Money in.

The Periods she fixed were as follows, viz.

In Two Days	—	—	—	100,000
In Twelve Days	—	—	—	100,000
In Six Monthly Kifts, at 50,000 Rupees per Kift				300,000
Owd Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	500,000

“I said, I could not agree to these Terms without the Sanction of the Honourable Board; but offered to receive whatever Sums she would pay me, until their Approbation should arrive. To afford the Honourable Board further Information on this Subject, I herewith do myself the Pleasure to enclose the Copy of the Begum's last Letter to me (N^o 3.). Lieutenant Grant will stay at this Place to receive the Two first Payments, all together amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees.

(a) Vide supra Minutes, Page 452 and Page 1904;—and Appendix, N^o XIV.

“ The Cloth was the only Article in the Account on which the Begum laid any great Stress; but by her own Confession it was much worm-eaten and damaged, so that by what I understood it could not be sold at a Fifth of what it was valued *.

* Sic in Orig.

“ The Begum in her Arguments principally urged the late Minister’s having agreed to accept Eleven Lacks of the stipulated Sum in Goods, a Circumstance I well remember, though not mentioned in the Treaty; and under this Pretence she offered all the Cloths and Plunder taken in the Rohilla Campaign in Part Payment, at a most exorbitant Rate. I, for my Part, have been very cautious in saying any Thing to induce either the Vizier or Begum to adopt my Opinions in the Settlement that has taken place, but to let them act entirely from themselves.

“ Fyzabad,
17th July 1776.

“ I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) “ John Bristow,
“ Resident at the Vizier’s Court.” §

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In my Address of the 17th instant, I informed the Board of the final Adjustment, which with their Approbation was to take place with the Begum. Lieut. Grant has since received One Lack of Rupees from her, and is promised the Payment of another immediately.

The Vizier’s real Resources (if properly managed) are so much superior to those of any foreign Power, that I entertain little Doubts of his withstanding any Attacks that might be made on him, notwithstanding the present reduced State of his Army gives an Opening which may never happen again, and if it were seized, might be productive of much Loss and Trouble to him, both in Rohilcund and the Doab. The Forces now stationed there are inadequate to their Defence, and the Rains alone, I believe, prevent his Excellency’s Enemies from invading those Provinces. To some of Nudjif Cawn’s Troops Six, to others Eleven Months Arrears were due, only a small Proportion of which he has been able to pay; as for the Three Months to come, he cannot possibly expect any considerable Collections. I humbly conceive it to be very possible, that, rendered desperate by Distresses, he might be induced to undertake Operations against the Vizier; his Troops, though mutinous, * laying at Dike, as they now are, without even the Prospect of a Subsistence, would, in all Likelihood, follow his Standard in Hopes of Plunder. Their Situation cannot be well worse than it is; and it appears to me that it must be indifferent to them, and to Nudjif Cawn himself, what Service they undertake, so that it even only has the Shadow of Success. Runjüt Sing has been soliciting at Oujine for Assistance, and, it is said, Mohajy Syndea promises him Twenty-five thousand Men, and that they are really marched with an Intention to come straight to Dike. I remember, on many former Occasions, the Jauts have propagated Reports of expected Succours from the Marattas when they were never really meant to be sent. Such I conceive to be the present Case. The Marattas rarely move without some Prospect of Payment of their Troops. The Jauts have absolutely no Money for them; and at this Season of the Year, for the Marattas to march to their Assistance, in Hopes of drawing their Subsistence from the Country, (which has been a long Time the Seat of War) it is very improbable they will think of doing it. These Reasons, and the Divisions which I understand subsist in the Administration at Poona, make me rather discredit the Reports of Mohajy Syndea’s Succours. If, though, there be any Truth in his March, I think there must be more intended than the avowed Cause of Assistance to the Jauts, from whom he cannot expect any Advantages adequate to the Expence of the Enterprize. I look upon it that this must be a Cloak to his invading the Vizier’s Territories, by which he might gain his Ends, and revenge the Disgrace thrown on the Arms of the Marattas by the Loss of the Doab. I know they ill brook this; and whatever Willingness they may profess to conclude a Treaty of Amity with his Excellency, I believe they are in this only awed by his Alliance with the Company.

* Sic in Orig.

Admitting Nudjif Cawn to be free from Danger from other Quarters, there are People about him personally inveterate against the Vizier, whose Fortunes are desperate, and will lose no Opportunity of raising his Jealousy. The Gossayne Basheu Cawn, and all the Vizier’s Subjects who have left his Service in Disgust, may be reckoned amongst this Number, and if he be deprived of all Hopes of Provision from this Quarter, I look upon it, Saudet Ally might, from his Rank and Abilities, become really formidable. He is at present greatly distressed, and, I am convinced, would be happy to return. His Agent has repeatedly urged me to remit him Fifty thousand Rupees to bear his Expences to the Company’s Territories. I have not yet been able to obtain any honourable Terms for him from the Vizier; but his remaining with Nudjif Cawn, with whom his only Object can be to interrupt the Peace of his Brother’s Government, is a Matter of that great Consequence, that I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board. I am convinced, in my own Mind, that Nudjif Cawn would be glad to be at Variance with the Vizier, as he has given a very strong Proof of it in the late Negotiation of the Niabut of the Vizirut. It is Ambassador Mirza Hellyle solicited for this Appointment in the most urgent Manner, while we were at Etawa. The Vizier, for some Time, refused it him, until the King’s Approbation was previously obtained; but Mirza Hellyle got over this Difficulty, and received the Kelaat the Day before his Excellency left that Place. The Mutiny in the Army, a short Time after, broke out in the Doab, and the Vizier’s Affairs had an unfavourable Appearance, upon which Nudjif Cawn refused to put it on, nor did he do it until very lately.

His

His Majesty, according to his last Year's Plan, has fixed on a Day to take the Field, the 14th of the Lunar Month. It is said the Sikes are collecting a numerous Army, with which they have agreed to join him; that they have previously refused to attack Nudjif Cawn, but offered readily to undertake any Enterprize against the Vizier. Fyz ulla Cawn has, for some Time, been treating with them, and is suspected of having encouraged with Hopes of entering into their Views of invading Rohilcund; and in order to cloak his raising a large Body of Troops, he does not himself entertain above the Number of Five thousand stipulated by the Treaty with Sujah ul Dowlah, but he authorizes his Zemindars and Servants to do it in their Names. It is farther said, that Sabiter Cawn is invited to join in the Confederacy. What Dependance is to be laid on this Intelligence I cannot say, but it appears to me absolutely necessary that the Vizier should lose no Time in putting his Army, especially that Part under British Officers, on the most respectable Footing, for in less than Two Months the Rains will subside, and the Country be open to the Attacks of the Enemies.

I have the Honour, &c. &c. &c.

Lucknow,
July 29, 1776.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Ordered, That the Persian Papers enclosed in Mr. Bristow's Letter of the 17th of July, be sent to the Persian Translator, and entered in the Records of his Office, and that the Begum's Account with the Vizier be entered after the Consultation.

§ (a) " (Resolved that the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr.
Bristow.

" To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" We have received the Letter you addressed to us on the 17th and 29th ultimo.

" We consent to your accepting the Offers which you acquaint us the Begum has made to you for the Payment of the Five Lacks of Rupees assigned by the Nabob to the Company; but with this express Reservation, that the Company's Right to reclaim from the Nabob himself the Amount of such Part as she may refuse to discharge shall not be impaired thereby. And we strictly caution you to avoid interfering or becoming a Party in any Difference, which may arise between the Nabob and his Mother." §

* Sic in Orig.
" Fort William,
12th August 1776.

We are, &c.
(Signed) *]

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,*
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extracts from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 481 of the same Book.

Translation of a Letter from the Vizier Alíoph ul Dowlah to Colonel Stibbert, commanding the Forces in the Province of Oude, received 24th June 1776.

I have lately learnt that Mihhool Alli Khan having been at the Head of certain unwarrantable Measures, Colonel Parker, whose Wisdom, Penetration, and Friendship for me is excessive, bestowed on him due Chastisement. This Event has afforded me infinite Satisfaction, Colonel Parker having acted but agreeable to my Request and Inclination. It therefore becomes you, Sir, to recommend in a proper Manner, the Colonel and the whole Detachment to Mr. Hastings, whom you will also inform that this important Business was performed at my Desire, and to my Satisfaction. I shall likewise send Commendations of that Gentleman, and of the Conduct of the Detachment to Mr. Hastings.

At this Time, when such Disturbances have happened at Korah, when we have dismissed and put to Flight the Troops of Mihhool Alli Khan, Colonel Parker's Continuance with the Two Battalions at Korah is necessary, as well for the Safety and due Management of my Affairs, as for the Reputation of the illustrious English; and till that Country be properly settled, the recalling of Colonel Parker from Korah will in no wise be prudent or adviseable, or to the Credit either of myself or the illustrious English Chiefs. It therefore becomes your Friendship that you write to Colonel Parker, directing him to remain at Korah; and I also will write to this Purpose to Mr. Hastings, taking (in the mean Time) all the good and bad upon my own Shoulders.

A true Translation,
W. Kirkpatrick.

(a) Vide supra Minutes, Page 451, and 1904; —and Appendix, N° XIV.

Extracts of Letters from Colonel Giles Stibbert to Lieutenant Colonel Parker, commanding a Detachment at Korah.

Camp Belgram, May 20th 1776.

As the same Spirit of Mutiny reigns through the Whole of his Excellency's Battalions now in the Doab, which have been put under our Officers; and, as it is much apprehended, that Mahboob Ally Khan stands disaffected to his (the Nabob's) Government; I am therefore strongly to recommend you to be upon your Guard; and, in case you should have Advice of any Junction being made of a Force much superior to your Detachment, and moving towards Korah, you will be pleased to cross the Ganges at Cawnpore, and afterwards march and join to Brigade.

Camp at Belgram, 26th May 1776.

In my Letter of the 20th, I directed you, in case you should hear of Mahboob's having crossed the Jumna and a Junction of a Force much superior to your's marching towards Korah, to cross the River at Cawnpore, and join the Brigade; but as you inform me the Lines of that Place are in good Order, and tenable, I am now to desire that in such Case you will retire to and take Post in those Lines, immediately acquainting me thereof; and at the same Time in my Name send Orders to Lieutenant Balfour, or any of the Nabob's Troops that may be near your Station, to join you in the Lines of Cawnpore where you can easily hold out against any Force till I can render you Assistance from hence.

A few Days must clear up what the Event of all these Matters will be, when I shall be able to determine with more Certainty what Steps will be most proper to be taken in the present dangerous and critical Situation of the Nabob's Affairs.

Camp, 29th May 1776.

The peaceable Return of Elije Cawn, the Reduction of the mutinous Battalions, and the seeming Intention of Mahboob to remain true to his Master, by having begun to act against the Marattas, have greatly dispelled the Clouds which so lately threatened Destruction to his Excellency's Affairs; and I hope, from all these favourable Circumstances, they will be again restored to some Kind of Order; and that he will soon be able to defend himself against all Attacks that may be made upon his Government either by foreign or domestick Enemies.

Camp, 31 May 1776.

I cannot imagine Mahbood intends crossing the Jumna in a hostile Manner, as he must be inevitably ruined by plunging into open Rebellion; but should he be imprudent enough to do so, I think your Detachment sufficient to support itself in the Fort of Ally Gur against all his Force, (as you inform me it is so strong and tenable) especially with the Reinforcement of the Guns of Lieutenant Blacker's Battalion and the Horse that escorted them, together with the Ammunition. You will therefore, if you hear of Mahboob's crossing the Jumna with all his Troops, take Possession of that Fort, and defend it if attacked, till you receive further Orders from me. I will send you 20,000 Rounds of Musket Ammunition to Sarajepoor as you desire, under a small Guard of Sepoys, which, with what you have got already, will be quite sufficient; but as to sending another Battalion to join you, it would be quite contrary to my Instructions, and what I cannot do; besides, when I consider the different Circumstances of the Reduction of almost all the mutinous Battalions, and the Punishment of many of the Ringleaders; the peaceable Return of Elije Cawn; the almost certain Intelligence that Nipish Cawn does not mean to assist the Nabob's rebellious and discontented Subjects, and indeed if he did wish to do so, that the Disorder in his own Affairs effectually prevents him; add to all this, Mahboob having offered to go to the Presence unattended, with only Mr. Bristow's Assurance of Safety; I say, when I consider all these Circumstances, I am convinced Mahboob has no Intentions, after so great a Change in the Nabob's Favour, of openly declaring himself against him; but, on the contrary, thinks of availing himself of the present Juncture to gain the Nabob's Forgiveness and Protection of the English; besides I do not think it improbable that he has Hopes from Elijah Cawn's being taken again into Favour, that the Favourites of his former Master may likewise be again employed with that Confidence which the late Minister deprived them of.

Camp, 3d June 1776.

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 31st ult. and agree with you that the Conduct of Mahboob is very mysterious; but I cannot help still being of Opinion that he will never be so imprudent as openly to revolt when there is so little Probability of his succeeding, after the remarkable Change that has so lately happened in his Excellency's Affairs.

I have wrote you fully on this Subject in my former Letters, and also given Directions how to proceed in case he should come in an hostile Manner; but should he have the Nabob's Permission to come with a Thousand or even Fifteen hundred Men, I cannot think there will be the smallest Danger to be apprehended; in such Case, I have only to recommend to you not to suffer him or any of his Troops to encamp near you.

(True Extracts) Charles Hay, Secy.

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

Fort William, the 12th August 1776.

STATEMENT made by the Vizier of his Account with the Begum.

(a) STATEMENT made by the Begum of her Account with the Vizier.

Received in Money and Jewels.					
Gold Mohrs,	—	—	2,15,343	3	6
Rupees,	—	—	13,53,527	4	6
Jewels,	—	—	3,31,129	8	—
Thirty-five Elephants,	—		1,05,000	—	—
One hundred and Seventy-one Camels,			17,100	—	—
Hackeries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
			1,22,000	—	—
			13,934	—	—
Total received,			20,36,034	—	—
Balance due,			9,03,966	—	—
Amount agreed to by Treaty,			30,00,000	—	—
—————					
The Vizier claimed	—		9,63,966	—	—
The Begum admitted	—		3,66,676	7	9
Difference			5,97,289	8	3

The Vizier claimed	—	9,63,966	—
The Begum admitted	—	3,66,676	7 9
	Difference	5,97,289	8 3

Fyzabad, the 17th July 1776.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resid' at the Vizier's Court.

Paid in Money and Jewels.		
In Gold Mohrs and Rupees,	—	15,30,704 — —
Jewels,	—	3,31,129 8 —
Gold Bullion,	—	38,165 8 —
		<hr/> 19,00,000 — —
Thirty-five Elephants,	—	1,05,000 — —
One hundred and Seventy-six Camels,	—	17,600 — —
		<hr/> 1,22,600 — —
Cloths of various Kinds, Tents, &c.		
Broad Cloth,	—	4,00,000 — —
Tents,	—	20,000 8 3
Cloths,	—	54,393 — —
		<hr/> 4,74,393 8 3
Hackaries, &c.	—	42,330 — —
Revenues of Gorruckpoor,	—	85,000 — —
D ^o Vizier Gunge,	—	5,000 — —
D ^o Ismael Gung,	—	4,000 — —
		<hr/> 9,000 — —
Total paid,	—	26,33,323 8 3
Balance due,	—	3,66,676 7 9
		<hr/> 30,00,000 — —
Amount agreed to by the Treaty,		

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXIX.

Book 35. Page 910.

Extract of a Consultation of 2d April 1781.

Fort William, 2d April 1781.

At a Council ; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;
and

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Edward Wheeler Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency of
Fort St. George.

The Agreement with the Nabob Walau Jau Behauder, recorded in the Proceedings of the last Meeting, having been fairly engrossed on Two distinct Papers, bearing the Seal and Signature of the Nabob and the Dewan, Syed Affain Cawn Behauder and Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan attending, the same is sealed and signed by them in the Presence of the Board, and by the Governor General and Council in their Presence, and formally interchanged.

The following Credentials are granted to Mr. Sullivan.

To Richard Joseph Sullivan Esquire.

We, the Governor General and Council, in virtue of the Powers vested in us, by the King and Parliament of Great Britain and by the English East India Company, to direct and controul the political Affairs of all the Company's Settlements in India, relying on your Fidelity, Prudence, Integrity, and Circumspection, have deputed and appointed you to be the Representative and Minister of this Government, at the Court of the Nabob Walau Jau, for the Purpose of maintaining the Faith of this Government in the Agreement which has been this Day concluded with the said Nabob, and for the Representation of such Matters as may at any Time require your Interposition in that Character, and in our Name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council or Select Committee of Fort St. George. And we do hereby delegate to you full Powers and Authority to act in that Capacity.

Given, in Fort William, under our Hands, and the Seal of the Company, this
Second Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred
and eighty-one.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to the President and Select Committee at Fort St. George.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

The Nabob having deemed it expedient, in the present critical State of his Affairs, to send his Minister Affain Cawn on a Deputation to us, and to invest him with full Powers to treat with this Government for the Attainment of several Points, as particularly set forth in his Instructions ; we have maturely considered the Nature and Extent of the Requests preferred by the Nabob, and have, in consequence, come to such Resolutions upon them as we doubt not will contribute equally to the Support of the Nabob's Honour and Character, the Satisfaction of his numerous Creditors, the Benefit of the Company, and the Preservation of his Country. For your compleat Information upon this Subject, we enclose you a Copy of the Requests of the Nabob, together with Copy of the Replies we have made to every Article separately ; and earnestly recommend it to you to conform strictly to the Agreement entered into on our Parts, and on the Part of the Nabob, which, though not executed in the Terms of a formal Instrument, we look upon to have all the Sanction, Force, and Validity of a Treaty.

And for the better Security that the Plan of Publick Arrangement, settled as we hope now upon a permanent Basis, and in such a Manner as to secure to us the Thanks of the Creditors and the Approbation of the Company, shall not be interrupted by secondary private Considerations, or the Interference of Individuals, to the Detriment of General Interest ; it was our original Intention to appoint a Servant of this Establishment to be our Resident at the Nabob's Durbar, and the Instrument of Communication from us to you upon all Matters that mutually relate to the Nabob and the Company. In the Points abovementioned, though we still admit the Propriety of such a Measure, and are unwilling to deviate from our original Intention in Preference to any of the Company's Servants upon another Establishment ; yet the very particular Manner in which the Nabob has recommended Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan to this Appointment, and

and the intimate Confidence with which it appears he has distinguished this Gentlemen by joining his Name in the Commission with Affan Cawn, and thereby making him a Party to the Agreement which has been concluded, would argue a Want of Respect in us towards the Nabob were we to withhold our Assent; especially as we have an Opinion of the Abilities and Integrity of Mr. Sullivan, and believe him qualified for such a Trust. We have therefore thought proper to appoint Mr. R. J. Sullivan the Representative and Minister of this Government at the Court of the Nabob Walau Jau, for the Purpose of maintaining the Faith of this Government in the Agreement concluded with the said Nabob, and for the Representation of such Matters as may at any Time require his Interposition in that Character, and in our Name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council or Select Committee of Fort St. George; and we have accordingly granted him Credentials to this Effect, a Copy of which is enclosed.

2d April 1781.

We are, &c.

Agreed, That the Governor General be requested to write the following Letter to his Highness the Nabob Walau Jau.

To the Nabob Walau Jau Bahauder.

The Letters which were brought to me by your Vakeils Seyed Affan Cawn Bahauder and Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, I have read with Attention. I have allowed the fullest Consideration to the Representations which they have made to me in your Name. The Distresses of the Carnatic I am not ignorant are very great. I have long been of Opinion that strong and lasting Remedies were become absolutely necessary for the Welfare and Security of your Government, as well as for the Interests and Reputation of the Company with whom you have had so long and so unshaken an Alliance; but these Remedies can only be applied so as to give them permanent Effect by your own Firmness and Resolution. It hath now been a considerable Length of Time since the Load of public and private Debt with which it hath been encumbered hath been burthenfome to the Carnatic. A twelve Years undisturbed Repose was inadequate to its Relief. Instead of lessening, your Debt still increased. Your Revenues likewise diminished, and in this Situation you were found, when Hyder entered your Dominions. I do not mean to aggravate your Misfortunes. The Zeal of Friendship which actuates me towards you, would rather lead me to seek for Ways to establish your Happiness than unnecessarily to add to your Affliction. In deliberating, however, on the Arrangements which it is at length incumbent on us to make for extricating your Government from its Difficulties, I have had three Points invariably before me. The Honour and Stability of yourself and your Family in the Soubaship of the Carnatic, the Interests of the Company my Employers, and the Relief of your numerous Creditors, who have called upon me for Protection, and for the Interposition of the controuling Authority of this Government. Impressed with these Sentiments, the Plan which I have determined on, will, I have every Reason to suppose, be productive of every public, and every private Advantage. I need not enumerate the Particulars of this Plan to you here. Your Ministers will fully inform you on the Subject, and will further acquaint you with our Resolution to exert the whole Power and Authority of this Government towards the carrying of it into Execution. The better to accomplish this Purpose, and that your Desires might fully be complied with, I have formed the whole into an Agreement which I have ratified on the Part of the Company and which your Ministers have also executed on the Part of your Government. Thus sanctified with all the Validity, though not with the precise Form of a Treaty, all that is now requisite is, that the several Articles be duly and punctually observed. To this Effect I have written to the President and Council of Fort St. George, and to this Effect I am earnestly to desire your entire and determined Resolution to support and execute what has been thus far done: And for the better Security that this Plan of public Arrangement, settled as I hope now upon a permanent Basis, shall not be interrupted by secondary private Considerations or the Interference of Individuals to the Detriment of the general Interest; it was my original Intention to appoint a Servant of this Establishment to be Resident at your Durbar on the Part of this Government to be the Instrument of Communication from us to you. But since you have so particularly recommended Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan for this Appointment, and have besides distinguished this Gentleman by joining his Name in the Commission with Syed Affan Cawn Bahauder, and thereby making him a Party to the Agreement which has been concluded, I conceive it would be an improper Want of Respect to refuse so reasonable a Request. I have therefore appointed Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan to be the Minister and Representative of this Government at your Court, for the Purpose of maintaining the Faith of this Agreement, and for the Representation of such Matters as may require his Interposition in that Character, and in our Name, either with the Honble. the President and Council or Select Committee of Fort St. George; and have accordingly granted him Credentials to this Effect.

2d April 1781.

§ (" (a) Agreed that the following Letter be written to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

" Sir,

" We herewith send you a Copy of an Agreement which we have concluded this Day with the Nabob Walla Jau Behauder, through the Channel of his Dewan Syed Affam Cawn, and Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, deputed to us by him for that Purpose.

" The Advantages presented by this Engagement are so great and obvious, and at this Time especially so essentially and indispensably necessary, that we know not, nor can devise any Objection that can be made to it upon publick Grounds; nevertheless, we think it proper to commend it, and in the most serious Manner, to the Support of your Influence and Authority, should any Occasion require it. To this Support it has a double Claim, as One of the most important Acts of the Government of which you are a Member, and as a Measure which has for its single Object in its ultimate Effect the Promotion of your Operations for the Preservation of the Carnatic, and of the valuable Interests of the Nabob, and of the Company depending on it. The Revenues of these Provinces must fail by a continued Application of them to all the Emergencies of the other Presidencies and to remote Wars, and we already severely feel the Effects of the Drains which have been made from them. We do not mean to relax in our Supplies, for in Effect our whole Attention has been and is directed to the Carnatic. For this Object we have incurred a Debt at this Time exceeding a Crore of Rupees; we have withheld our Supplies for the Investment; we have transported Cargoes of Grain equal to the Tonnage of our Port; and though the Season in which Ships go from hence is almost expired, we shall avail ourselves of the first fair Season afterwards to continue the same Provision. We have exerted, we have strained every Nerve to assist that Presidency, but in future we must generally leave the Maintenance of the War in the Carnatic to its own Resources, which we are assured are fully equal to it, though we shall at the same Time readily * any answer any Bills which may • Sic in Orig. be drawn on us agreeable to the Licence before given.

" We have acceded to several Propositions made to us by Raja Ram Pundit Naib of Cuttac, and acting on the Part of Raja Chinnagee Boosla, and he has engaged to furnish 2,000 Cavalry to join Colonel Pearle's Detachment, and to act under his Orders.

" We regard this as the Preliminary of a closer Alliance with the Government of Berar, and as a public Declaration of that Government in our Favour, which we deem of itself a considerable Advantage.

" 2d April 1781.

" We have the Honour to be, &c.") §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw. Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXX.

Book 29. Page 391.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors, dated the 27th of April 1781.

33d. With a Letter received by us from the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, under Date the 23d January, and recorded on our Proceedings of the 23d of the following Month, is transmitted to us, Copy of a Letter received by the Nabob Wallaw Taw from his Vakeel at Poona, on which the Gentlemen at Fort St. George, observe that 'they are happy to perceive the Administration there are inclinable to pacific Terms.' A Suggestion of this Nature raised our Curiosity to a Knowledge of the Terms * which the peaceable Intentions of the Poonah Government were to be proved to us; and as we sincerely wished for a Peace with the Mharattas, we were in Hopes that the Terms proposed would have been such as to admit of our according to them. You will judge then of our Surprise, when we found the following to be the Conditions recommended:—That we should deliver up to the Mahrattas the Islands of Salut and Bassein, the Fort of Gwalior, the Forts in Guzerat, and all the Countries which we had taken from them in Concan, &c. and surrender to their Pleasure the Person of Rayonaut Row. • Sic in Orig.

§ (" (b) Par. 34. Although we wish for Peace with the Mahratta State, we will not make Peace on Terms dishonourable to ourselves. We will not disgrace the English Name by submitting to Conditions which cannot be complied with without a Sacrifice both of the Honour and In-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1905.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1907.

“terest of the Company; yet such are the Conditions prescribed in the Proposal to which we have
 “alluded on Hyder’s Invasion of the Carnatic, and on the unfortunate Intelligence which we
 “received of the Defeat of a Detachment of your Troop near Conjooram. You have been
 “advised that such Terms were agreed to be proposed to the Mahratta State through the Me-
 “diation of the Rajah of Berar, as appeared to us very reasonable, and such as might be ho-
 “nourably yielded to on both Sides. They were such therefore as we thought would not be
 “refused by the Enemy, but the Event has been otherwise. Instead of finding them inclined to
 “make Peace, the Distress which the Company’s Affairs have suffered in the Carnatic, and their
 “Belief of our consequent Inability to support the War against them, has raised their Presumption,
 “and induced them to insist on Terms for the Conclusion of it, which the worst State of your
 “Affairs would not warrant us in yielding to. We are morally convinced that nothing but a
 “vigorous and successful Prosecution of the War will prevail on them to make a Peace, or over-
 “come their present Disinclination to it. Peace is our Object, and we are determined to pursue
 “the only Means which appear to us likely to give it an honourable Effect, and we will readily
 “accept it when we can.”)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings;
 Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXXI.

Book 518. Page 158.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 7th September 1781.

(“ (a) Fort William, 7th September 1781.”)

“ At a Council; Present,

“ Edward Wheler Esquire.

“ The Honble. the Governor General, absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.

“ Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

“ Read a Letter, as follows, from Sir Eyre Coote.

“ The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council,

“ Fort William.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Nancy Ketch has arrived safe with the Treas-
 “ure Consignments, said to be in Gold, in Value equivalent to C. R. 5,00,943 5 8, which I
 “have ordered the Paymaster to have re-coined, and to transmit an exact Account of the Pro-
 “duce thereof to the proper Office.

“ I beg of you to accept my Thanks for this Supply, which has proved a most seasonable one;
 “the Army being very considerable in Arrears, and until lately so much distressed for Want of Pay,
 “that but for the personal Attention shewn the Troops, my own Exertions to raise a little Money
 “in the starving Town of Cuddalore, and the spirited Efforts of Lord Macartney, since his Ac-
 “cession to the Government, to the same End at the Presidency; I say, but for the little pecu-
 “niary Aid these united Endeavours produced, and which served in some Measure to suppress
 “the Clamours of the Troops, the Consequences might have been most pernicious.”)

The Money also which has been sent by the same Conveyance for the particular Use of Co-
 lonel Pearle’s Detachment, will no doubt be likewise a very seasonable Supply; as the Right
 Honble. the President and Committee here found it necessary, a few Days ago, at Colonel Pearle’s
 pressing Request, to send him the Sum of Five thousand Pagodas, which, although small, required
 an Exertion, and was not got together without Difficulty.

I have husbanded the Money which I brought with me, and which you have since from Time
 to Time consigned to me, in the most economical Manner in my Power. I have carefully avoided
 every Sort of Arrangement dependent on my own Authority that could tend to burthen the Com-
 pany with Addition or unnecessary Expence. The Staff either belonging to myself or the different
 Corps in the Army have not been increased, however much the constant Duties attendant upon
 actual Service might have vindicated the Step. I should have been happy the Offices under
 that Denomination in the Bengal Detachment had been less numerous, as I should have been
 thereby saved the disagreeable Necessity I shall be under of retrenching some and reducing others.
 It is impossible that, after the Detachment joins this Army, I can admit of a Major having a

(a) Vide supra, Page 2011.

Staff, when Field Officers of a higher and equal Rank in both the King and Company's Troops serving here, have none, nor is it necessary or proper they should. At all Events, they cannot act, if your Government should even hereafter be disposed to indulge them with their Allowances.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, and same Letter, Page 163.

Satisfied as I am that nothing besides a sincere Regard for the Success of the Affairs of the Company and the English Nation in this Country, has influenced me either to profess a Desire of being informed of, or express an Opinion on our political Connections in general; I receive with Acknowledgements the few Communications you have been pleased to favour me with; and, whilst I most heartily wish your Endeavours towards accommodating our Differences with the Marattas, and gaining the Nizam to our Interests, every possible Success, I cannot in Duty refrain from apprizing you, if a Peace should not be effected, of the Misfortunes which, if I have any Foresight, seem to await our Interests on the Malabar Coast, so soon as the Rains are over and the united Forces of the Poonah State shall again take the Field. Brigadier General Goddard has declared his Inability with the Troops he has longer to act offensively. A System of mere Defence has, in consequence been resolved on, but which, as we cannot cope with our Enemy in the Field, can be of no longer Duration than the Time which will be unavoidably taken up by the Movements of their main Army from One Station to another. To evince the Goodness of this Position I need only call your Attention to what has been the Fate of many of the Posts in the Carnatic, as well as what would have been the Fate of those which remain to us, had not I been able to have taken and kept the Field. Viewing Matters on the Malabar Coast in this Light, we must naturally not only be apprehensive for the Safety of our new Acquisitions, but for our more ancient Possessions.

Since the Victory of the 1st instant, whereof I am assured by the Gentlemen here, that they forwarded to you Copy of my Relation, as I requested they would, and likewise have sent you from Time to Time the most material Parts of my Correspondence with them, Hyder has not afforded me an Opportunity of a second Brush. When encamped on the Red Hills near Pondicherry, he took up his Station at Valdore, which induced me to hope that he meant to try the Issue of another Action, but immediately * our Troops appeared moving towards him, he struck his Encampment and went off, taking a Northern Route. Wandewash being at this Time closely invested by the Detachments under Tippoo Sahib, and the Son of Meer Sahib, and my Intelligence, as well as the Importance of the Object itself, giving me Reason to believe that Hyder might make one great Effort against it, I resolved also to move with a View to its Safety and Relief. On an Occasion of this Kind, I could have wished to have moved in the direct Road to Wandewash, but the State of my Provisions, and the inconceivable Number of Sick, obliged me to resolve on marching by the Way of Paringoly, where I could deposit them in Security, if it should have been necessary to have pursued my Intentions of going to Wandewash, which I have the Pleasure to inform you the Enemy drew off from on the 18th instant in the Morning, and left the Officer in Command at Liberty to destroy all the Preparations they had made for prosecuting a Siege, which makes the Third Time in my Life that I have had the Honour to relieve that Garrison.

Its Safety being thus provided for, and the Detachment under Tippoo Sahib and Meer Sahib's Son having marched towards Conjeveram, with an Intention to attack the Bengal Detachment, and Hyder by Report having himself moved towards Ginjee, I marched to the Mount, where I sent Orders to Colonel Pearse at Nellore to advance to join me. He accordingly marched, and having taken the Route by the Sea Side as I recommended, and thereby got between the Lake of Pullicate and the Sea, he has flung Tippoo Sahib, Meer Sahib's Son and Lalla, whole Detachments had all assembled at Goomrapondy half Way on the high Road from hence to Nellore, in order to prevent a Junction, which however I trust will be happily effected in Three or Four Days. To favour it, I have already moved the Army One Day's March to the Northward of the Mount, and shall if necessary march quite to Pullicate, where I hope to hear of Colonel Pearse's safe Arrival To-morrow Morning.

Head Quarters, Choltry Plain,
30th July 1781.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Eyre Coote;

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Edw^d. Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXII.

Book 518. Page 415.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 1st October 1781.

Fort William, 1st October 1781.

Secret Dept.
Monday.At a Council ; Present,
Edward Wheler Esquire.The Honble. the Governor General, absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Mr. Macpherson delivers in the following Minute, and the Papers which accompany it.

Mr. Macpherson's Minute.

Mr. Macpherson takes the earliest Opportunity of laying before the Board Copies of the following Papers.

N° 1. Copy of a joint Letter to the Government of the Maratta State, signed by
Lord Macartney,
Sir Eyre Coote,
Sir Edward Hughes, and
John Macpherson.

Dated at Madras, 11th September 1781.

N° 2. Copy of a joint Letter to the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, signed by
Lord Macartney,
Sir Eyre Coote,
Sir Edward Hughes,
John Macpherson.

Dated Madras, 11th September 1781.

No. 3. Copy of a Letter to the Governor General, signed by Lord Macartney and Sir Eyre Coote. Dated at Madras.

Had the Governor General been present, these Papers come, in the first Instance, officially under his Cognizance, as they relate to a Correspondence with the Country Powers.

In regard to the Necessity which gave rise to so unusual an Application to the Maratta State, Mr. Macpherson begs Leave to inform the Board, that soon after his Arrival at Madras, my Lord Macartney, Sir Eyre Coote, the Nabob, and Sir Edward Hughes, communicated to him the deplorable Situation of the Company's Affairs in that Presidency, as well as upon the Bombay Side of India. They further explained to him that the very Existence of the Company's Affairs upon both Coasts demanded a Peace with the Marattas; and that the Arms of the Bombay Government should be immediately turned against Hyder Ally's Malabar Dominions, so as to draw at least Part of his Forces from the Invasion of the Carnatic. Hyder Ally, notwithstanding our Victory of the 27th August, had cut off our Army from the least Supply of Money, Cattle, or Provisions, from the Carnatic. The Army and the Settlement depended entirely upon Bengal for their Supplies; and about the 10th of last Month there were only 23,000 Bags of Rice in Store at Madras, though the daily Consumption of the Army was 700 Bags. The State of Affairs at Bombay was represented in Colours equally alarming. A public Debt of a Crore and a Half of Rupees, no Power in that Government to raise or command Resources, their Troops dispersed with no Prospect of their being able to assemble them or take the Field on the opening of the Campaign; and yet, amidst such Circumstances, that Presidency appeared, from the Correspondence of General Goddard with General Sir Eyre Coote, to be so infatuated as to think of no Measure to lighten their Distress, and co-operate with the Carnatic, but by wild Propositions of raising Eight new Battalions of Sepoys and pushing the War through the Heart of the Maratta Dominions into those of Hyder. A Plan which had it been practicable in the first Instance, was declared by Sir Eyre Coote, to be the most summary Method of risking the Company's Existence without the least Chance of Success. Amidst these Circumstances, the only Probability that appeared for extricating the Company's Affairs was to make the best Effort possible, to conclude a Peace with the Marattas, and to found the definitive Advances to that Peace, upon the Orders of the Company and the Wishes of the English Government; and, in order to provide against the Disgrace of future necessary Concessions, it was for the Dignity of the Company and the Nation to shew that the Orders for immediate Peace upon any reasonable Conditions were issued in England, at an Hour when

when the Company and the Administration heard only of the Successes of our Arms in the Maratta Country, and had received the highest offers of Advantage and Territory by the Vakeels of Rayonaut Row.

Mr. Macpherson begs to inform the Board, that as he was charged with the Commands of the Court of Directors to this Government under date the _____, and as he knew fully the ardent Wish of the Company, and of the State at large to conclude the Maratta War, and turn our Arms if possible against our European Enemies; so he had no Hesitation in yielding to the most earnest Request of my Lord Macartney and Sir Eyre Coote to subscribe the Letter to the Marattas, as well as that to the Bombay Government. He further knew that in so doing he would fall in with the Wishes of this Board, and particularly with the Desire of the Governor General; who, in his public Correspondence, and private and most confidential Letters, had expressed his continual Anxiety to terminate the War upon any Terms that might be thought safe or honourable to the Company.

Mr. Macpherson begs to add, that at the Time of his acceding to this Measure, he was fully aware of its being out of the common Line of the Company's System of Correspondence; that he had no official Right, at that Time, to sign Directions to the Government of Bombay; that the Correspondence with the Country Governments is especially vested in the Governor General, and that the Use made of the Name of the King, and of the Authority of Parliament in the joint Letter to the Marattas, was unauthorised by any official Orders. But alas! the Crisis of the Company's Fate, and of the Affairs of Great Britain upon the Coasts of India, called not for Adherence to Forms, but for the heartiest Exertions of every good Servant of the Company, and every zealous Subject, to devote himself and his Situation, and call forth every Faculty of his Ability for the public Service. Acting from such Motives, and called upon by the Commander in Chief in the most earnest Manner to join in the Application to the Marattas, as the only Measure from which he could have a Chance of saving the Carnatic, Mr. Macpherson doubts not of the Approbation of the Board, nor has he a Difficulty in believing that the Company, ever ready to applaud zealous and disinterested Exertions for their Service, will fully approve the Part that he has acted in Concert with their other very distinguished Servants upon this Occasion. He would not have entered upon so long a Detail, but that he thinks it the Duty of every Servant of the Company to justify their best intentioned and most meritorious Proceedings when they are out of the common Line of the Service.

(Signed) J. Macpherson.

Mr. Hastings, the Governor General for the Affairs of the English in India, has no doubt informed you of the Wishes of the Company to establish a Peace between them and your Government. The Steps which he is pursuing to settle this desirable Business, cannot fail of being attended with Success, when supported by the Orders just arrived, not only from the Company, but from the King of Great Britain our just and most illustrious Sovereign.

Draft of a Letter to the Government of Poona accompanying M. Macpherson's Minute.

These Orders, issued at a Time when the News had arrived in England of Conquest by General Goddard, and when Vaqueels had brought Letters to the King and to the Company, from Ray-

onaut Row with great Offers, speak most favourably the Justice, the Wisdom, and the unalterable Determination of the Company, of the King, and of the whole English Nation, to adhere to the Maxims they had long since adopted and declared in their Instructions to their Servants, of remaining satisfied with their Possessions in this Part of the World, without aiming at new Conquests, but living in Peace and Amity with all the Powers of India.

* Sic in Orig.

Such has been the Indignation felt at the Infraction of those wise and pacific Maxims: And notwithstanding the Accounts of Successes gained by the English Arms, and before any Knowledge of the Invasion of the Carnatic, so peremptory have the late Orders been for an immediate Obedience to the former Instructions, that we, Sir Eyre Coote Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's Forces over all India, Sir Edward Hughes Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleets, Lord Macartney Governor of the Coast of Coromandel, and One of His Majesty's Privy Council, and Representative of the Crown on divers Occasions in Europe and America, and John Macpherson Esquire, Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, appointed under the Authority of Parliament, and just arrived in this Country from England, charged expressly with the said Orders, write to you this joint Letter with a View to carry them into Execution. And we have further requested the Nabob Waulau Jau Behaudre, the ancient Friend of our Nation, to write to you

* his Information.

* Sic in Orig.

The Orders are to settle immediately a Peace, and establish a Treaty of Friendship with your Government, which will be ratified by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and which cannot be altered or infringed by any Sardars or Servants of the Company.

As a Proof of our Respect for, and Obedience to these Orders, and in the fullest Confidence of a suitable Return on your Part, we do not hesitate to send at once to General Goddard, and to the Presidency of Bombay, the Company's Commands to cease immediately all Hostilities against you; not doubting but that you will, at the same Time, direct Hostilities to cease against us.

We request that you will be pleased to write without Delay to the Governor General and Council, the particular Stipulations of the Treaty of Peace and everlasting Friendship, which you will

desire

desire to have established between us, under the Authority of the King, the Parliament, and the Company.

And as we know already, in general, what your wishes are, and as we are ordered and empowered to bring this Affair to a happy Conclusion, we hereby pledge to you, in the most solemn Manner, our respective Honours, not only upon our own Parts, but upon the Part of the Governor General and Council, and in Behalf of the Company, and the King our Master, and the British Nation, that every just Satisfaction shall be given you in a sincere and irrevocable Treaty.

After these Assurances, you have before you the Alternative of Peace or War: The evil and fatal Consequences of War, if you should be bent upon it, will hereafter rest on you: If you join with us in preferring Peace, you will at the same Time enjoy all the Advantages which our Friendship will be willing and able to afford you.

May God grant you Wisdom to make a just and proper Choice.

(Signed) Macartney,
Eyre Coote
for Sir Edward Hughes,
John Macpherson.

Copy of a Letter to the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay accompanying Mr. Macpherson's Minute.

Gentlemen,

We have the Honour to acquaint you, that a few Days since John Macpherson Esquire, One of the Supreme Council of Bengal, arrived here from England, and communicated to us the Orders and Instructions of the Court of Directors contained in their general Letter, together with the concurrent System and Intention of the Administration relative to the War, in which we are engaged with the Maratta State.

Being thus fully possessed of the Lines of our Duty from the first Authority, we have without a Moment's Delay taken the proper Steps towards concluding a firm Friendship and lasting Peace with the Government of Poonah, and for the perfect Accomplishment of so desirable an Object, we expect that you will give not only your hearty Concurrence, but every possible Assistance and Co-operation.

These, Gentlemen, we are authorized and empowered to demand, and, from particular Consideration for you, we think it necessary to add, that should the least Difficulty or Delay arise from you in the Prosecution of this Measure, you alone must stand responsible for any Failure to the Public and ill Consequences to yourselves.

It is our meaning that all Hostilities do immediately cease on the Part of the Government of Bombay, in the same Manner as Hostilities cease on the Part of the Marattas.

A Copy of what we have written to them is inclosed in this Letter, which will be forwarded to you through their Channel. You will as soon as possible receive Instructions from Bengal of a similar Nature.

Mr. Macpherson sails this Evening.

Fort Saint George,
10th September 1781.

We have, &c.
(Signed) Macartney,
Eyre Coote,
J. Macpherson.

From Lord Macartney and Sir Eyre Coote, to the Governor General, accompanying Mr. Macpherson's Minute.

Sir,

The late Dispatches from England contain such strong Expressions of the Desire and Directions of the Company, and of Administration, that Peace should immediately be made with all the Country Powers in India, leaving our Arms free to act against our European Enemies, that we have not the least Doubt of your firmest Determination to co-operate with such Views. Our Affairs in this Country were thought at Home at the Departure of the last Ships, to be in a general State of Prosperity, and of Tranquillity, except with the Marattas: Yet to procure Tranquillity with that Power was, even under such supposed Advantages, thought highly expedient on Account of the Difficulties in which the Nation was involved elsewhere; but the Events in this Country, of which the Relation must have since reached England, will have no Doubt extended their Idea of Expediency into that of absolute Necessity, of which indeed we feel every Day the approaching Pressure. So many Enemies; so few Resources; this Coast without Money or Provisions; an Invader whom repeated Victories over him do not enable us to expel; the Danger of your liberal Hand being stopped by the Impossibility of supporting us; the Possibility of an Union between our Indian and European Foes; the Likelihood of a combined hostile Fleet in these Seas: These are all Motives of which you do not want the Enumeration to induce you heartily to endeavour at a Peace, but without which we should not perhaps have been inclined, without your previous Concurrence, to take any preparatory Step for enabling you to attain that End. But in the present Situation, we thought no Moment should be lost in availing ourselves of the favourable Disposition of the Marattas towards an Accommodation with us, of which we have received unequivocal Assurances from the Nabob Waulaujau: We have therefore written a Letter to the Ministers of Poona, expressive of the pacific Intentions of our Employers, and your Readiness to comply with the just Demands of the Marattas; we consider ourselves as having confirmed, or at least anticipated similar Declarations from you on the same Subject. Our chief Motive was to efface as much

as could be effected, by our joint Testimony, the Suspicion dwelling in Indian Minds of the Inconstancy of our Measures, and by taking the earliest Opportunity of communicating the just Intentions of the English Government, before it had received any ill News from India, to facilitate and accelerate the Conclusion of a Treaty, of which we declare the Stipulations must be regulated by you, as charged with the Affairs of the English all over India. To be extricated from the Dangers which surround us, requires indeed the Exertion of your Wisdom and Abilities, and we flatter ourselves that you will be pleased at our Efforts to assist you in so arduous and desirable a Pursuit.

It is unnecessary to enter further into this Business, as Mr. Macpherson, who proposes to sail this Day for Bengal, will fully explain to you several Points which may give you a still stronger Impression of the absolute Necessity of the present Measure.

We have the Honour to be,
(Signed) Macartney,
Eyre Coote.

Fort St George,
11th Sep^r 1781.

Ordered, That the above Minute and Papers be transmitted to the Governor General:

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 432.

(" (a) Read the following Letter from Fort St. George.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" It affords us a sensible Satisfaction to acknowledge our having received every * considerable • Sic in Orig^l
" Assistance from you, both in Money and Provisions; but we are much concerned to inform you,
" these Aids are very inadequate to our Necessities. Since the Army arrived here from the South-
" ward on the 24th July, to the 7th of September, we have furnished it from this Garrison
" with 22,337 Bags of Rice, besides Doll, Grain, &c. We continue to supply them at present
" with 750 Bags per Day, and our whole Store of Rice now remaining is only 23,000 Bags.
" In our Treasury there yet remains about 300,000 of Pagodas, which however is not more than
" One Half of the Demands which immediately press upon us, and the indispensable Monthly
" Charges are One Lack of Pagodas. The Nabob contributes nothing; no Sums whatever are
" received from the Country, nor can any Arrangement, such as you mention in your Replies
" to his Requests, were he ever so zealous to help us, produce a Supply to afford us any
" considerable Relief, as long as the Enemy is Master of the Country; and we do not see any
" Prospect, to be relied on, of his being soon driven out of it. Thus then you see we have no-
" thing to save us, but extraordinary Exertions on your Part in Money and Provisions, or a speedy
" Peace, which we fear can scarce be expected on very favourable Terms.

" We have the Honor to be, &c.

" Fort St. George,
" 8th Sept. 1781.

(Signed) " Macartney,
" Anthony Sadlier,
" W^m Williams." §

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 434.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Fort George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

Notwithstanding the Season is so far advanced that we think Ships may be exposed to bad Weather in sailing at present for Madras, we cannot observe the Necessities of your Settlement so urgent as they appear to be, without exerting every Effort in our Power to afford you a timely Supply of Provisions and Money; we have therefore ordered the above Ships, as well as the Chapman, which lately arrived here, to be laden with all possible Expedition, and dispatched to you immediately. We shall likewise prepare Cargoes of Rice for the other Ships which may be expected, and consign them back to you, together with such further Supplies of Grain as we may be able to procure Tonnage for, on any reasonable Terms. We have no Doubt that Individuals will also be induced by the Prospect of ready Sales, and a good Market, to carry large Quantities on their own Account, and we hope by these united Means that your present Distress will be effectually relieved. We intend further to take the earliest Opportunities of remitting to you the Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees, either by Bills of Exchange, or in Bullion. The Urgency and Extent of the various Demands on our Treasury at this Time press so hard upon us, that our Current Resources are by no Means adequate to the Liquidation of them, and the late rebellious Conduct of Raja Cheyt Sing (for the Particulars of which we refer you to the enclosed Narrative of the Governor General's Transactions at Benares) has thrown that Country into such Confusion, that it deprives us, for the present, of the usual Collection from thence; yet you may be assured that we shall not fail, as far as our Endeavours can be efficacious, to assist you with Means to

To Fort St.
George.

bring the unhappy War, in which you are engaged with Hyder Ally, to a speedy Termination.

Fort William,
1st October 1781.

(At the End of the Letter)

We are, &c.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d. Wheler,
John Macpherfon."

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXXIII.

Book 83. Page 542.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th March 1782.

Fort William, 11th March 1782.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

" At a Council ; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;

Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherfon, } Esquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

From Fort St.
George.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Although Eight Days have now elapsed since the Engagement between the Fleets, we are, as yet, unable to inform you of the Event.—A Boat which our President dispatched the 16th for Intelligence returned the Day before Yesterday without having seen our Fleet ; and by her his Lordship received a Letter from the provisional Chief of Cuddalore, of which we enclose a Copy. Respecting the 22 French Ships mentioned in the Letter, we can form no certain Opinion whether they consisted only of the Transports and small Vessels with Frigates for their Protection or included any of the large Ships of War ; but by their taking with them their Boats from Pondicherry, and sailing to the Southward beyond Cuddalore, we conclude it to be their Intention to land the Troops at Porto Novo ; they consist we understand of about 2,000. Sir Eyre Coote is still encamped near the Mount, waiting for Intelligence from the Admiral ; on which must, in a great Measure, depend his future Plans. In the Interval he is using his Endeavours to throw a Quantity of Provisions into Chingleput, in order to facilitate the Movement of the Army, and assist its future Operations. If Sir Edward Hughes be not in Pursuit of the French Fleet, we think it probable that he is cruising to the Southward to meet our Transports from Bombay, and the Magnanime and Sultan with the June Fleet from England. We have not as yet received any Confirmation of the unfavourable News from the Tanjore Country ; nor can we account for Colonel Braithwaite's having been encamped at or near Manacoes, or for his having so small a Force with him, as would appear from the Number of Officers mentioned in the Intelligence Paper, who were almost all of his Staff, or belonging to Lieutenant Sampson's Troop of Cavalry. From the present Aspect of Affairs, we are still more desirous that a Detachment of your Forces should advance towards the Circars ; and we have sent Orders to our Resident at Ganyam to prepare every Thing for their Accommodation. § (" (a) We need not observe to you that your Assistance is now become more necessary to our Preservation than ever. If you can enable us to pay and subsist our Army and the expected Reinforcements we doubt not of frustrating the Designs of our Enemies ; but without those Aids the worst Consequences may be apprehended : But you may rely on every Exertion on our Part to prevent them from happening.")

Since our last, our President has received from the Nabob Translations of the Letters from Poonah, which we mentioned to you ; but as we have not an Opportunity of comparing them with the Originals we cannot vouch for their Exactness.

Fort St. George,
25th February 1782.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Macartney,
M^r Williams.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherfon.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXIV.

• Book 601. Page 23.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 1st April 1782.

Fort William, the 1st April 1782.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Edward Wheler,
 and
 John Macpherson, } Esquires.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

You have been fully apprized of the Nature of the Agreement entered into by the Nabob for appropriating what remains of the Revenue of his Country to the public Service. We expected, from Motives of Policy at least, that he would have strictly adhered to that Agreement, but we are sorry to say that it has been already violated in every Instance. It was our Intention to have proceeded with the greatest Delicacy and Tenderness, and in that View our President made it a Point of continuing the Nabob's own Ameelders and Renters in their respective Offices; but he soon found that these People, instead of obeying his Orders respecting the Revenue, were still influenced by the Durbar, and that Remittances were secretly made to the Aumeen ul Omrah, in Spite of all our President's Vigilance: Of this there are the fullest Proofs; but this was not the only Attempt to defeat the Purposes of the Agreement. Our President found he could get no Information whatever from the Country. For these Three Months has he been sending Order after Order for the Accounts of Collection made in the different Districts, but to no Purpose. Delays and Evasions are employed by the Ameeldars, while the Money is either embezzled or conveyed secretly to the Durbar. Every part of the Country too affords such a Scene of Mismanagement and Oppression, as is scarcely to be paralleled.

From Fort St.
George.

Under Circumstances so difficult and perplexing, there seemed no other Course to take than that of pursuing the strict Line of the Agreement. It appeared evident that no Benefit could be expected so long as the Nabob's Ameeldars remained in Office, yet so apprehensive was Ameer ul Omrah of their being changed, that, upon mere Rumour only that one Appajee had given Proposals to the Company for the Ameeldarship of Nellore, he had the Temerity to send for him, and put him in Confinement, meaning probably by this Act to deter others from making the like Offers; and so far, indeed, has it succeeded, that we found we had no Method left of procuring People to rent the several Districts but that of advertising publicly for them, under Promise of the Company's Protection.

When the Company are expending their last Shilling in the Defence of the Carnatic, it will be mortifying to them to perceive such Difficulty in the Way of their Endeavours to obtain the little Resource now left in the Country. Whatever be their Sentiments on this Occasion, we flatter ourselves they will approve of the Part we have taken for their Service at so critical a Juncture; and that it will be honoured likewise by your Countenance and Support.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
13th March 1782..Macartney,
Anth^r Sadlier,
Alex^r Davidson,
M^w Williams.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 109.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Having made you acquainted with every Thing material that has come to our Knowledge since the Appearance of the French Fleet upon the Coast, and particularly with the late Sea Engagement, and the subsequent Landing of the French Troops at Porto Novo, we are persuaded that the critical Situation of the Company's Affairs here, and the Danger with which they are threatened, will be no less apparent to you than it is to us, and that you will concur in the Opinion we have formed, upon the most serious Consideration, that Peace with the Mahrattas had become absolutely necessary to us; and that, unless it be very soon concluded, there is Reason to apprehend the most fatal Consequences to the British Interests on this Coast.

From Fort
St. George.

This Opinion, with the Circumstances of our Situation on which it is grounded, we have communicated to Mr. Anderson, your Minister at Poonah, in a Letter of which we enclose a Copy, together with a Copy of One which we at the same Time wrote to Mr. Holland. The Description we have given Mr. Anderson of the Distresses and Difficulties under which we labour, makes it unnecessary to enlarge upon them here. With respect to the Apprehensions we have expressed of a Famine in this Settlement, in case the French should continue superior at Sea, you will find it justified in the enclosed Paper, N^o 4, which shews the Quantity of Grain we have in Store, and how long it will last.

We send you by the Ship Resolution, which conveys our present Dispatches, Five French Officers lately taken by Sir Edward Hughes, and as Opportunities offer we shall send you the Private Soldiers. Among them are Numbers of Germans, the greater part of whom you will probably be able to engage in the Company's Service.

The enclosed Paper, No. 5, is a Copy of the Parole which the French Officers have signed.

We trust it is unnecessary to assure you we do not thus burden you without the most essential Reasons. The Weakness of our Garrison renders it improper to keep any Number of Prisoners here, if it can possibly be avoided; and the Scarcity of Provisions is an Argument that equally demands our Attention.

The General Abbestie, a Danish Ship, arrived here the 20th instant from Tranquebar; and by the Commander Capt. Mainiehall we received the Intelligence contained in the enclosed Paper, No. 6.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
22d March 1782.

(Signed)

Macartney,
Anth^y Sadlier,
M^w Williams.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 112.

To David Anderson Esq.
enclosed in the
Letter from
Fort St.
George, 22d
March.

Sir,

The Governor General and Council of Bengal having, in a Letter to us of the 26th December last, announced your Appointment of Minister to the Court of Poonah to negotiate a Peace with the Marattas, and sent us a Copy of your Instructions; we congratulate you on being nominated to so honourable a Commission; and as the Welfare, and indeed the Preservation of the Company's Interests on this Coast, may eventually depend on your Success, we think it of Importance that you should be fully acquainted with our Situation, and enabled to judge how far it should influence you in acceding to the Demands of the Maratta.

You must have heard before you left Calcutta that Hyder Ally, tho' defeated in Three General Actions with our Army under Sir Eyre Coote, retained Possession of the greatest Part of the Carnatic. It was with the utmost Difficulty that we enabled the General to march to the Relief of Vellore; and, since his Return from that Expedition, the Army has from Necessity remained inactive at the Mount.

The Arrears due to the Troops already amount to many Lacks of Pagodas; and, we have Reason to apprehend, they will rather encrease than diminish.

The Districts of the Carnatic assigned over to us, and unpossessed by the Enemy, from the Intrigues and Artifices of People about the Durbar, have hitherto produced little or nothing. We have also been, in some Measure, disappointed of the Supplies of Treasure we expected from the Governor General and Council. Their Means of assisting us are not adequate to our Necessities; and, if all they intend to send us this Season should arrive safe, which is now become very doubtful, it will not be sufficient to discharge the Army Arrears, not to mention the very considerable Arrears and Balances due to the other Branches of our Establishment.

If this was our Situation when we had no Enemy to oppose but Hyder Ally, you will readily conceive how much our Danger must be augmented by the Arrival of a French Fleet upon the Coast, superior in Force to ours, with Transports and 3,000 Troops, which are landed at Porto Novo. The French Fleet, consisting of 12 Sail of the Line with Frigates and Transports, making in all 28 Sail, appeared near Prelué at the Beginning of last Month. After taking and destroying a great Number of our Grain Ships and Vessels, coming from Bengal and the Northern Settlements, they, on the 15th ultimo sailed past these Roads, and, as soon as they had got to Leeward, our Fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, tho' inferior by Three Ships of the Line, weighed Anchor and stood after them in Line of Battle. An Engagement accordingly took Place the 17th, in which the Enemy, by having the Advantage of the Wind, were enabled to bring Eight of their best Ships upon Five of our's; and that unequal Combat was maintained by Sir Edward Hughes with the most determined Spirit, from 5 o'Clock until 25 Minutes past 6, when the French hauled their Wind and ceased Firing.—Sir Edward Hughes finding Two of his Ships, the Superbe and Exeter, very much disabled was obliged to proceed to Trincomalee to refit them. He left that Place the 4th and arrived here the 10th instant.—One of the French Transports, the L'Auriston, laden with Troops and military Stores, was taken before the Engagement. The Remainder, with their Fleet, proceeded to Porto Novo, where we learn from some of our Seamen, who seized one of their Boats and escaped to this Place, they have landed their Troops amounting to 3,000 Men.

Men. Tippoo Saib, with a considerable Part of Hyder's Army, lately attacked and entirely defeated our Army in the Tanjore Country under the Command of Colonel Braithwaite, who with 19 Officers fell into his Hands. He is still encamped near the Field of Battle, and as we have no Force in that Country capable of making Head against him, we think it probable he may attempt the Siege either of Tanjore or Trichinopoly in Conjunction with the French. Our Army under Sir Eyre Coote you have already seen is unable to move for Want of the Means of carrying Provisions; beside, as we are in daily Expectation of a Reinforcement from England by the June Fleet, it would in all Events be prudent to wait its Arrival before we attack Hyder and the French united.

We have given you, Sir, in the foregoing Lines an unexaggerated Account of the State of the Company's Affairs on this Coast. The Abstract is this.—The Enemy, before in Possession of the greatest Part of the Carnatic, is now joined by 3,000 French Troops; our Army not sufficiently strong to oppose their combined Force cannot move to the Relief of any Place they may attack; our own Resources are exhausted; the expected Supplies from Bengal far inadequate to our Wants; and (as our Fleet is at present inferior to that of the Enemy) the Arrival even of those Supplies extremely precarious; to which may be added, that should the Enemy preserve a Superiority at Sea, we shall have Reason to apprehend a Famine in this Settlement.

Such is our critical Situation; and the Conclusion we draw from it, and wish to impress upon your Mind, is that Peace with the Marattas is absolutely necessary; that no other Event can afford us a probable Hope of recovering our Possessions in the Carnatic, or keeping the few that still remain to us, and, in a Word, that without it we may shortly be reduced to the last Stage of Danger and Distress.

We have judged it our indispensable Duty to make this Declaration to the Governor General and Council of Bangal, and we make the same to you, persuaded that our Representation of the Company's Affairs here will lead you to exert all your Powers to the utmost Latitude of your Instructions in order to conclude a Peace with the Marattas. We consider such a Measure to be most probably decisive of the future Interests of Great Britain in the Carnatic.

Fort St. George,
15th March 1782.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Macartney, &c.
Select Committee.

A true Copy.
(Signed) Thomas Kingscote, D^y Sec^y.

Sir,

Our President has laid before us your Letter to his Lordship of the 1st Inst. and we are sensible of your Attention in having so fully and explicitly communicated your Sentiments respecting the Overture made by Ehitham Jung. Your reasoning on the Subject entirely coincides with our Ideas, and we shall accordingly be careful to avoid going any Length with Ehitham Jung, or making him any Professions, that if known to the Soubah would possibly give him Umbrage, or prejudice your Negotiation. As Ehitham Jung may in consequence of our President's Answer to his Letter make an Application to you, his Lordship will take Occasion to write to him again, and to the Purport you have recommended. To Mr. Hol-
land.

We informed you, under Date of the 12th instant, of the Event of the Engagement between the Fleets. Sir Edward Hughes found the Superb and Exeter so much disabled as to make it absolutely necessary for him to proceed to Trincomalee to refit them. The French Fleet in the mean Time steered for Porto Novo, where they have landed their Troops to the Number of 3,000 Men. This Event gives the Enemy a Superiority at least for the present, and causes a very serious Change in the Aspect of our Affairs. After taking a comprehensive View of our Situation, the various Difficulties and Embarrassments we labour under, the exhausted State of our Resources, the Uncertainty of Supplies from Bengal, and the Probability of * approaching Scarcity of Provisions as well as Money; we are of Opinion, without yielding to any Ideas of Despondency, that unless a Peace be shortly concluded with the Marattas, there is Reason to apprehend the most imminent Danger to the Company's Affairs on this Coast. In consequence of this Opinion we have judged it necessary to address a Letter to Mr. Anderson, the Company's Minister at Poonah, of which we now enclose you a Copy in your own Cypher, and request you to forward the accompanying one with all Expedition. * Sic in Orig^l.

We need not observe to you, that the same Reasons which evince the absolute Necessity of a Peace with the Mahrattas, make us extremely anxious for a speedy and favourable Issue to your Negotiation with the Soubah. The System which good Policy would dictate under other Circumstances, must give Place to the Danger which now threatens the Company's Affairs; and we therefore receive great Satisfaction in finding, that on hearing News of any Kind concerning the Fleets, it was your Intention to endeavour immediately to conclude a Treaty upon the best Terms you could.

Fort St. George,
17th March 1782.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Macartney, &c.
Select Committee;

A true Copy.

(Signed) T. Kingscote,
D^y Sec^y.

Stock of Grain at Madras, March 18, 1782.

			Bags.	Total Bags.	Calcs.
Paddy, in the different Vessels in the Road	—	—	9,525	11,685	or 194½
Paddy, landed and in Store in the Town	—	—	2,160		
Rice, on float in the Roads	—	—	19,748	167,758	or 2,795½
Rice, landed and in Store	—	—	148,010		
Natcheny, on float in the Roads	—	—	570	960	or 16
Natcheny, landed and in Store	—	—	390		
Horfe Gram, on float in the Roads	—	—	600	6,080	or 101½
Horfe Gram, landed and in Store	—	—	5,480		
Wheat, on float in the Roads	—	—	300	2,030	or 33½
Wheat, landed and in Store	—	—	1,730		
Various other Sorts of Grain, on float in the Roads	—	—	360	4,990	or 83½
Do landed and in Store	—	—	4,630		

N. B. The Consumption of the Town is about 26 Garce of Rice, and 20 of Paddy and other Gram per Day.

Rice in the Garrison	—	—	70,283	78,199	or 1,304
Rice on float in the Roads belonging to Government	—	—	7,916		

N. B. The Monthly Consumption of the Garrison is about 7,000 Bags; but besides this must be reckoned the Expenditure of the Army, which is entirely supplied from the Garrison Stores. From July 18 to 1st October, 20,000 Bags were delivered to the Agent Victuallers; from 1st October to 1st January, 16,000 Bags; and from 1st January to 18th March, 37,322 Bags.

Note. 1 Garce is 60 Bags or 9,256½ H^{rs}, or 400 Marcal. 1 Marcal is equal to 12 Seers or 23½ H^{rs}.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 124.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

To Fort St.
George.

We are very sorry that at a Season of such accumulated Difficulty and Danger, you should have seen any Thing in the Nabob's Conduct of a Tendency to have impressed you with such serious Apprehensions, or extorted from you such severe Reflections upon it.

You are already in Possession of our Sentiments upon the late Arrangement, concluded with him for the Assignment of his Revenues and entire Management of them to the Company. In the Name of your President we have applauded the Zeal and Ability, which dictated and brought to effect so important a Measure; and we have given the Nabob the Credit of unexampled Fidelity and Attachment in so great a Sacrifice. We had entertained the Hopes that such an Act, which with the Revenue and its Administration, implicated every Right of Sovereignty, and the temporary Delegation of his whole Patrimony to the Company, for the Preservation of their mutual Alliance and common Interests, had precluded every Possibility of future Difference or Competition. It was not like a Line of Accommodation drawn between contiguous Authorities, which, even under the wisest and most minutely cautious Provisions, must be liable to some Encroachments. It was the absolute Surrender of every Portion of participated Power and of independant Property on one Part, to the entire and unreserved Possession of the other. When you had contended for so great an Acquisition with so fortunate an Issue, you must allow us to express our Regret, that you should have suffered any Consideration even of Delicacy towards the Nabob, or Attention for those Feelings which it might be natural for him to retain for the Interests of the Carnatic which were still eventually his, to restrain you from availing yourself of it with an Effect as complete as the desperate Necessity which alone could warrant your having exacted such a Concession inevitably demanded. If the Revenues of the Carnatic could have been administered by one Hand, while the Conduct of the War, which was necessary to its Salvation, and which could not be supported without the entire Appropriation of its Revenue to it was directed by another, there was no Necessity to combine them under one exclusive Authority. If this Combination was necessary, it would unavoidably defeat its Purpose, if after it had been effected in Form, its Substance was destroyed by a Participation of Authority permitted to exist under any Mode of Connivance. We beg that your Lordship, &c. will not understand these Observations as intended to convey any Kind of Censure. Happy would it be for the national Interests and Reputation if the same disinterested and forbearing Spirit should invariably dictate the Conduct of their Affairs. In this free Discussion of a Point, upon which your explicit Reference of it seems to call upon us for our decided Opinion, and you express your Assurance of receiving our ample Support, we mean not to convey Censure but to impress Confidence. To Persons whose Integrity we did not hold in the highest Estimation, we should not offer the Advice which we now give to you, which is that you do hold, and exercise the entire and undivided Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and of every Power, connected with it. In a Word, the whole Sovereignty if it shall be necessary to the effectual Exercise of such a Charge, not admitting the Interposition of any Authority whatever, which may possibly

possibly impede it, until the Necessity which has required the Suspension of the constitutional Controul shall cease, and it shall revert of course to its original and regular Channel.

In the Conclusion of your Letter upon this Subject, you give us Hopes that you would adopt as your own the Conduct which we now recommend, by the Resolution expressed, of placing Persons in the Management of the assigned Countries who were likely to be more under your Authority and Controul, and to take such other Measures, consistently with the Spirit and Meaning of the Nabob's Agreement, as may give full Effect to every Stipulation in Favour of the Company. If you continue the Nabob's Agents, or suffer them to remain under whatever Denomination in the actual Charge or virtual Controul of the Revenue, they are, under the System which you have lately established, your Servants and you alone will be deemed responsible for all their Acts, which shall be the Effect of the Influence of the former System still subsisting by your Permission of it. While you pursue this Plan, your Intercourse with the Nabob may and ought to be restricted to simple Acts and Expressions of mutual Kindness. You may with Propriety decline to enter into controversial Explanations or Matters with which he has no present Concern, referring him to that Period at which he may require from you a Restitution of your Trust, and a faithful Report of the Manner in which you have discharged it. All intermediate Acts are independantly your own, and can only be made subservient to his Interests, being independently yours.

Although we have entered upon this Subject in consequence of your Reference of it to us, yet we have an additional Incitement to urge it from the Consideration of its immediate Relation to your Subsistence. However liberally we may be disposed to supply you from the Resources of these Provinces, and whatever present Means we may possess for that Purpose, we are nevertheless interdicted by Causes independent of us from supplying them beyond the Periods which Nature has prescribed to our Communication. Out of Twelve Lacks of Rupees which we had consigned to you in Treasure, we are informed only of the Arrival of Two Lacks imported by the Resolution, and are uninformed of the Fate of the Dartmouth and Yarmouth which carried Four more, and his Majesty's Ship the Active, on which we had laden the remaining Six Lacks, has been obliged, by Strefs of Weather and her leaky Condition, to return and reland it. This Sum, and as much more as we can add to it, we destine for your Use, and hope to be able to send it to you by the most expeditious Conveyance; but the most expeditious will take up the Time of Two Months at least, besides the casual Impediments of the Season, and be exposed to the most imminent Hazard of Interruption by the numerous Vessels of our Enemy cruizing in its Way. After that Time, and until the Re-approach of the Northern Monsoon, we shall hope to be able to afford you further Assistance by the Means of Bills, having already taken the proper Means for that Effect. In the mean Time, it is with Pain we see you reduced to depend upon your own Resources, and those, by your Representation of them, insufficient in the past Application of them, to yield you even a partial Subsistence. This Review of your Situation seems to reduce your future Existence to a Dependance on the Revenues of the Carnatic, and on the improved Mode which you have resolved to employ for obtaining the full Produce of it. We hope the Mode will answer your Expectations, and we shall be impatient to hear the Success of it.

Fort William,
April 5, 1782.

We are, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 133.

Read a Letter, as follows, from Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

I have great Confidence that your supreme Board have at Length brought about that most necessary and desirable of Objects, a Peace with the Marattas: We may then expect a Chance of effectually parrying our other Enemies, but, till then, destitute of Resources of all Kinds for carrying on so general and destructive a War, as we are unfortunately now engaged in, I see no possible expectancy * present, but certain Loss of Country, Credit, and Reputation.

From Sir Eyre Coote.

* Sic in Orig.

I enclose Returns of the Troops belonging to the Bengal Establishment, serving with the Army under my Command; you will observe the Corps are very incomplete; most of the Battalions belonging to the Coast Establishment are in the same Predicament; but, I must do the Army the Justice to say, that what they want in Number, they have hitherto made up in Military Spirit.

§ (" (a) The present Period though is a very alarming one—the Army is now Five Months in Ar-rears—not One Month's Pay in the Treasury—and if Money does not arrive from your Presidency, there does not appear any other possible Means of Supply. It is needless for me to urge the Necessity of your attending to our pecuniary Wants. You must be sensible that we can exist no longer than you can find the Means of supplying us with Money."

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Eyre Coote.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Warr-n Hastings,
Edward Wheeler,
John Macpherson.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2014.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXXV.

Book 601. Page 417.*

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th April 1782.

Fort William, 29th April 1782.

Secret Dept.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
John Macpherson Esquire.
Mr. Wheeler indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Read, the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

I am honoured with your Letter of March 11th, accompanied by one of the same Date, addressed from your Supreme Board, to the Right Honble. the President and Select Committee here. I have also received your Favour of the 14th ultimo. To the First, and its accompanying Enclosure, permit me to answer as follows.

The Impracticability of carrying on the publick Service to Advantage, whilst this Government issued their separate Orders to principal Detachments of the Army without either my Concurrence or Knowledge, and in many other Points highly injurious to the Service, at such a Time as the present, took the Lead in Military Detail, was the immediate Motive that drove me to the Necessity of applying to your superior controuling Power for Interference, to avert such irregular and destructive Proceedings in future.

The inadequate Situation of Resources to repel our very formidable Enemies being also considered, it appeared but barely possible to stem the offensive Torrent even whilst Military Operations were conducted on one regular digested Plan of Action. But if our small Force is to be disunited and rendered still more unequal to the Task required, from a Variety of Orders by different Parties counteracting one another, I have declared to you that under such unfurmoutable Embarrassments I neither could nor would answer for the Service. You are pleased to coincide with me in Opinion that Uniformity of Military System, solely guided by me, is for many Reasons absolutely necessary to ensure a Chance of Success to our Undertakings; and you further acquaint me that you have thought it advisable to adopt a conciliatory Style in your Letters to the select Committee of this Presidency relative to this General Question, hoping by that Mode to obtain for me more effectually independant and entire Command over all the Military Operations in the Carnatic, &c. The Effect of your Plan of Remedy is to be proved; I sincerely hope there will be no Cause to judge it insufficient. I have not a Doubt but you have taken the Line that appeared the least liable to Defeat: I want no Powers but what will facilitate the Public Service, nor have I a Wish or Object but what originates in furthering it.

If no future Interference is attempted, the Recollection of what is passed shall never corrode in my Breast. But I firmly repeat, if contrary to your Expectation and my Wishes, a Repetition of the same Embarrassments should prevail, I shall in the very Minute of their occurring, in Justice to the Public, and my own Honour, retire from the Service here, and relinquish the Task of Command as impracticable.

You have misunderstood the very Grounds of my Complaint in your Allusion to the Siege of Negapatnam. That Object as a great national one met with my most hearty Concurrence and Opinion delivered to the Right Honble. President here on the Propriety of the Measure. Though absent from Madras in the Field on other Service at the Time the preparative Detail for the Siege was finally arranged and agreed on, I ordered Major General Munro to take Command of the Expedition, and furthered the Service by every possible Means my Absence would admit of.

* On my principal Causes of Complaint was, that the Select Committee had given separate Orders to Colonel Braithwaite, even without my being informed thereof, for regulating his Operations with the Southern Army. The first Intelligence I received on this Head was Colonel Braithwaite's sending me a Copy of the Order.

From that Minute I found it necessary to throw the Responsibility of the Southern Troops Operations on those who had taken them under their immediate Orders.

Exclusive of my Letters on these Subjects to you, Mr. Graham was dispatched by me to Bengal, empowered to lay before your supreme Board a minute Detail of the different Points of Embarrassment I laboured under. Had you thought proper to have examined him publickly, I should imagine

imagine it would not have been answered that there were no adequate Materials before you to found a certain Judgment on the Merits of my Remonstrance.

You also acquaint the Select Committee that you do not pretend to enquire into the Grounds of my Complaint; that you are better pleased you are destitute of the Evidence requisite to form a Judgment, whether it is well or ill founded. If there has been Want of Evidence, I again repeat, it has been optional with you not to call in Mr. Graham, sent purposely as already stated to give the necessary Information; but it is with true Concern I recollect that there was before you other most striking Proof of the Justness of my Remonstrance. Review but the Fate of Colonel Braithwaite's Detachment, acting under separate Orders from me, and then judge whether it was necessary for me to be decided on a Point of such public Consequence as that lately referred to your Consideration. However, wishing to be enabled to act effectually instead of reduced to the Alternative of remonstrating or quitting the Scene, I will not enter into a Recapitulation of Matters of Complaint. The Times require every Exertion, and on that Principle, * shall vigorously proceed on the Service as long as the military System I think necessary to adopt is permitted to be carried into Execution, * attending on my Part to co-operate with Government in the fullest Acceptation of the Word, affording every Aid and Weight in my Power to their Councils. My systematic Code is to support the Dignity of Government instead of harbouring a Thought tending to any Infringement on its Right. But in such Time of Danger to the State as the present, the responsible military Commander must take the Lead in Defence of it, his Orders be decisive and uncontroled; nor will I ever disgrace the Commission I am from my King and Country entrusted with, by continuing in the Command of the Army on any other Terms.

§ (" (a) Read the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

" Gentlemen,

" I am sensible of your Attentions, obliged by the Sentiments expressed relative to my Zeal and Exertions, and return my Acknowledgements for the high Opinion you are pleased to entertain of my Services. Such a Scene of Distress has never been exhibited in this or hardly any other Country, as the Army under my Command have constantly had to struggle with. On my Arrival on this Coast our Affairs wore the worst of Aspects; the Enemy triumphant, our Troops dismayed, and our Military Character on the very Verge of Non-existence:—That Time, thank God, is no more. The Height of the Storm has been parried, is partly blown over. We again feel our own Consequence. Time has been given for our Distresses being known in Europe, and for Reinforcements arriving. These, when joined to the handful of * Veteran here, who have hitherto by their spirited Exertions saved the State, added to the Advantages to be expected from our brave and reinforced Squadron, will, I trust, yet be the Means of our Eastern Empire resuming its former Consequence and Grandeur, and a happy Period being ultimately put to the Dangers which the Interests of our Nation have been, and are threatened with, in this remote Part of the World. The unremitted Attention of your Supreme Government of Bengal towards supplying this and our other Armies with the very Essentials of Existence and Defence, viz. Troops, Money, and Provisions, must always be remembered, and reflect the highest Honour on the Administration which have so evidently marked the Necessity of a superintending Power being placed over other Presidencies, and so wisely administered their saving Hand to secure the Means of Existence, and enable us to repel Danger in every Quarter."

I now proceed to answer your Letter mentioned to be received of the 14th ultimo.

I have been guarded in the Mode of even encouraging any distant Overtures from Hyder Ally till I received your Sentiments on the Subject. A Channel of Communication has been again offered me, but I had my Doubts whether the Enemy meant any Thing more than to amuse; also cautiously avoided going further than by undecisive Answers; keeping the Door open in case, from occurring Circumstances, and under your Authority, it might be thought advisable for me to enter into Negotiation in that Quarter.

I perfectly agreed with you that every Act that has the least Chance of impeding or retarding our Treaty with the Peshwa, would, in Effect, be detrimental to our Interest, that it is the grand Spring tending to bring about Peace and Re-establishment, and will, in the End, be the Means of humbling, nay perhaps extirpating as a Power, the bold Invader Hyder Ally. Should I receive any future Offers from him, that even bear the Stamp of meditated Sincerity, I shall, in my Answer, attend both to the Spirit and Letter of your Opinion on this Subject.

It is with anxious Expectancy I wait Intelligence of Matters being settled with the Poonah Government. * Agree with you also, that all Articles to be attended to relative to Hyder Ally, through the Mediation of the Mahrattas, must have for their Basis Hyder's separating himself from the French so far, that they, our natural Enemies, may not be permitted or enabled to act under Cover of his Protection. I trust that the Circumstance of the French having joined Hyder Ally, and the Necessity there is for our breaking, if possible, their Contederate League, will not operate towards causing a further Delay to the Treaty of Peace with the Mahrattas. It is new

Ground if Moodahjee Scindea wishes, or is ordered to temporize, may require referring to Poonah, from thence to Hyder, and back again to the Place of Negotiation. I have great Faith in the fortunate Events of Junction of both our Naval and Land Re-enforcements already arrived, and other to be soon expected. I think the Mahratta will discriminate that the Day of Danger to us is near over, and that French Promises and their utmost Efforts are unequal to essentially hurting us, and that the Mahratta Interest is to close with us without Delay. I must expect immediate Good to result from its appearing that our European Force is increasing to beyond any Number ever before seen in the East. It is a fortunate Event that even an Armistice has been settled between us and the Mahrattas; next to Peace a Cessation of Hostilities was of the utmost Consequence. The Advantages gained over Hyder Ally on the Malabar Coast, by the Troops under the Command of Major Abington, are Proofs of this Assertion; for what has been executed there with true Military Zeal and Spirit, could not have been attempted if the Mahrattas had continued to act offensively against us.

Accounts are Yesterday received, that Tippo Saib had taken Possession of the Bounds of Cuddalore, and that a Body of French Troops were posted near the Southern Bound Hedge of that Place. The Enemy had also began to trace out Batteries against the Fort. As a Fortification, Cuddalore is not to be called defensible against a regular Attack, must in all Probability fall. I shall move the Army from hence in a few Days, but the present must content myself with very limited Operations.

The Exigency of the Service required my ordering the 98th Regiment, for the present, on Duty with the Fleet, and the weak State of the 78th Regiment will not admit of that Corps joining the Army for some Time. They are, though sickly, a fine Body of Men, Four hundred and thirty effective Rank and File, and upwards of Three hundred in the Hospital. As their Disorders are mostly scorbutic, I hope their Health will soon be re-established. The Regiment is cantoned at St. Thome.

We are in daily Expectation of Intelligence from Sir Edward Hughes. Since reinforced with the Sultan and Magnanime, they feel their Superiority over the French in a Manner that gives us every Reason to expect Success.

Monsieur Souffrien was, for certain, off Trinquibar on the 1st instant, and our Squadron at that Time off Sadras, standing to the Southward in Quest of the Enemy.

• Sic in Orig. I enclose • Copy of a Letter received from the Admiral. After it was written the Neckar's Destination was altered. She arrived here with the Seven Indiamen. I have opened the Packets for Bengal, perused some of the public Dispatches, and put them up again with Care; ordered the Letters addressed for Officers here to be delivered to them.

The Select Committee wished for Information respecting the Invoices of some Stores, &c. arrived on the Ships for your Presidency. The Packets containing them were examined, and thinking it might expedite the Service to take out the Articles greatly wanted, some Medicines, and a few other Things, were ordered to be landed. Government will acquaint you of the Particulars.

• Sic in Orig. Hyder Ally's Army, by the latest Information * was situated about Twelve Miles to the South East of Wandlewath. It was believed in his Camp, that he meant to proceed to the Southward, and form a Junction of his whole Force with the French.

The Want of Money to pay off such Arrears of Pay due to the Army, as were indispensibly necessary for both Officers and Men to receive previous to my marching, has hindered me from making any Movement since my Letter to you of the 22d ultimo. I hope my Dispatches of that Date were received. The Active Frigate not being yet arrived is severely felt.

The monied Men of this Settlement have no Faith in Government Security. Remittance on England opened at 8 s. 6 d. the Pagoda, payable in Three Years, the Two last Years bearing 5 per Cent. Interest per Annum, has only brought a few Thousand Pagodas into the Treasury; and the late Arrangements in the Revenue Department have not yet produced any Receipt of Collection.

Permit me the Honour of assuring you that,

Head Quarters,
St. Thomas's Mount,
6th April 1782.

I am, with sincere Esteem, &c.
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d. Wheler,
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXXVI.

. Book 552. Page 85.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 6th June 1782.

Fort William, the 6th June 1782.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Edward Wheeler,
 and
 John Macpherson, } Esquires.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Gentlemen,

We beg Leave to offer in Reply to your Letter of the 9th February, that the deep Distress of this Government, cannot but prove a full Justification of our Conduct in withholding the Surat Revenues from the General, and a sufficient Evidence of the inevitable Necessity of the Measure. The late Accession of Territory, and our Situation with the Marattas, made it necessary to augment our Army with Seven new Battalions, which cannot be subsisted without the Revenues; and if we had continued the exclusive Appropriation desired by the General, we should have been obliged to discharge the Troops, for the Payment of which, and our other increased Expences, we had no other Fund but our Revenues since the Discontinuance of Remittances from Bengal, as particularly stated to you in our Letter of the 17th August 1780, which speaks fully to the Point in Question. We have further to observe, that we have afforded large Assistance to the Bengal Army, in Cash and Assignments on our Bond Debt, and that our Resolution did not extend to an absolute Denial of all Supplies to the General, but only to the Repeal of a Resolution which vested him with the absolute and exclusive Disposal of the largest Part of our Revenues. We, also, left the Resource of raising Money by Bills upon you entirely to him, by discontinuing all Drafts on Account of this Government, and have very lately, upon his most pressing Request, supplied him with a Lack of Rupees, with which he was in Hopes to satisfy the Troops till Supplies arrived from you; but if the Consequences you apprehend should happen, it will be a lesser Evil than the same Consequences to the Bombay Army, and we have not the Means to supply both.

We shall observe your Directions for not drawing upon you. We have not from the Month of November, to this Time, passed any Bills upon your Government, except One Set of a Lack of Rupees in Favour of Mr. James Sibbald, which we granted, as that Gentleman was entitled to particular Consideration, and had advanced Money at a Time of great Exigency. However, not to counteract your Endeavours for settling an advantageous Exchange, we have agreed with Mr. Sibbald that the Rate is to be settled by you, and we hope you will put him, in that Respect, on the same Footing as other Merchants with whom you may negotiate Bills for this Presidency.

Bombay Castle,
4th May, 1782.

We are, with Respect, &c.

(Signed) W^m. Hornby.

&c. Select Committee.

Ordered, That the Enclosures in these Letters be entered after the Consultation.

§ (" (a) Read, the following Letter from General Goddard.

" Gentlemen,

" I have been honoured with your Letter of the 9th February, acknowledging the Receipt of mine of the 8th November and 2d of December last. It is with sincere Pleasure, I still have it in my Power to confirm the Information conveyed to you by the Letter of the President and Select Committee of Bombay's precipitate Resolution of the 2d November, having failed in producing the very disagreeable and fatal Consequences which were to be apprehended from it: But this favourable Circumstance must be attributed solely to the steady Attachment and Fidelity of the Troops belonging to your Establishment, and not to the Committee's having been made sensible of the ill Tendency of the Measure itself, and in Consequence revoking it. On the contrary, though repeatedly, and in the most strenuous Terms, applied to by me for Assistance, I have been able to obtain from them One Lack of Rupees only, without the smallest present Encourage-

General
Goddard
1st of May.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2015.

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“ment to expect further Relief. Deprived, therefore, as I have been of every other Resource, I trust you will, upon a particular and impartial Reference to the Situation I was reduced to, be induced to think the Draughts I have been necessitated to make on you very moderate, as indeed they have not been adequate to relieve the Distresses and severe Hardships which the Troops have suffered, and still most painfully feel for Want of even the Means of Subsistence. The Sepoys are, at this Time, near Six Months in Arrears, and the Officers have not received their Pay and Batta for more than a Twelve Month. Such a Situation in a Country where the Hire of Servants, and the Price of Grain, and every Necessary of Life, more than doubles what they are in Bengal and its dependant Provinces, must at once suggest to you the whole Extent of their Difficulties and Sufferings, from which I have been compelled to make it my particular Study to afford them every temporary Relief in my Power. With respect to the Rate of Exchange at which I have drawn, however unfavourable it may be in Comparison to what was formerly granted, when there was scarce any Demand for Money whatever, it has been the lowest possible; and my own Endeavours, uniformly and zealously assisted by Mr. Boddam, the Chief of Surat, have been exerted to keep it so. It should be also considered regarding the Difference of Exchange between Calcutta and this Place, that at the former the Specie is immediately paid, and at the latter it does not become due for near Two Months after the Bills are presented; which, at a moderate Computation, will require a Period of at least Four Months from the Time the Money is received here.

“I shall obey the Orders you have been pleased to give me, for drawing no more Bills upon your Government from the Date of this Letter; but it is unnecessary to tell you that my sole Dependance must be upon the Provision which you may be enabled to make for the Support of the Troops under my Command, and that without an early Supply, I shall not have it in my Power to furnish them with the Means of mere Subsistence, unless by the Mode of Draughts upon your Government, which you have now thought proper to prohibit me from continuing, and from which I shall most certainly abstain, unless compelled to it by the last Emergency of the Service, and for the Preservation and Existence of the Detachment entrusted to my Care.”)

Bombay,
May 1st 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) Tho'. Goddard.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 92.

Read, a Letter and Enclosures from Sir Eyre Coote, as follows.

Gentlemen,

I had the Honour to write you fully under Dates the 13th and 14th, to which I beg Leave to refer for every Information relative to this Army. Hyder is pressing the Siege of Permacoil very closely.

§ (“(a) I have this Morning advanced a Brigade, and shall join it To-morrow with the main Body, and proceed South, although I am somewhat disappointed in my Supplies from Madras, which have not been so ample either in Money or Rice as I could have wished: If something effectual is not done to provide the Army in both these Essentials, (which your Government has already exerted itself in an extraordinary Manner to do), the Consequences may be radically fatal on the one Account, whilst my Operations must be circumscribed on the other.”)

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp near Vandelour,
16th May 1782.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 98.

Received Eight Letters as follow from Fort St. George.

Fort St.
George, 1st
May.

You will have long since received an Account from us of the Four Lacks of Rupees being landed here from the Dartmouth and Yarmouth. These Ships had a long Passage, but you were advised of their Arrival by the earliest Opportunity. § (“(b) We return to you our very sincere Thanks for the liberal Supplies of every Kind, which you have furnished us with, and we look forward with anxious Pleasure to the further Assistance which you give us Reason to hope for. Without such Support it would be impossible for us in any Degree to sustain the heavy Burthens of the War, to which alone you will please to observe, that almost all our Funds are applied, and yet even to this Purpose they are found insufficient.”) § Our President in his Abstract of the State of this Presidency, on the 1st of March, which is now enclosed, has given you a clear Account of our Revenues, Incumbrances, and Resources, by which a very competent Idea may be formed of our Situation. From our Proceedings, which you have already received, and from those which will be soon transmitted, you will perceive the Share that unavoid-

(a) Vide supra, Page 2016.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2015.

ably falls to us of many Things which we imagined ourselves released from; and you will see with what Assiduity we have attended to, and complied with, all the General's Requisitions to the utmost Extent of our Power. We shall continue the same Exertions as far as we are enabled, but we confess we by no Means see our Way clearly through the War. Our last Letters from the Army inform us of their being still in the Neighbourhood of Chingleput. Every Article of every Kind they draw from this Place; and, indeed, without great Attention and Management, it would be difficult to assist them in the Manner we do. By the enclosed Note from the Agent marked W. R. you will perceive the Demand for the Article of Rice alone, exclusive of the various other Provisions necessary to be furnished. By the latest Accounts, M. du Chemin was at Cuddalore; Hyder and Tippoo Saheb his eldest Son were at Jondeverain; Kerim Saheb his second Son, on Monday last came in considerable Force within a few Miles of Madras, and detached a large Party to lay waste the Environs. After plundering a few Houses, they returned to join their main Body, and we have heard no more of them since. We have no Intelligence that can be depended upon of Sir Edward Hughes since the Account brought by the Danish Snow, which saw him and the French Fleet on the 18th off Trincomalay.

Fort St. George,
1st May 1782.

We have the Honour to be, &c,
(Signed) Macartney,
&c. Select Committee.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

We have had the Honour to receive your Letters of the 1st and 8th April, and, agreeably to your Desire, we now enclose an Indent of Grain and Provisions that we shall require from your Presidency in the Course of the ensuing Year. With respect to the Article of Rice, although our Garrison Storekeeper has mentioned 300,000 Bags, we do not wish to limit your Supplies to that Quantity, but shall be thankful for as much more as it may be in your Power to send us. When the expected Transports shall arrive, we shall endeavour to obtain them for the Purpose of bringing to us your Supplies; but, as they will not be under our Authority, we doubt much if we shall succeed.

With regard to Stores, our Wants will depend on the Supplies we may receive from Europe, excepting the Article of Gunpowder, of which we request that, as long as the War continues, you will send us a Quantity by every safe Opportunity. We have already apprized you of the Capture of 600 Barrels of Gunpowder, which you had shipped for us on Board the Coote.

Fort St. George,
8th May 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) Macartney, &c.
Select Committee.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 101.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Sir Eyre Coote is now encamped with the Army about Five Miles to the Southward of the Mount: He had taken a Position beyond Chingleput, but returned Two Days ago for a fresh Supply of Provisions and Money, which he thinks necessary to enable him to march again towards the Enemy. The former we shall continue to supply till the last Bag of Rice be expended, and as to the latter, the last Rupee is already gone to him from the Treasury; but the Whole that, by the most strenuous Efforts, we have been able to collect, is not sufficient to satisfy the Troops even for the present, or to remove the immediate Distresses which the Officers labour under. We have therefore, as the only Expedient, authorised the Paymasters of the Army to issue Notes to be paid out of the Money which you have shipped for us on the Resolution; and we must hope that something decisive in our Favour will be effected by the Time these Supplies shall be expended, as beyond that Period we see not the Possibility of keeping the Army in the Field. The Necessity of making you this Representation is rendered doubly painful by the Sense we entertain of your unwearied Exertions in our Behalf; but we should be wholly without Excuse, were we to conceal any Part of our Distresses from you, who, should the Remedy ever be attainable, alone have Power to apply it.")

Fort St. George,
13th May 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) Macartney, &c.
Select Committee.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson.

Appendix to Consultation 6th June 1782.

D ^r		The Revenue of Fort St. George.		C ^r	
Total Net Revenue (Circars included)	15,00,000	Old Military Establishment and Charges			
From the Nabob, towards the Military		of all Kinds in Time of Peace, as in			
Expences of the Carnatic	— 12,00,000	1780 before the War		—	16,00,000
From the Rajah of Tanjore, to ditto	4,00,000	Add 5 Regiments of Cavalry of 540			
		each, with 2 Six Pounders, Gallopers			
		drawn by Horses, and proper Propor-			
		tion of Black Artillery, &c. Light			
		Infantry		—	5,40,000
		To Investment and Civil Establishment,			
		and Charges		—	9,60,000
Pagodas	—	Pagodas		—	31,00,000
	<u>31,00,000</u>				<u>31,00,000</u>

N. B. Each Regiment of Cavalry consist of 540 Horse.
80 Artillery.
410 L^t Infantry.

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Sketch

S K E T C H of the Revenues of Fort St. George, March 1st, 1782.

Jaghire	—	—	3,24,000	0	0	Now in the Hands of the Company, having been given up by the Nabob the 31 st January 1782; the greatest Part of it Waite from the Devastations of the Enemy.
Poonamallee	—	—	44,350	0	0	Also in the Hands of the Company, given up by the Nabob at the same Time, and in the like Situation with the Jaghire.
Beetle and Tobacco Farm	—	—	49,000	0	0	Let from the 1 st March 1782 for Five Years, at 49,000 Pagodas for 1 st Year,
Arrack and Toddy Licence	—	—	18,240	0	0	55,000 for the 2 ^d and 3 ^d , and 60,000 for the 4 th and 5 th .
Trivatore, Egmore, and Perrembore Farms	—	—	3,721	0	0	These Farms, in a great Measure, Waite from the Enemy's Incursions.
St. Thome	—	—	6,500	0	0	
Paddy Fields and Salt Pans	—	—	855	0	0	
Measuring Duty	—	—	4,100	0	0	
Bankfal Duty	—	—	650	0	0	
Ruby Brokerage	—	—	700	0	0	
Town Brokerage	—	—	315	31	70	
Mint Customs	—	—	5,854	32	15	
Land Ditto	—	—	1,640	23	6	
Sea Ditto	—	—	6,943	2	20	
Town Conicoply's Duty	—	—	90	0	40	
Quit Rent and Scavengers Duty	—	—	10,840	20	30	
Cuddalore Farm (Devecotah included) with the variable Revenue	—	—	28,581	34	78	Variable, arising from the Quantity of Money coined.
Pondicherry Farms	—	—	22,190	5	0	Variable, formerly much more; the Sea Customs particularly greatly reduced on Account of Duty on imported Grain being suspended.
Nagore Farms	—	—	50,724	23	0	
Carrical Ditto	—	—	10,434	29	0	
Mafulipatam Farms	—	—	1,55,342	0	0	
Vizagapatam Farm	—	—	17,081	15	14	
Mafulipatam 3 Circars, viz.	—	—	6,02,075	18	9	
Rajahmundry, Ellore, and Mustaphanagur	—	—	2,10,285	25	57	
Vizagapatam Circar of Chicacole	—	—	1,30,200	0	0	
Ganjam Distriet of Itchapour	—	—	17,22,517	9	19	
						The Nabob's Gifts for Current Charges of his Fort, Garrisons, &c. and for the Pay of 10 Battalions of Sepoys, were formerly estimated at 30,000 Pagodas $\frac{3}{4}$ Month, but now usually exceeded 40,000
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore	—	—	4,80,000	0	0	
	—	—	4,00,000	0	0	
	—	—	26,02,517	9	19	
	—	—	1,42,857	0	0	
	—	—	24,59,660	9	19	
						Deduct the Pefcush to the Nizam for the Circars

S K E T C H of Arrears of Revenue due to Fort St. George, and the Nabob's and Tanjore Rajah's Balances, March 1st, 1782.

Nabob's Arrears for the Jaghire and Poonamallee to the 31st January 1782	7,13,030	0	0	{	The Nabob has not paid a Pagoda to the Company since the Commencement of the War, either for the Jaghire or Poonamallee.
Paupah Braming, formerly Renter of Trivatore, Perimbore, and Egmore, due 1st August 1777	2,550	0	0		
Tanacoory Pillah, late Renter of Egmore, due August 1780	20,970	11	0	{	Infolvent.
Nagapah Chitty and Binmao Chitty, present Renters of Trivatore, Perimbore, and Egmore, due 28th February 1782	4,961	12	0		
Mooperaul Cashavah, Renter of the Rubby Brokerage, due 1st February 1782	700	0	0	{	Able to pay.
Chocapah Chitty, Renter of the Arrack and Toddy Licence, due 1st February 1782	2,640	0	0		
Vyde Nada Moodely and Nogapah Chitty, late Renters of the Beetle and Tobacco Farm, due 1st February 1782	3,333	12	0	{	Able to pay.
Panaganjary Trevengadah Pillah, Renter of the Measuring Duty, due 31st December 1781	8,749	0	0		

Balances from the Circars, December 31st, 1781.

Masulipatam	{	Due on the Farms	—	{	{	Due from the Zemindars and Renters of Chicacole	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms	{	{	Due on the Farms
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Real Quick Stock of Fort St. George Presidency, 1st March 1782.

Cash in the Treasury, Bullion in the Mint, &c. about	—	—	68,145 27 39
Value of Goods in the Import Warehouse	—	2,07,336 13 20	
Cash in the Import Warehouse-keeper's Hands	—	2,516 20 55	
Debts due to the Import Warehouse	—	8,369 3 74	
		<u> </u>	2,18,222 1 69

N. B. There is a Deficiency of Cash and Goods due by the late Import Warehouse-keeper, Mr. Firth, of 26,085 32 58, not included in the above.

Value of Goods in the Export Warehouse	—	73,972 18 2	
Cash in the Warehouse-keeper's Hands	—	3,919 24 51	
Debts due to the Warehouse, and Money advanced	—	44,074 16 27	
		<u> </u>	1,21,966 23 0

N. B. The Grosvenor's Cargo now in the Road, valued at Pagodas 1,64,106 1 64, not included in the above.

Deduct a Debt due by the Export W. H ^r	—	9,823 27 0	
		<u> </u>	1,12,142 23 0
Cash in the Land Customer's Hands	—	—	275 7 32
Cash in the Sea Customer's Hands	—	200 0 0	
Notes outstanding in the Sea Customer's Hands	—	27,267 31 48	
		<u> </u>	27,467 31 48
Balance due by Captain Wood's Estate	—	—	1,500 0 0
Captor of Pondicherry	—	—	1,666 29 24

Mafulipatam, December 31st, 1781.

Cash in the Treasury, in the Hands of Warehouse-keeper, Store-keeper, and Garrison Store-keeper	—	26,570 29 49	
Goods in the Warehouse	—	22,296 6 27	
Soucars Bills not yet paid	—	4,41,886 11 62	
Company's Merchants 13,485 31 8, allowing only One Half to be good Debts	—	6,742 33 44	
		<u> </u>	4,97,496 9 22

Vizagapatam, Dec. 31st 1781.

Cash in the Treasury, in the Hands of Paymaster Paym ^r at Chicacole, Import Warehouse-keeper, and Store-keeper	—	19,134 13 25	
Export Warehouse-keeper, Goods under his Charge	—	1,612 8 54	
Import Ditto	—	7,586 12 40	
Balances due from various Persons	—	4,354 10 50	
		<u> </u>	32,687 9 9

Ganjant, December 31st, 1781.

Cash in the Treasury in the Hands of the Paym ^r ster Paym ^r in the Itchapour District and Store-keeper	—	5,598 23 29	
Goods and Warehouse Debts due by Solvent Persons	—	4,241 7 50	
Field Charges due by the Zemindars 5,612 : 35 : 75, allowing only One Half to be good Debts	—	2,806 17 75	
		<u> </u>	12,646 12 74

Ingeram, December 31st 1781.

Cash in the Treasury	—	809 15 79	
Goods in the Warehouse	—	9,126 17 57	
Balances due by the Merchants and Weavers, &c. 24,001 : 13 : 3, allowing only One Half to be good Debts	—	12,000 24 41	
		<u> </u>	21,936 22 17

N. B. No Accounts have been received from Cuddalore since 30th November last, at which Time the Presidency was rather in Debt to that Settlement.

S. Pagodas 9,94,187 3 14

Estimate

Estimate of the Charges Civil of Fort St. George Presidency on the Establishment which took Place on Lord Macartney's Arrival.

Pens and Servants Wages.

Court of Requests.

Charges Diet.

Charges General.

Charges Extraordinary.

Mayor's Court.

Gratuity to Mr. Brickenden.

Charges Merchandize.

These Articles reckoned the same as in the Years 79, 80 — — — 73,116 1 8

N. B. Of the above the Expence under Articles 1st, 4th and 5th may be somewhat reduced.

Presents for which Money is paid did not, till within these last

Six Years, exceed — — — — 800 0 0

Repairs of Buildings, Furniture, &c. Charges under the Inspection of the Engineer and Company's Steward ought not to exceed — — — — 12,000 0 0

Salary,

To the Governor per Annum — — — 40,000

To Sir Hector Monro, — — — 16,000

Ditto, and Gratuity to the Second and Nine Counsellors — 20,500

Ditto, to the Servants under Council — — — 13,000

89,500 0 0

Civil Charges at the Subordinate Settlements, viz.

Masulipatam — — — — 9,000

Vizagapatam — — — — 7,500

Gerjam — — — — 6,000

Ingeram and Maddepollam — — — 5,500

Cuddelore — — — — 7,500

Nagore — — — — 6,500

42,000 0 0

Total $\frac{7}{8}$ Annum estimated, S. Pagodas 2,17,416 1 8

N. B. There are Allowances made to the Officers of His Majesty's Squadron since the Year 1770, which amount to about 14,000 Pagodas per Annum.

Pay of the Military and Sepoy Establishment compleat, in the Carnatic and Tanjore Country.

8 Companies of Artillery Pay and Gratuity,

at 488 28 40 per Month — — 3,910 12 0

4 Compleat Battalions of Infantry, at

3,236 35 40 per Month each — 12,947 34 0

16,858 10 0 2,02,299 12 0

European Invalids — — — —

Ditto Pensioners — — — —

19,600 0 0

16 Companies of Lascars — — — —

4,930 0 0

16 Compleat Battalions of Sepoys in the

Carnatic, at 2,061 24 40 per Month each 32,986 32 0

5 Ditto at Tanjore, at 2,061 24 40 ditto 10,308 14 40

2 Battalions of Sibundy's at ditto — 2,250 0 0

45,545 10 40 5,46,543 18 0

Sepoy Invalids — — — —

Ditto Pensioners — — — —

41,000 0 0

Ditto Recruits — — — —

10,300 0 0

Gratuity to the Field Officers — — — —

1,200 0 0

Pay to General Munro as Commander in Chief — — — —

14,427 0 0

5,000 0 0

Pagodas 8,70,499 30 0

Abstract

Abstract of the Military Charges of the Presidency of Tanjore Garrisons, in the Carnatic and Circars, in Time of Peace.

Pay of the Troops, as $\frac{7}{8}$ Account, Particulars	—	—	8,70,429	30
Pay, and all other Military Charges in the Circars	—	—	3,48,000	0
Expences of the Nabob's Garrisons, exclusive of Pay to the Troops	—	—	1,70,000	
Deduct the Amount of Europe Stores, no Money being disbursed for such	—	—	20,000	
			1,44,000	0
Ditto of the Garrison at Tanjore	—	—	14,000	
Deduct the Amount of Europe Stores, no Money being disbursed for such	—	—	12,000	
			72,000	0
Charges Garrison at Fort St. George	—	—	10,000	0
Hospital Charges at ditto	—	—	30,000	0
Charges general and extraordinary, under which Heads are charged the Staff of the Army, Peon, Oil, and Stationary Allowances to Officers, and Bounty Money to Soldiers, the Expences of the Garrison in the Jaghire; viz. Poonamalee, Chingleput and Tripassore, &c. &c.	—	—	60,000	0
Batta to Europeans, Sepoys, and Lascars, over and above what is charged in the Nabob's and the Tanjore Accounts	—	—	10,000	0
At Cuddalore, the Garrison, Hospital, and other Military Charges	—	—	7,000	0
At Nagore and Karrical ditto, exclusive of Batta to Sepoys, which ought to be paid by the Renters	—	—	6,000	0
All such Military Stores, Gunpowder, &c. as are made and paid for in the Country, and * used in the Company's Accounts	—	—	30,000	0
Total Estimate Amount $\frac{7}{8}$ Annum				Pagodas 15,87,499 30

* Sic in Orig.

Arrears due by Fort St. George, March 1st 1782.

To Governor and Council for Salary, about	—	—	90,297	11	14
To Civil Servants, under Council, ditto	—	—	25,483	0	0
To Diet Money, and other Charges, ditto	—	—	50,594	0	0
To the Military Storekeeper, ditto	—	—	32,166	0	0
To the late Agent Victualler, ditto	—	—	42,000	0	0
To Gratuity to Field Officers	—	—	42,292	0	0
To Hospital Expences at Madras, about	—	—	37,542	0	0
To Arrears of Pay due to the Army, exclusive of the Bengal Troops	—	—	5,03,450	0	0
Amount of Bills accepted by the Superintendent and Military Paymaster	—	—	49,202	33	0
Arrears, &c. due to the Garrison of Fort St. George	—	—	81,300		
Other Accounts and Demands which cannot be now ascertained, owing to the Accounts not having come in from the Out Garrisons, &c.	—	—	1,00,000		
Bond Debt bearing Interest	—	—	9	33,249	7 59
Interest due thereon, about	—	—	59,539	19	58
To Accountant General of the Mayor's Court, &c. being Debts due to the Estates of deceased Persons	—	—	4,201	11	5
The Peshcash due to the Nizam for the Circars:					
Arrears, for 1777	—	—	4,933		
Ditto, for 1778	—	—	5,00,000		
Ditto, for 1779	—	—	5,00,000		
Ditto, for 1780	—	—	5,00,000		
Ditto, for 1781	—	—	5,00,000		
Ditto, for 1782, to this Date	—	—	80,849		
			21,30,132	a	
350 $\frac{7}{8}$ in the Treasury					
S. Pagodas				26,59,940	26 10

Amount of extra Funds provided since the present War, which commenced July 1780, to March 1st 1782.

Drafts upon England, in October 1780	—	—	5,15,450	9	76
Ditto, in consequence of the Advertisement published in Mr. Smith's Government, in January 1781.	—	—	1,07,349	14	35
Ditto, in consequence of the Advertisement of the 28th December 1781	—	—	1,90,570	22	48
Borrowed upon Bond	—	—	6,10,599	17	35
Bills in Bengal	—	—	3,15,051	4	49
Money consigned to General Goddard at Bombay, from Bengal, stopped by Mr. Smith, for the Use of this Government	—	—	89,314	6	71
Money received from Bengal, consigned to Sir Eyre Coote	—	—	5,63,204	4	70
Money received from Bengal, consigned to the Governor and Council	—	—	3,11,539	15	10
Estimated Value of Provisions received from Bengal	—	—	3,67,964	30	69
			S. Pagodas	30,71,043	18 63

Abstract of the State of the Presidency of Fort St. George, March 1st 1782.

Revenues of Fort St. George, consisting of the Jaghire, the Farms, the Circars, the Nabob's Kists for Current Charges, and the Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, as p^{r} No. 1.	—	—	24,59,660	9	19
Arrears due to Fort St. George, from the Jaghire, the Farms, the Circars, the Nabob's Kists, and the Subsidy of Tanjore, as p^{r} No. 2.	—	—	48,40,242	24	60
Real Quick Stock of Fort St. George, consisting of Balances of Cash Bullion in the Mint, Goods in the Import and Export Warehouse, Balances in the Land and Sea Customers Hands, Debts from private Persons at Fort St. George, and the Subordinates, as p^{r} No. 3.	—	—	9,94,187	3	14

N. B. The dead Stock of the Company, consisting of its Fortifications, Buildings, Military Stores, Debt due, Factories and Settlements, &c. is valued in their Books at upwards of 61 Lacks of Pagodas; but it seems to be a mere fanciful Valuation, and the greatest Part not convertible into Money, is not inserted in any of these Papers.

Estimate of the Civil Charges of Fort St. George Presidency, on the Establishment which took Place at Lord Macartney's Arrival, as per No. 4.	—	—	2,17,416	1	8
Military Expences of the Presidency of Fort St. George, including the Establishment and Charges of the Garrisons of Tanjore, of the Carnatic and Circars, in Time of Peace, as per No. 5.	—	—	15,87,499	30	0
Arrears due by Fort St. George, as per No. 6.	—	—	26,59,940	26	10
Amount of extra Funds provided since the present War, which begun 1780 to March 1st, 1782, as per No. 7.	—	—	30,71,043	18	63

Expenditure of Rice delivered for the Army in

January	—	—	—	8,478	
February	—	—	—	24,673	
March	—	—	—	19,098	
April	—	—	—	11,396	
				63,665	
Sent on board Ship	—	—	—	1,615	
Served Batta to Coolies employed in carrying Rice to the Army	—	—	—	1,350	
Served to the Families of the Bengal Detachment	—	—	—	85	
Provisions for the General's Body Guards, Batta to People driving Bullocks from the Northward, &c. &c. &c.	—	—	—	40	
				66,745	Bags
					of Six Maricals each.
Fort St. George,					
30th April 1782.					

(Signed) William Ross, Agent.

Indent of sundry Articles of Provision and Stores for the Use of the Garrison of Fort St. George to be provided * in Bengal, viz.

* Sic in Orig.

Rice	—	—	—	300,000	Bags Two M ^{rs}
Pease	—	—	—	1,000	Ditto
Red Grain and Doll	—	—	—	1,000	Ditto
Chillies	—	—	—	160	Candies
Tamarind	—	—	—	200	Ditto
Ginger	—	—	—	15	Ditto
Sugar	—	—	—	60	Ditto

(Signed) P. A. Brodie,
Garrison Store Keeper.

Fort St. George,
May 2d, 1782.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXXVII.

Book 552. Page 450.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 8th July 1782.

Fort William, the 8th of July 1782.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;

And Edw^d Wheler Esquire.

Mr. Macpherson indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Received the following Letter from Bombay.

Gentlemen,

Colonel Humberstone after taking the Company's Troops at Callicut under his Command gave up his Scheme for attacking Cochin, and after making a short Incursion into the Country, and skirmishing with a Party of the Enemy's* was obliged by the Weather to return to Callicut, where he must remain during the Monsoon without a Possibility of receiving any Supplies, of which we are sorry to find the Troops are in great Want, as well as very sickly.

Select Com-
mittee, Bom-
bay 3d June.

* Sic in Orig.

The San Carlos and Transports proceeded to join the Admiral, and the Ships we had sent to bring up the Company's Troops returned empty to Bombay. To encrease the Misfortune, and in Addition to the Losses mentioned in our last Letter, we are now concerned to acquaint you that our principal Cruizer the Revenge, with a Lack of Rupees, and other Supplies for Tellicherry, we have every Reason to fear perished in the late Gale, and that the Lateness of the Season, and the State of our Finances make it utterly impossible to send further Supplies from Bombay, by which unfortunate Accident both the Garrison at Tellicherry and the Troops at Calicut are exposed to the utmost Distress.

The Occasion of this Dispatch being too sudden to admit of our sending the necessary Estimates and Information properly digested, respecting the intended Expedition against Hyder Ally's Possession,* we shall speedily dispatch another Vessel to Madras with all necessary Papers, both for you, Gentlemen, and the Select Committee there, and Duplicates of the Dispatches from the Committee of Secresy.

* Sic in Orig.

We have Intelligence that the Fleet for India under Sir Richard Bickerton, sailed from Portsmouth the 6th February, and had a good Outset.

We can only now repeat that it will be impossible for us to set on Foot the intended Expedition without a large and early Supply of Money, as well to pay off Arrears, as for the Equipment of the Armament; and Colonel Humberston's Detachment can only in a small Degree supply our Want of Europeans, as from their present Sicknes and the common Effect of the Climate their Numbers must be considerably reduced before the Season for Action arrives.

(At the End of the Letter)

3d June 1782

Signed W^m Hornby,
and Select Committee.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 460.

Read the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,

That you may be fully satisfied of my hearty Disposition to co-operate with your Government in every Measure that may appear for the general Good of our Affairs; I transmit you Copy of my Letter to the Bombay Government, written after Receipt of your Letter of the 16th ultimo. Had Col. Humberston followed my first Orders and joined the Army here by the Transports lately arrived, I should have had such a Strength of Europeans as would have left me no Cause to hesitate about attacking the United Forces of Hyder, and the French even on their own Ground. Circumstanced as I was, I pursued such a Line of Conduct as appeared the most eligible, and with what Success the Consequences which followed, and whereof you are already informed, bear Testimony.

Sir Eyre
Coote, 21st
June.Choultry Plain,
21st June 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Further

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 465.

To the Right Honble. George Lord Macartney, President, &c. Select Committee, Fort St. George.

" My Lord, and Gentlemen;

§ (" (a) I had the Honour of writing you on the 13th from Outramalore. I arrived this Morning at my present Ground of Encampment so far in my Way to the Neighbourhood of the Presidency, in order to obtain a Recruit of Carriage Cattle, and a Supply of Money and Provisions. What has been sent of the last Article to Chingleput being altogether inadequate to our pressing Demands, the private Followers have for several Days been without a Grain of Rice to live on.")

Further Extract from the same Consultation and same Letter, Page 476.

§ (" (b) I shall rejoice if the Endeavours you have exerted for throwing a Supply of Provisions into Vellore are attended with Success. At the same Time I cannot help regretting the total Inability of the Army, from Want of Supplies itself, to favour the Expedition so effectually as I could wish.") § I flatter myself, however, that as Hyder was kept in Check from attempting any detached Operations whilst we remained in the Neighbourhood of Vandawash, that the Convoy may have got safe. I have been informed that on the 11th instant it was at Polliques, from which Place I conceive it might with Ease reach Vellore in Two Marches, the whole Army having done it in Three. We did not leave Vandawash until the 13th, whereby it may be said it was favoured to the last Hour which would be requisite for performing the March. The Enclosures which you did me the Favour to transmit in your Letter of the 7th, being Copies of the Supreme Council's Letters to yourselves and the Bombay Government, are the same as I have myself the Honour to receive from them.

See in Orig.

As the Junction I intended should have been formed by the Detachment under Lieut. Colonel Humberston, with this Army, appears now no longer practicable, I have sent him express Orders to obey the Commands of the Bombay Government, and to co-operate with the Troops belonging to that Presidency in every Measure which may be deemed proper to adopt for the Public Interests. Should the Part which Mr. Sullivan has acted prove the Means of defeating, or in any Shape, impeding the free Operations of these Orders, then must he and every one else who may have had the smallest Concern therein, be responsible to their King and Country for the Consequences.

(At the End of the Letter)

Camp, Tamerun, 18th June 1782.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 490.

To the Honble. William Hornby Esquire, President, and Members of the Select Committee, Bombay. Gentlemen,

You have, ever since my first coming to take upon me the Command of the Army on this Coast, been informed of my Sentiments as to the favourable Effects which would be produced to my Operations on this Side, by a powerful Diversion in Hyder's Country. My Opinion on this Head is the same now as it was then; notwithstanding I have by my own Exertions, and the Efforts of this little Army, checked Hyder's Career of Conquest, and reduced both the Spirit and Numbers of his Force, in so much, had the French not arrived, I have the strongest Persuasion he would, some Months since, have retired from the Carnatic; as he had not only sent the principal Part of his Baggage and heavy Artillery through the Gauts, but had destroyed the Pettah of Arcot, and demolished many other inferior Posts in the Country; and ever since the coming of his European Ally in what Manner he has been pressed will be shewn to you by the enclosed Copy of a Letter addressed to the Select Committee of Fort St. George, containing an Account of an Action fought on the 2d instant near to Arnee.

§ (" (c) You will thereby also perceive the Disadvantages under which I have acted, and must continue to act whilst there are no established Magazines of Provisions in the Country, nor any Substistence of any Kind to be drawn from it for the Supply of the Army. The French Fleet having been able to keep the Coast to the Southward of Madras, and thereby preventing the Conveyance of Provisions by Sea, has been a mortifying Check to all my * Desires of distressing our natural Enemy. My Views shall if possible be directed to that Object, but the Equipments for the Carriage of Provisions, and in other Respects, are so circumscribed, that I cannot entertain any sanguine Expectations of acting with Effect. The whole Means I now possess for that Purpose, is not equal to the Carriage of Ten Days for the fighting Men, and not for Four for the whole Army; add to this, the Troops Four Months in Arrears, some Department Six and Seven, and but little Money to discharge them.")

These Circumstances are of themselves sufficient to shew you how impossible it is for me to lay down any regular Plan for Military Operations on this Side, and which indeed, whilst Hyder continues in Force in the Carnatic, is altogether impossible, as my own Movements must unavoidably be in a great Measure guided by his. You will readily allow it is doing a great deal to check his further Progress, and occasionally to distress him and bring Discredit on his Arms.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2017.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

(c) Vide supra, Page 2016.

The Supreme Council have written you with great Explicitly on the Situation of our Affairs in general, of their Determination to effect a Peace if possible with the Marattas, and urging in the most earnest and strongest Terms your Attention to the necessary Preparations for creating a powerful Diversion in Hyder's Possessions, as soon as the Season would admit. I need not after what I have written in this and former Letters add more on the Subject, than that my Sentiments entirely correspond with theirs.

Camp Wandwash,
12th June 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXVIII.

Book 542. Page 37.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 12th August 1783.

(" (a) Fort William, 12th August 1783.

§

" At a Council; Present,
" The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
" Edward Wheler,
" and } Esquires.
" John Macpherson,
" Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Secret Dept.

" Received the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

" Gentlemen,

" As the Inclosures, which are Copies of a Letter to me from the Select Committee of Fort St. George, and of my Answer, contain Matter it is equally necessary and proper you should have the earliest Notice of; I have accordingly transmitted them for your Information. You will observe that the Arrears due to the Army are heavy; that the Prospect of Resources under the Madras Government to defray them are both circumscribed and uncertain; and that it is from the Continuation alone of that liberal Aid hitherto contributed by your Government, I can entertain the most distant Hope either of being able to act against our Enemies, or to keep this Army together."

Since writing the enclosed Letter to the Select Committee, Intelligence has been brought me that Hyder, instead of having come as therein mentioned South of Arnee, has crossed the Connem-baddy Pass and marched towards Vellore; whether with an Intention to attack it I cannot possibly determine, but I should think the contrary; and that he has no other immediate View than by alarming me for the Safety of that Place, to favour the Movements of the Detachments under Tippoo Saib. Whether they be to cover the Junction of the French with his main Army, or to proceed to renew the Attacks in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Countries, in either Case, had I but a Sufficiency of Provisions, I should find no Difficulty in counteracting him. I have already moved to within about Five Miles of Wandewash, and could I be sure that Supplies could be sent me in Safety by Sea, which, although Sir Edward has given Monsieur Suffrein a severe Drubbing, such as promise * to leave him soon Master of the Coast, there is yet no positive Certainty of, I would continue my Route to the Southward. If Suffrein should not depart before Sir Edward is joined by the Scepter and San Carlos, I think he cannot fail of rendering the Business most decisive; and in which I sincerely wish him every Manner of Success. On the Faith it will so happen, I have within this Night * to the Committee to load with Rice and other Provisions some quick sailing small Vessels to move to the Southward. §

Since I left Madras, I have regularly informed the Governor General of the Progress of my Communications with Hyder Ally Cawn on the Subject of Peace. I expect to hear further from him in a Day or two; what I may then learn, I will inform either yourselves or the Governor General of.

Camp,
Arichanimangalum,
the 17th July, 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2017.

To Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

Sir,

Mr. Saunders, the Military Paymaster of this Government, communicated to our President Two Days ago a Letter from Mr. Welch the Paymaster in Camp, demanding a fresh Supply of Cash in Addition to the 1,18,000 Pagodas issued when you were here a few Days before. A State of the Cash in our Treasury was immediately ordered to be made out, which appeared on Monday last, as by the enclosed Account, to be no more than 28,400 Pagodas. Our President, who so often had exerted his private Credit to supply the Army's Wants, was not able to succeed on this present Occasion; and Mr. Tierney the Paymaster of the Bengal Detachment, who was applied to, gave little Hope that Money could be raised in any way. It was not perhaps very safe or prudent to take much from a Treasury so reduced, and exposed continually, to other Calls for public Exigencies. We, nevertheless, gave Orders for issuing 20,000 Pagodas, agreeably to your Desire, leaving the Balance of 8,400 Pagodas in our Hands; who, without mentioning the Demands for the Civil Establishment, or for Fort St. George and Out-garrisons, are hereby called upon for the Expences which accrue from supplying the Troops under your Command with Provisions and Means of Carriage, of which you will form at once a Judgment by an Inspection of the enclosed Statement of Bullocks, Rice, and Cash furnished to the Army since the 1st January last. We shall continue our best Endeavours in providing Funds, and we shall continue to apply those Funds towards the Support of the Troops; but we wish you to be aware of our Difficulties, and of the Nature and Precariousness of our Resources. It is a considerable Time, about Two Months, since we have had any Remittances from Bengal, on which however we chiefly depend. We cannot be certain of the Faculties of the Governor General and Council, though we rely on their Inclination to furnish us with Sums adequate to the Necessities or Calls for them; and in the present Juncture of a hostile Fleet in these Seas, such Remittances may be intercepted. We have had Assistance from the Circars, but little more is to be expected from them for some Time; and after surmounting many Obstacles that were laid in the Way of applying some of the Revenue of the unconquered Provinces of the Carnatic to the Support of the War, new Efforts are now making by his Highness the Nabob to interrupt and embarrass the Public Service, as you will observe in the Instance of Mellore, by the enclosed Extracts of Letters from the Amildar and Sirkistadar of that District. A Conduct so detrimental to his Highness's own real Interest, must be founded on the same ill-judged Motives and pernicious Advice which occasioned those Obstructions to the Subsistence and Progress of the Troops under your Command, which you so often met with, and represented in your Letters to this Committee. We are attentive to the Difficulties which surround us, in order the more easily to surmount them; but we think it right to state them exactly to you. We have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servants,

(Signed) Macartney,
Anth^y Sadlier,
Alex^{dr} Davidson.

Fort St. George,
July 9th, 1782.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 57.

Estimate of Arrears of Pay, Batta, and other Allowances, which will be due to the Coast Troops in the Field at the Close of the present Month, under the Command of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.

February.	Hospital Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000	
	Field Batta to Officers	—	—	—	—	7,000	
	Charges general	—	—	—	—	3,200	
	Charges extraordinary	—	—	—	—	9,000	
	Gratuity Fund	—	—	—	—	1,200	
	Cavalry Contract and Cloathing	—	—	—	—	8,000	
							33,400
March.	Military Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000	
	Gratuity Fund	—	—	—	—	1,200	
	Ditto to His Majesty's Troops	—	—	—	—	900	
	Seapoy Payments	—	—	—	—	32,000	
	Lascars Pay and Batta	—	—	—	—	7,200	
	Hospital Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000	
	Field Batta to Officers	—	—	—	—	6,000	
	Charges general	—	—	—	—	3,200	
	Regiments of Cavalry	—	—	—	—	25,000	
	Charges extraordinary	—	—	—	—	9,000	
							94,500
							1,27,900

Carried forward Pagodas

Brought forward Pagodas						1,27,900
April.	Military Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000
	Gratuity Fund	—	—	—	—	1,200
	Ditto to His Majesty's Troops	—	—	—	—	900
	Seapoy Payments	—	—	—	—	32,000
	Lascars Pay and Batta	—	—	—	—	7,200
	Hospital Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000
	Field Batta to Officers	—	—	—	—	6,000
	Charges general	—	—	—	—	3,200
	Regiment of Cavalry	—	—	—	—	25,000
	Charges extraordinary	—	—	—	—	9,000
						94,500
May.	Military Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000
	Gratuity Fund	—	—	—	—	1,200
	Ditto to His Majesty's Troops	—	—	—	—	900
	Seapoy Payments	—	—	—	—	32,000
	Lascars Pay and Batta	—	—	—	—	7,200
	Hospital Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000
	Field Batta to Officers	—	—	—	—	6,000
	Charges general	—	—	—	—	3,200
	Regiments of Cavalay	—	—	—	—	25,000
	Charges extraordinary	—	—	—	—	9,000
						94,500
June.	Military Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000
	Gratuity Fund	—	—	—	—	1,200
	Ditto to His Majesty's Troops	—	—	—	—	900
	Seapoys Payments	—	—	—	—	32,000
	Lascars Pay and Batta	—	—	—	—	7,200
	Hospital Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000
	Field Batta to Officers	—	—	—	—	6,000
	Charges general	—	—	—	—	3,200
	Regiments of Cavalry	—	—	—	—	25,000
	Charges extraordinary	—	—	—	—	9,000
						94,500
July.	Military Charges	—	—	—	—	6,000
	Gratuity Fund	—	—	—	—	1,200
	Ditto to His Majesty's Troops	—	—	—	—	900
	Seapoy Payments	—	—	—	—	32,000
	Lascars Pay and Batta	—	—	—	—	7,200
	Hospital Charges	—	—	—	—	5,000
	Field Batta to Officers	—	—	—	—	6,000
	Charges general	—	—	—	—	3,200
	Regiments of Cavalry	—	—	—	—	25,000
	Charges extraordinary	—	—	—	—	9,000
						95,500
Agents Employ.						
1781.	For November	—	—	—	—	20,000
	December	—	—	—	—	22,000
1782.	January	—	—	—	—	33,000
	February	—	—	—	—	35,000
	March	—	—	—	—	36,000
	April	—	—	—	—	38,000
	May	—	—	—	—	38,000
	June	—	—	—	—	38,000
	July	—	—	—	—	38,000
						298,000
1 st Regiment } Contract and Cloathing, from April 1781 to						
3 ^d Regiment } January 1782						
4 th Ditto, and } Body Guard						
Advance in Part						15,266
						64,734
Hospital Charges for the Months of October, December, and						
January 1782						10,000
Camp near Sheveram,						Pagodas
15th July 1782.						8,7,9634

A true Copy,

(Signed)

T. Welch.

(Signed)

Geo. Tyler,
Att^r Sec^r.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 69.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

In the mean Time that you may not be without that early and perfect Information, which I wish you to possess of what is passing here, and of the real State of this Army, I enclose you Copy of my last Letter to the Select Committee at Madras, which, until I can find Time to write publicly (on which Occasion I shall transmit a Copy) you will oblige me by submitting to the Perusal of Messrs. Wheler and Macpherson.

Camp,
on the Bank of the Palar near Chingleput,
3d May 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 75.

To the Right Honourable George Lord Macartney K. B. President and Governor, &c. Select Committee, Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I have been honoured by the Receipt of your Letters of the 20th, 23d, 24th, and 25th ultimo, which I shall answer in the Order of their Dates. What Captain Lyfaght has suggested in his Letter to the Council at Masulipatam, respecting the sending down of Recruits or Drafts, is liable to many Objections, and therefore cannot in my Opinion be adopted. With regard to the Question stated by the Council of Masulipatam, in their Letter to your Committee of the 13th ultimo, I have only to observe, that, as by repeated Trials it appears the Northern Sepoys have a rooted Aversion to serving to the Southward, and therefore being in no Respect to be relied on, either as Reinforcements or as Recruits, for completing the Seapoy Corps of this Army, I should humbly conceive every Idea of increasing their Numbers beyond the usual Establishment should be subservient to the Nature and Extent of the Service on which they are or may be employed. On these Points, the Council of Masulipatam have it doubtless in their Power to give you the fullest and most satisfactory Information.

The earnest, and at the same Time, obliging Manner in which you have been pleased in your Letter of the 23d ultimo, to tender me your Assurances of Assistance in prosecuting the very arduous Service in which I am engaged, claim my warmest Acknowledgments. I shall in future, as Occasion offers, communicate to you my Sentiments on every Subject that may appear to me deserving of your Notice, and promising to forward those important Purposes to which we are mutually desirous our united Efforts should be exerted. It is Matter of some Uneasiness to me to observe, your Stock of Rice remaining in Store falls so short of what in the present alarming Crisis it ought to be; and * still more concerned at the Apprehension you express of a Possibility of a Scarcity from eventual Circumstances, even after your best Endeavours shall have been employed to obtain a considerable Supply. It leads me to propose to you, in the present circumscribed State of your pecuniary Resources, to make a Trial, whether, by Means of the separate and unlimited Credit I myself have upon the Government of Bengal, I cannot procure a Quantity of Grain to be set apart for the immediate Use of the Army. I am willing in every Step, which it may occur to me as proper or necessary to be taken for the Support of the public Service, to have your Concurrence. I have Reason to imagine, that my Endeavours in this Way might not be altogether without Success. It is satisfactory for me to be informed, of the Pains you * taken to keep up the Stock of spare Bullocks. You may easily conceive then, that indispenably necessary as these Animals are for the very Existence of the Army and the Success of its Operations, it was not without the most sensible Regret that I read in your Letter of the 24th the Report which had been made you of the great Deficiency in the Number mentioned in a Letter to the Agent, Mr. Rols, to have been sent from Camp. Having in consequence called upon the Grain Keeper, Mr. Erskine, I received a Letter and Report, whereof I inclose you Copies. Mr. Erskine's Letter must speak for itself: The Report shews the actual Deficiency in the Number of Bullocks sent from and returned to Camp, to be 732; and although the above Report does not specify any Number of additional Bullocks received from Mr. Rols, the Agent, out of the spare Ones under his Charge, still it is possible, from what you say in your Letter on that Subject, that he may have sent some. If so be the Case, then will the Deficiency in the original Number sent from Camp be proportionably increased. I have examined Captain Pearson, who commanded the Escort from hence, and who is as active and diligent an Officer as any in the Service, whether, in the Course of his March, any Report had been made to him of Bullocks, or any Part of his Convoy, falling behind, he assured me not; and that his Rear and Flanking Guards were all properly distributed for the Safety and Protection thereof, that they neither saw nor heard of any Enemy in their Progress to the Mount, consequently it was impossible that any of the Convoy could have been captured. From all these Circumstances it is too reasonably to be apprehended that the Losses have been sustained betwixt the Mount and Madras, and that the Mailtries and Bullock Drivers have taken Advantage of that Opportunity to secrete and

and dispose of the Bullocks; I would therefore recommend a strict Search to be made in the Town and Neighbourhood of Madras, that the Perpetrators of such a Villainy, and one that strikes at the very Root of our Existence, may be brought to the most exemplary Punishment. The heavy Arrears due to the Bullock Drivers must be a strong Incentive not only to their stealing the Bullocks, but the Rice loaded on them. The Loss sustained in this essential Article you will observe, by Mr. Erskine's separate Report, is Carriage Bags 148. From Colonel Stuart's Report of his having received no Injury from the Enemy, * is a Proof that this Quantity must have been stolen. These Accidents, my Lord, and Gentlemen, at the same Time they exhibit a striking Proof of the Insufficiency of the Mode now observed in conducting the Grand Department of the Army, they unavoidably subject the Company to a present heavy Loss, create a new and indefinite Expence, and disappoint or obstruct my Operations. The Superiority of carrying on this Service under the Responsibility of a Contract, needs no further Elucidation than simply to remark on the Compensations it stipulates for all Failures, whereby an additional Security is derived to the Accomplishment thereof, whilst it would, in its Consequences, tend equally to facilitate and add Certainty to my Operations. I must, therefore, in Justice to both the Service and myself, give it as my Opinion, that the mode of Contract ought to be adopted; and that if a Man or Men of Substance, Credit, Ability, and Execution, can be found to undertake it on Terms which may appear reasonable, making due Consideration and Allowance for our present Situation and Circumstances, Engagements should be immediately entered into with him or them accordingly. If I may depend upon my Information, you will I believe find on examining the Accounts of Purchases and Charges of Bullocks sent from the Southern Districts, (belonging to his Highness the Nabob) and from our own Circars, that their Cost far exceeds any Rate which has, to my Knowledge, been proposed under the Idea of a Contract. Any Attentions, my Lord, and Gentlemen, you may be pleased to bestow on these Subjects, so as to reduce the Objects of them to Practice, will meet their Reward in the Credit which will arise to your Government, from having so effectually assisted the Operations of an Army on which so much depends. I observe what you say of the favourable Prospect we now have of an Accommodation with the Mahrattas. My own Advices from Bengal give me the most sanguine Hopes of its speedy Accomplishment, and I trust most earnestly, that nothing will intervene to impede it. By Intelligence last Night from Hyder's Camp, which is still on the same Ground as mentioned in my former Letters, I am informed that Three Days ago a Vackeel, by Name Kistnah Row, had arrived from Poonah with Letters from the Minister, Nanna Phurnarcus, to Hyder, importing the Necessity he was under, as well from the Urgency of Scindea as from a Want of Money, to countenance Terms of Negotiation for Peace with the English: That he had sent Kistnah Row purposely to give him that Information, and to further represent to him the large Sums which, agreeable to his original Engagements with the Court of Poonah, were still unpaid; and that, if these were speedily made good, he would use his Influence to accommodate Matters for him in common with their own. What Answer Hyder has given I have not heard: However I think the Message, upon the Whole, conveys a Sense rather favourable to our Interests and Wishes for Peace with the Mahratta State. A Report also prevails in Hyder's Camp of our Troops on the Malabar Coast having had further Success, and particularly against a Detachment Hyder had sent from hence, which suffered exceedingly in an Engagement near to a Place formerly a Dutch Factory, laying on the Sea Coast, betwixt Tillicherry and Callicut. Grain is still said to be scarce in his Camp, and at the dear Rate of Four Seers per Rupee, and that he has been obliged to draw a considerable Quantity from his grand Magazine at Arnee. It does not appear any Thing has yet been finally settled between him and the French. In Answer to your Letter with the Enclosures by Captain Bate, I enclose Copy of what I wrote to General Duchdimin concerning him. I had, in consequence, given him my Permission to return to Madras, and he had embraced the Opportunity which then offered of accompanying the small Escort under Serjeant Condon, and the returning Coolies, who, instead of following my Orders of going away at Night, did not take their Departure until Yesterday Morning after Day-light; the Consequence of which has been, that, before they had proceeded Four Miles, they were attacked by about a Hundred of the Enemy's Horse, who wounded several of the Coolies, and dispersed the rest. Captain Bate and the Serjeant, with the few Sepoys, are said to have stood their Ground whilst their Ammunition lasted, but so soon as it was expended the Horse closed in upon them, and took them Prisoners, having previously wounded Captain Bate with a Spear. Immediately that this unfortunate Intelligence reached me, I ordered out a Party of Cavalry to endeavour to recover the Escort, and being ignorant at that Time of the real Strength of the Enemy, I sent also a Battalion of Seapoys, without their Guns, to support them. The Bulk of the Coolies having returned to Camp, I ordered a Muster of them to be taken, whereby it was found that not above Thirty were missing. I again dispatched them last Night under an Escort, and hope they will get safe to Town. I much fear that this Act of Imprudence in the Serjeant, in direct Deviation from my most positive Orders, may prove the unhappy Cause of depriving the Service in future of the Assistance of the Coolies to bring more Rice here, which is absolutely necessary; and I beg you will use every Means of sending it without Delay. I have the Pleasure to inform you that the 78th Regiment, together with the rest of the Detachment, under Command of Colonel Stewart, joined me on the 29th ultimo. Having received Intelligence on the 26th at Noon, that Hyder

had Intentions of sending a Detachment, under his Son Kurrin Saheb, to attack the Convoy, I detached a Bengal Regiment of Seapoys and a Carnatic Battalion, together with a Regiment of Cavalry, and the Guns respectively attached to them, under Command of Major Blaine, who joined Colonel Stuart on the 27th at Noon, at General Smith's Choultry. About this Time I received further Intelligence of the Enemy having marched in greater Force to endeavour to cut off the Detachment and Convoy. I judged it therefore expedient that Evening to move the whole Army to cover Colonel Stuart's Approach, leaving behind me all our Tents, heavy Baggage, and Followers, which were ordered into Chingleput. I sent instant Information of the Intelligence I had received to Colonel Stuart, with Orders for him to proceed, and that I should advance to within about Eight Miles of his then Encampment, and there halt for his Arrival, which I accordingly did. Not finding the Accounts of the Enemy's Motions either confirmed or repeated with any Degree of Credit, and Colonel Stuart having acquainted me that, in consequence of the Orders I had sent, he had marched, and hoped to reach the Ground I was on early in the Morning of the 28th; I ordered the Army to march back to its present Situation, went myself with a small Guard, and met Colonel Stuart, who for that Night halted on the Ground the Army had left. A pretty considerable Body of the Enemy's Horse shewed themselves in the Rear of Colonel Stuart's Detachment on the 28th in the Morning; but they immediately retired, upon a Couple of Shot being fired from the Rear Guard. On the 29th, Colonel Stuart joined me with the Detachment in Safety. The Money you mention to have sent by him, viz. One Lack of Rupees has been delivered over to Mr. Welch. The 78th Regiment has suffered severely by the Weather having, from its leaving St. Thome until joining the Army, lost One Captain and Seventeen Rank and File by Death, and Three by Desertion or missing, Fifty-seven now sick, and only 356 fit for Duty. This falls greatly short of the Strength I promised myself to have added to my European Force by the Junction of that Regiment; and I much fear, as the Weather continues intensely hot, that, should I march from hence, I shall not carry with me above 300 Men of the 78th, notwithstanding your powerful Exertions to accommodate it with Doolies. You will observe by the N. B. at the Bottom of the Commissary's Report, that out of 70 Doolies with pressed Coolies sent from Madras, only Ten Doolies have been received in Camp, and 38 Coolies, who have refused to accompany the Army, being totally unfit for Service. I wish most anxiously for Intelligence of the Admiral and the Fleet being again upon the Coast, as I should hope thereby to have it in my Power to move to the Southward, as a Supply of Provisions might then be sent me by Sea; without which I could not in the present Position of Hyder and the French, undertake such an Operation to its full Extent, at least with that Degree of Security so necessary to the Preservation of our real Interests. I enclose Duplicate of a Letter, which I have received from Captain Cubbage, commanding at Vellore; wherein you will observe he earnestly requests a further Supply of Money to be sent him, without which he seems to apprehend a total Desertion of his Sepoys, who are already leaving him in great Numbers. The Necessity and Importance of sending him speedy Relief is so well known to you, that I am persuaded you will not lose a Moment in taking Measures for that Purpose. Having yet received no Answers to my Letters to the Officer in Command to the Southward, containing my Orders for recruiting and re-establishing the Troops in that Quarter; it is possible that, as your Orders for paying implicit Obedience thereto, may not also have reached him, he may postpone the Execution of them. I could therefore wish, in Order to obviate every Possibility of Doubts or Delays on that Score in future, that the Authority you have thought proper again to * rest me with over the Forces in the Carnatic, be republished in General Orders and communicated in circular Letters to all the Officers in separate Commands, in such Manner as you may deem will prove most efficacious.

* Sic in Orig.

Camp, on the Banks of the Palar
near Chingleput, the 1st May 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.

P. S. Having Yesterday Evening ordered a General Muster of the Bullocks in the different Departments of the Army; I purposely deferred dispatching this Letter until To-day, that I might lay before you the Result. I herewith accordingly enclose you Copy of Mr. Jackson the Commissary * Muster Return and Report of the State thereof, whereby you will observe that 221 Bullocks are turned out as unfit for Service. You will also further observe, that the Commissary reports the Carriage Bullocks in the Grain-keeper's Department to be in general in bad Condition; and at least One thousand, besides those already dismissed, must soon be exchanged. These Circumstances serve more and more to evince the Necessity of adopting such a Plan for the Conduct of the Bullock Department as, from the Responsibility it may impose, shall promise Success in the Discharge of its Duties. I need hardly repeat how intirely every Operation of this Army depends thereon, and how much therefore the Case calls for your serious Consideration. The Quarter Master General has just acquainted me that, by Cause of the Deficiencies which have by these various Occurrences arose in our Carriage, we shall not be able to carry for the Black Troops by Five Days so many Days Rice, as when we marched from the Mount. It has almost escaped me to inform you, that out of my very small Stock of Cash, I have sent Two thousand Pagodas to the Garrison of Carringooly.

* Sic in Orig.

The Paymaster is paying One Month's Pay to the Europeans, and Half a Month to the Black Troops;—nothing to the Officers. After these Payments are completed there will remain a very small Balance in our Tumbrils, not sufficient to answer even common Occurrences.

The 2d May 1782.

(Signed) Eyre Coote.
A true Copy,
G. Tyler,
Ass^t Secy.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Warren Hastings,
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXXIX.

Book 542. Page 309.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 26th August 1782.

Fort William, 26th August 1782.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherson, } Esquires.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Read the following Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

Gentlemen,
§ (“ (a) In the Letter which I had the Honour to address you on the 17th ultimo, I acquainted you
“ with the heavy Arrears due to the Army; of the little Ability in the Madras Government to dis-
“ charge them, from its Prospects of Resources being both circumscribed and uncertain; and that
“ it was from the Continuation alone of that liberal Aid hitherto contributed by your Government,
“ I could entertain the most distant Hope either of being able to act against our Enemies, or to
“ keep the Army together.
“ The Arrears due to the End of last Month, were near Twelve Lacks of Pagodas, which must
“ have been accumulating under all the dangerous Circumstances to be apprehended from an Army
“ without a Farthing of Pay, had not Vice Admiral Hughes, upon my Representation of its
“ Distresses, and of the obvious Ruin to which the public Interests were exposed by its Continua-
“ tion in that State, with great Readiness, supplied me with a Lack of Pagodas from the Govern-
“ ment Treasury, upon my becoming personally responsible by Bond (bearing no Interest) for
“ the Repayment thereof here on Demand; which I have accordingly done, relying on being
“ enabled to fulfil my Engagement by Means of the expected Supplies from your Quarter, from
“ the First of which that arrives, I have promised that the Amount shall be reimbursed.”)

Head Quarters,
Choultry Plain,
5th August 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
Eyre Coote.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 328.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Sir Eyre Coote.

Sir,
We read with great Concern the Account which you give of the long Arrears^d due to the Army under your Command, and the Means to which you have been reduced of employing your own Credit to borrow a Sum of Money of the Admiral for their present Relief. We have lately dispatched Six Lacks of Rupees in Treasure by the Active, and Six Lacks more by the Resolution; we have also taken the Means for the Remittance of about Seven Lacks; and although the Supplies are consigned to the President and Council of Fort George, we have expressly desired that they may be wholly appropriated to the Payment of the Army; and we hope they will

(a) Vide supra, Page 2018.

be so applied in Time to afford you that Aid for which our Endeavours have been uniformly exerted, and which it is our most earnest Desire on all Occasions to grant to your Military Operations.

We request that you will repay the Admiral, out of the first Supplies you receive, any Sums which you may have borrowed from him for the Use of the public Service, and if you should find it necessary hereafter to take up further Loans on your own Credit for the Disbursements of the Army, we pledge ours for the early and punctual Repayment of them.

We are with Esteem,

Fort William,
26th August 1782.

&c. &c. &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 330.

Received the following Letter from Fort St. George.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

The Army marched from this Neighbourhood the 3d instant, and returned to it the 26th instant for fresh Supplies, which, as far as they regard Provisions and Bullocks, we hope to furnish in a few Days, but as to Money our Treasury is utterly exhausted by the Efforts already made to support the Army. The Statements sent to you with our Letter of the 12th instant will have shewn you that the Sums with which you have so liberally assisted us, with other Sums equally considerable derived from our own Resources, have been applied to the Use of the Army, nor can we add any Thing to what we then wrote to you on the Subject.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

• Sic in Orig.
Fort St. George,
31st July 1782.

Macartney,
• Auth^r Sadlier,
Alex^r Davidson.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 334.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General and Council, Fort William.

Honble Sir, and Sirs,

We have the Honour to enclose you Copies of a Letter which we received a few Days since from Sir Eyre Coote, and of our Answer.

The Army was to have marched this Morning with a Supply of Provisions to the Relief of Vellore, which it appears from the above Letter is the General's present Object; but by a Letter just received from him, we find that he does not proceed till To-morrow.

We enclose also Copies of Two Papers of Intelligence which were received this Morning from Sir Eyre Coote, and immediately communicated to the Admiral, who informed our President that he intended to sail on the Sunday next; and it is with much Pleasure we acquaint you, that Sir Eyre Coote has supplied him with 284 of the King's Troops that were quartered at St. Thome.

You will observe by the Intelligence herewith enclosed, that there is a Possibility that the Enemy may soon be superior at Sea; and it may prove of the greatest Importance that whatsoever Supplies you are able to send us should leave Calcutta as early as may be practicable.

Hyder Ally seems determined to continue the War, and we must still look for Relief to the Execution of your Plan for attacking him on the Malabar Coast.

We have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
6th August 1782.

Macartney,
Alex^r Davidson.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXX.

Book 602. Page 384.

Extract of a Consultation of the 14th October 1782.

Fort William, 14h October 1782.

At a Council; Present,
 Edward Wheler, }
 and } Esquires.
 John Macpherson, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

The Governor General indisposed.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Service at Fort St. George.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Abstract of Supplies to Bombay.

§ (" (a) Abstract of Supplies to the Bombay Presidency from the 30th of April 1778 to the 1st September 1782. Abstract of Supplies to Bombay.

" To Bombay, and Brigadier General Goddard, from

" the 30th April 1778 to the 1st of May 1781 — 1,77,81,761 10 10

" To Majors Camac and Popham's Detachments — 12,92,587 15 4

" From the 30th of April 1781 to the 1st of Septem-

" ber 1782 to Bombay and General Goddard — 1,10,46,174 9 0

" To Colonel Camac, Major Popham, and Colonel

" Muir's Detachments — — 7,93,818 15 5*

1,18,39,993 0 2

* Sic in Orig.

" Total Supplies, from 30th April 1778 to the 1st Sept. 1782, Curr' Rup' 3,09,14,342 10 4

" Fort William,
" 30th September 1782.(Signed) " Ja^s Miller,
Acting Accomptant General." §

Resolved, that the following Letter be written to Bombay.

Gentlemen,

We are favoured with your Letter of the 31st July, and with the various Papers which accom- To Bombay,
pany that Dispatch. 14th Oct. 82.

In our Letter of the 24th June last, we declared our Apprehension that the Expedition which you then proposed, would never take Place, if you persisted in thinking that the Preparations and Force which you stated were necessary to carry it into Effect.

In your Letter just received, you inform us that an immediate Supply of 30 Lacks of Rupees must be sent you to enable you to undertake the Expedition.

While the Difficulties thus opposed to any Co-operation from your Presidency for the Relief of the Carnatic, appear almost insurmountable from their represented Magnitude, you leave it only to us to lament, with encreasing Regret, the Opportunities which you have not availed yourselves of for this Service; Opportunities, which, had they been seized with either Zeal or Ability, might have been long since improved to the happiest Effect upon the general Situation of our Affairs, by the Expulsion of Hyder from the Carnatic. But we shall not upon this Occasion permit ourselves to come forward with any unavailing Remonstrances. The alarming Prospect of public Calamity which at present threatens the very Existence of the British Possessions upon the Coast of Coromandel, impresses us with Reflections too serious to admit the Warmth or Detail of Disapprobation. What you have neglected to do for the public Service you must answer to your Country. What is still within your Power, we wish to excite from your public Zeal. Upon this Principle, and from a Desire for that Harmony in our Councils, which no past Errors or Misfortunes should interrupt in the present Situation of Affairs, we only take the Liberty to represent to you the Exertions which in our Opinion you might have made for the Relief of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2018.

[17 O]

We

We found this Representation and Opinion upon your own Documents; nor should we trouble you upon this Subject at present, did we not connect some Hopes of your future Exertions with our Opinion of Measures that were within your Power, and to which we must recall your Consideration.

On the 29th March last, you acknowledged the Receipt of our Letter of the 26th of December. You were long before then in Possession of the Company's positive Directions for an Attack upon Hyder in his own Dominions. The Successes of Major Abington, to whom you sent additional Forces for the Relief of Tellicherry, convinced you how much Hyder was in his Malabar Dominions. Major Abington had applied to you in February for some Reinforcements to carry on his Operations from Callicut against Hyder: You reply to him on the 31st of March, Two Days after the Receipt of our Letter of the 26th of December, and reject his Proposition. At that very Time, you were informed of Colonel Humberston's Return to Calicut with the Detachment of His Majesty's Troops under his Command, ready to undertake any Service you chose to point out, but on the very 31st March, you write to Colonel Humberston, that you had given Directions to Major Abington, not to prosecute further Operations in the Malabar Country, but to destroy Calicut, and return with the Force under his Command to Bombay. At this critical Period you knew that the Danger which we dreaded in our Letter of the 26th of December had prevailed in its full Force, that the French had landed and united with Hyder in the Carnatic. At the same Period your President must have communicated to you the Contents of Mr. Sullivan's Letters from Tanjore on the 13th, 19th, and 21st of February. At this most interesting Period, you had his Majesty's Transports at Bombay ready to carry any Succours, or any Commander whom you might think necessary to send to Calicut to take the Command of the combined Troops, and to penetrate in complete Force by the Paliacherry Pass into the Caimbatore Country.

The Approach of the Monsoon at so extraordinary a Crisis of the public Service, was most favourable to your own Security upon the Coast, and the fittest Season for pushing into the plentiful Provinces of the Enemy with Infantry, when all the Resistance you had to expect was from Cavalry. This we maintain as a certain Position authorized by the most successful Campaigns of our Military Service in India.

Had you at that Time, which might be said to hold in its critical Decision the Fate of the Carnatic, requested General Goddard to take the Command of the Forces at Calicut, to march into the Caimbatore Country, and, as Occasion dictated, the Option to proceed to Seringapatam, or join Colonel Nixon in the Tanjore Country, or march along the Hills West from Trichinopoly to cut off Hyder's Supplies as they came through the Passes from his own Dominions; we venture to affirm that Hyder must long before now have been obliged to fall back from the Carnatic, and that the French must have followed him on the Terms of his Renegade Europeans, or have submitted to be made Prisoners of War at Cudalore.

Any Diversion, such as we have stated, supported by the Gallant Army under Sir Eyre Coote must have produced these great public Advantages to the Company, and the French Admiral who could only Man his Fleet, after repeated and bloody Actions, from the Land Troops of his Expedition, must have been completely defeated, or compelled to retire to the Islands.

Look, if you please, to the present Condition of Affairs in the Carnatic and upon the Coast. Reflect for a Moment upon the probable Issue of the Scene, and then declare if you can as good Citizens, as British Subjects, and as Men possessed of even private Property, that you wanted Resources to carry on an Enterprize that must have rendered these great and vital Services to your Employers and to your Country.

Upon an Occasion of this Kind your Employers and the State have a Right to investigate minutely the Conduct, Ability, and Resources of their Servants. But there could for many Reasons be no Want of Resource or Credit to supply the Expence of such an Enterprize.

The Difference of Pay in Cantonments and on Service in the rich and undefended Provinces of an Enemy might be so managed as to not to be distressing. Success would have procured Provisions and Money in Coimbatore as before Tellicherry and at Callicut. To say then you could not have commanded the necessary Resources for the Undertaking, is not only to give Weight to these Arguments, but to condemn yourselves most severely as an Administration and as the Servants of the most liberal Employers on Earth.

Nothing but the interesting and most painful Nature of the Subject could lead us to make these Observations.

Where the Object lost was so important and involved not only the Interests of the Presidency of Fort St. George, but ultimately the Safety of your own Establishments as well as the future Security of these Provinces, you cannot but forgive even an unusual Application to the Principle which should have actuated your Conduct.

You inform us that with the Revenues of your newly acquired Possessions, and independent of the very great Expence of the Bengal Detachment, and of the future Interests of a Bond Debt of a Crore and 12 Lacks of Rupees, your present Expenditures exceed your Resources to the annual Amount of Twenty-four Lacks.

We wish you could have favoured us before now with those Accounts and Statements upon which you found these Calculations, and which we requested in December last.

If this is the actual Situation of your Finances, after the immense Sums expended by this Government to acquire for you territorial Revenue, and after you may be said to have possessed for upwards of Two Years, in a State of Tranquility, your newly acquired Dominions, where would the Column of your Debts extend if the Maratta War was to continue? It is singular enough, yet it evidently appears from your own Records that the Expence of acquiring and maintaining territorial Possessions upon your Side of India furnishes the most solid Argument for relinquishing those Possessions.

From the annual encreasing Expences of your Presidency, the Company wished early to possess some territorial Revenue to balance your Disbursements; with this View you entered into the Maratta War. When your Successes and your Misfortunes in that War came to one and the same Period in the fatal Surrender at Wargau, the Interference of this Government recovered the Reputation of your Arms, and at Length placed you in the Possession of your present territorial Revenue of between Forty and Fifty Lacks.

Had your own Wishes and the Views of this Government succeeded in establishing that Influence in the Maratta State, which could alone have secured you in the peaceable and permanent Possession of a great territorial Revenue, we imagine that no Efforts of our native or foreign Enemies could ever afterwards overturn the Foundation of the British Power in Indostan; a Power which would then from your and this Side of India have united its Chain, and which must have checked every Invasion of the Southern Presidency. Such an Establishment of Power might ever continue to secure itself, and prove superior to every Enemy, but the Misconduct of its own Administration.

In the Pursuit of this great Object, there certainly have been Mismanagements which the particular Authors have to account for; but that criminal Misconduct which left the Carnatic open to the Enemy, by which it remained to us a Possession without Resource, and to him a Barrier against our Vengeance, gave the severest Blow to the Measures which had been almost completed, to procure you a territorial Revenue.

From the Moment that the Carnatic was invaded and in a Manner possessed by Hyder, all the Well-wishers of the Company's Prosperity, either at Home or in India, united in the Opinion that an Attack should be made upon Hyder's Dominions from Bombay, at every Risk from our Disputes with the Marattas.

But, say you, while upon one Hand we run the Risk of losing our newly acquired Resources, and suffering a Maratta Invasion of our Establishments, you call upon us to carry our Arms into the Dominions of another powerful Enemy, as if we had the Faculties of carrying on such a War with Success.

It is not, Gentlemen, the Option of advantageous Measures, but of such as vary in Difficulty that is before us. It is not the future Embarrassments of your Resources, but the immediate and best Application of those you actually possess, that should influence your Operations. While you state your own particular Distresses, you should only feel them, and act under them, in the Relation that * a Part you bear to the Whole. Should our Tenure of all the Establishments of Fort St. George be reduced from Want of timely Co-operation on your Part to the Defence of Madras and the fatal Issue of a Siege, it would avail little to the Company or to Britain, that you had raised Ten new Battalions of Sepoys to preserve Districts which the first Inroads of an Enemy's Cavalry could lay waste—Possessions in which Invasion at once extinguishes and demands the Value of their Produce.

* See in Orig.

In March 1768, when Bombay had little Territory, and but a small Army, you were able to reduce Mangalore, an Event which immediately drew Hyder from opposing our Arms in the Heart of his Possessions to recover a Post which he saw would place us within Reach of his Capital with every Support which we could derive from the Sea. When Calicut was taken he began upon the same Principle of Apprehension to treat immediately with Sir Eyre Coote; but when he found out the Line you had adopted, and his Knowledge of your Councils is quick, his Apprehensions vanished, and left him to attend to the Operations of his new Allies in his Favour.

The Loss of Trincomalay, and our little Success against Hyder, have suggested the most extensive Plans to him and to his Allies.

It is our Duty to place these important and most critically situated Concerns of the Company again before you. We cannot expect from you, that you should act with Means which you do not command, nor are we so unreasonable as to expect from your Arms a Co-operation that would annul itself. We are, at the same Time, persuaded that we have not been unjust to you in our Consideration of what you might have already effected; and we most ardently wish to congratulate you soon upon what you may yet find it possible to attempt. The very extraordinary Exertions of this Government, and at a Risk which we do not chuse to specify, for the Maintenance of the Company's Interests in all their Branches, are more than a Justification to us for these earnest Representations. We imagine it requires but little Reflection for any well informed Subject of the British Government, to be convinced that the Loss of the Carnatic would not long precede a fatal Reverse of our Situation in every Presidency in India, and that such a Catastrophe would produce an Effect upon the Parent State, that would at once affect every Subject of liberal Sentiments, and convince the most selfish of the Inutility, if not Folly, of their Pursuits.

From

From the unanimous and successful Efforts of the different Presidencies, we are firmly persuaded, that our Resources and Advantages of Situation, may yet enable us to get the better of all our Enemies, and secure to the Company and to our Country the most valuable remote Colonies that ever belonged to any State.

We send by this Conveyance to Surat, Bills to the Amount of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. We have, within the preceding Sixteen Months, remitted for the Use of your Presidency, for the Support of the Bengal Detachment and in Stores, One Crore Eighteen Lacks of Rupees, as ~~an~~ enclosed Abstract; and from the Commencement of the Maratta War, you have been supplied upon similar Accounts by this Government, with Three Crore Nine Lacks of Rupees.

We have only to add, that a Copy of this Dispatch is sent to the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, who, after consulting with the Admiral and Commander in Chief upon the Subject, will probably send you some detailed Plan of Co-operation.

Fort William,
14th October 1782.

We have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen, &c.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 405.

Received the following Letter from the acting Accountant General.

Acting Ac-
countant Ge-
neral, 3d Oct.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

I have herewith the Honour to lay before you the annual Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Government, drawn out for the Current Year 1782-3, by which you will perceive there remains an unappropriated Balance of CR^s 63,42,521 14 11, to answer for any possible Deficiency in the expected Receipts, or Excess of expected Disbursements, together with any new Causes of Expence which may not have been foreseen.

I cannot better recommend the same to your Confidence, than by apprising you that the Whole was drawn out by the Accountant General himself, previous to his Illness, having the estimated Amount of Supplies to the other Presidencies on the one Hand, and the expected Receipts from the Office of Comptroller of the Salt Business on the other, as these last stand in the Estimate now before you. It would therefore have been sent in some Time ago, but that the Balance of Cash in the Hands of many of the Officers under this Government, on the 30th April, were then unascertained, and even now I am under the Necessity of delivering it, without including the Balances for or against the Company of the Paymasters to the Madras and Bombay Detachments, and of the Resident of Hyderabad, the Accounts of which have not yet been received.

But as an Estimate of this Nature would be of little Utility, if deferred till towards the Close of the Period for which it is formed, I apprehend the Omission of those Balances cannot be productive of any considerable ill Consequence, though it were to be wished that they could have been included.

I beg Leave to remark, that the Supplies to the other Presidencies have been estimated by the Amount thereof in the Twelve Months, next preceding the Commencement of the present Estimate, except where the actual Supplies of the present Year, so far as it is advanced, have occasioned a Deviation from that Rule. It may also not be improper to observe, that the estimated Amount of those Supplies, neither includes the Expence of the Detachments to Bombay or Madras, these being comprehended in the Amount of the General Expence of the Army, as computed by the Military Paymaster General, in which, however, they are particularized. This Observation I have here thought the more necessary, in order to prevent Misapprehension from the occasional Statements, which have been delivered from this Office of Supplies to Fort St. George and Bombay, having included the Sums paid on Account of the Military Detachments to each of those Presidencies respectively.

Having lately understood that the Receipts from the Comptroller of Salt, were expected to be considerably greater than the Sum at which that Gentleman, with a cautious Diffidence, had estimated them Five Months ago, as will be found included in the Estimate of expected Resources for the present Year, which accompanied my Address to the Honourable Board of the 8th April last; I thought it incumbent on me to apply to himself for Information, whether at this Time he had Reason to expect that his Payments in the Course of the present Year would admit of an Addition to the Sum then estimated, and I have now the Pleasure to point out, that in consequence of this Application, in Place of the 25 Lacks of Sicca Rupees estimated at that Time, you will find he has now authorized me to insert a Sum of 35 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, or C^r. R^s. 40,60,000 0 0.

I have the Honour to be, with high Respect,
Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,
&c. &c. &c.

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
3d October 1782.

(Signed) Ja^s. Miller.
Act^g. Acc^t. General.

Ordered, that the Estimate of Resources and Disbursements be entered after the Consultation.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d. Wheler,
John Macpherson.

D^r

Estimate of the probable Resources and Disbursements of the Bengal Government, from the 30th April 1782 to the 1st May 1783.

C^r

To Balance.

The Amount remaining in the following Departments and Offices the 30th April 1782.
General Department.

CIVIL.

General Treasury.

Ready Money	—	—	5,18,916	5	10
Bills receivable on Account of Rajah Myinnarain	—	—	10,09,569	13	2
			15,28,485	3	0
The Honble the Governor General	—	—	1,60,711	10	7
Civil Paymaster	—	—	569	7	6
Mint Master	—	—	2,49,562	13	10
Resident at the Vizier's Court	—	—	5,93,808	0	10
Resident at Benares	—	—	7,41,210	6	6
Commissary for the Effects taken from the Dutch	—	—	1,84,515	0	9
Collector of Chaudenagore	—	—	77	6	5
E. Hay, on Account Supply of Provisions	—	—	5,860	13	1
Contractor for the Supply of Live Stock	—	—	2,42,715	1	6
			37,07,617	0	0

MILITARY.

Military Paymaster General	—	—	13,318	1	5
Paymaster to the Artillery at the Presidency and Garrisons	—	—	28,670	8	8
Paymaster to the Second Brigade	—	—	9,34,026	8	10
Paymaster to the Cavalry Brigade	—	—	4,451	7	2
Paymaster to the Fatty Ghurr Station	—	—	44,882	5	11
Paymaster at Bagpore	—	—	322	5	2
Paymaster at Burdwan	—	—	18,213	0	10
Paymaster at Chittagong	—	—	12,446	10	11
Paymaster at Dacca	—	—	36	0	3
Paymaster at Dinagore	—	—	176	9	9
Paymaster at Moorshedabad	—	—	970	0	9
Paymaster at Patna	—	—	1,641	8	3
Paymaster at Rangpur	—	—	34,080	12	9
Paymaster to the Garrison of Clouar	—	—	5,646	1	7
			10,08,953	2	3

MARINE.

Marine Paymaster	—	—	731	14	3
			48,07,202	6	0

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Committee of Revenue	—	—	31,282	8	2
Revenue Chief of Dacca	—	—	53,058	12	0
Revenue Chief of Moorshedabad	—	—	42,564	11	19
Revenue Chief of Patna	—	—	59,700	15	0
Revenue Chief of Purnea	—	—	604	3	15
Collector of Bagpore	—	—	49,664	12	8
Collector of the Town of Calcutta	—	—	2,331	4	15
Collector of Chittagong	—	—	21,760	11	5
Collector of Fattah Sing	—	—	4,497	14	6
Collector of Honghy	—	—	57,012	8	19
Collector of Jungle Terry	—	—	56,091	4	5
Collector of Midnapore	—	—	1,18,824	5	2
Collector of Patchet	—	—	5,111	4	18
Collector of Rajmehal	—	—	36,456	3	2
Collector of Rangpur	—	—	7,880	8	5
Collector of Rangpur	—	—	4,23,530	2	15
Collector of the Salt Districts	—	—	36,198	12	2
Collector of Silburnia	—	—	98,156	5	4
Collector of Sircar Sarun	—	—	1,43,054	3	18
Collector of Sircar Terhoot	—	—	52,877	11	10
Collector of Sylhet	—	—	51,237	4	2
Resident at the Durrar	—	—	470	5	9
Collector of Government Customs of Chittagong	—	—	2,033	1	2
Collector of Government Customs of Dacca	—	—	6,496	5	3
Collector of Government Customs of Patna	—	—	41,182	3	15

Sicca Rupees — 13,06,838 5 11

Balances of the Remittances from the Chiefs and Collectors of the Revenues, which were not included either in the Balances of the Subordinates, or in those of the Presidency, on the 30th April 1782, the same not having been then received by those to whom they were made, consisting of Treasure on the Way of Bills receivable outland.

Sundry Ditto from the Collectors of Government Customs	—	—	9,40,637	9	1
	—	—	1,34,508	9	5
			10,74,946	2	6

S^r R^r 24,71,784 7 17

Batta 16 per Cent. — 3,95,485 8 5

28,67,270 0 2

76,74,472 0 8

To Receipts which are expected to take Place in the following Departments within the 30th April 1782 and the 1st May 1783.

RESOURCES.

General Department.

CIVIL.

Mint Duties, as in 1781-2	—	—	25,789	1	11
Collections in the Pollmaster General's Department, as in 1781-2.	—	—	1,07,141	1	0
Rajah Myinnarain's Tribute for 1782-3.	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Batta 11 per Cent.	—	—	4,34,316	10	0
			43,82,650	2	0

MILITARY.

Army Subsidy from the Nabob Alifan ul Dowlah, at 2,85,000 S ^r R ^r per Month	—	—	34,20,000	0	0
Expence of Abdul Rehman Khan's Ruffalah, to be paid by him at 23,679 2 3 per Month	—	—	2,84,149	11	0
	—	—	37,04,149	11	0
Batta 11 per Cent.	—	—	4,07,456	7	5
			41,11,606	2	5
			86,27,486	4	7

Carry over — 86,27,486 4 7

76,74,472 0 8

By Balance.

The Amount due to the following Departments and Offices the 30th April 1782.

General Department.

CIVIL.

Account Deposits	—	—	17,03,826	9	4
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	—	—	1,20,161	13	8
			18,23,987	7	0
Pollmaster General	—	—	6,376	5	7
Commissary for the Effects taken from the French	—	—	3,664	4	9
Agent for Supplies to the other Provinces	—	—	45,224	4	9
Buxy	—	—	1,151	7	1
Contractor for Supply of Salt Provisions	—	—	15,831	0	0
			18,26,735	13	2

MILITARY.

Paymaster to the First Brigade	—	—	2,485	10	2
Paymaster to the Light Infantry Corps	—	—	94,374	4	6
Paymaster of the Works	—	—	8,961	8	8
Military storekeeper	—	—	2,50,539	13	6
			3,56,361	4	10

MARINE.

Naval Storekeeper	—	—	23,397	15	6
			22,75,995	1	6

By Disbursements which are expected to take Place in the following Departments within the 30th April 1783 and the 1st May 1783.

CHARGES.

General Department.

CIVIL.

Sundry Charges disburshed by the Civil Paymaster, &c. as in 1781-2.	—	—	10,01,755	5	0
Account Salary	—	—	7,04,085	8	8
Charges Durrar	—	—	2,78,561	8	3
Secret Services	—	—	71,870	0	0
Mint	—	—	44,775	15	3
Post Office	—	—	1,70,241	13	3
Resident at the Vizier's Court	—	—	98,246	4	2
Resident at Benares	—	—	1,13,599	8	0
Buxy Kanah Charges at Chittagong	—	—	3,068	13	0
Hospital Charges	—	—	1,62,954	0	11
Civil Buildings	—	—	6,920	1	11
			27,31,221	14	5

Supreme Court of Judicature.

Salaries to the Judges and Officers of the Court, and other Contingent Charges as in 1781-2.

Charges Law Suits	—	—	4,16,033	3	6
Well to be erected round the new Gool	—	—	1,20,959	2	0
			59,911	7	1
			6,16,923	12	7
			33,48,745	11	0

MILITARY.

Disbursements of the Paymasters to the Army, as estimated by the Military Paymaster General.

Artillery Corps	—	—	8,73,600	0	0
Cavalry Corps	—	—	7,29,600	0	0
European Infantry	—	—	11,65,200	0	0
Sepoy Corps	—	—	75,17,100	0	0
Mutia and Invalid Sepoys	—	—	7,38,000	0	0
Bombay Detachment	—	—	43,36,800	0	0
Madras Detachment	—	—	29,07,600	0	0
Garrisons	—	—	14,26,400	0	0
General Staff to the Army	—	—	4,80,000	0	0
Brigade Staff	—	—	3,64,800	0	0
Contractor for Draught and Carriage Bullocks and Camels	—	—	8,64,000	0	0
Contractor for Elephants	—	—	1,56,000	0	0
Agents for Boats	—	—	2,40,000	0	0
Contingent Charges	—	—	30,00,000	0	0
Military Storekeeper's Disbursements, as in 1781-2.	—	—	9,17,510	6	11
Agent Visulwalah of the Garrison, for his Agency on 5,14,161 12 3	—	—	1,54,248	8	6
Disbursements on Account of Fortifications and Military Buildings, as in 1781-2.	—	—	5,02,615	11	2
Engineers Stores, as in	—	—	5,816	14	5
Road to Chunar Ghur	—	—	9,25,78	2	8
			2,64,15,169	11	8

MARINE.

Presidency.

Disbursements of the Naval Storekeeper and Marine Paymaster, as estimated by the latter

Chittagong, as in 1781-2, established Charges	—	—	6,99,703	9	0
	—	—	34,192	0	0
			7,34,895	9	0
			3,04,97,410	15	8

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Charges of the following, estimated by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department.

Committee of Revenue.	—	—	11,15,312	15	17
Charges Collectors	—	—	18,49,525	14	17
Charges Zemindary	—	—	8,29,860	0	0
Charges Adanlet	—	—	5,8,072	8	0
Charges Police	—	—	2,61,690	0	0
Charges Poolbundy	—	—	2,400	0	0
Law Charges	—	—	45,232	14	0
Collector of Patchet	—	—	2,05,877	1	0
Revenue Chief of Dacca	—	—	57,380	0	0
Revenue Chief of Purnea	—	—	52,329	15	18
Revenue Chief of Moorshedabad	—	—	1,45,710	1	1
Revenue Chief of Patna	—	—	50,199	15	18
Collector of Honghy	—	—	54,191	1	9
Collector of Bagpore	—	—	51,751	13	17
Collector of Chittagong	—	—	48,671	15	8
Collector of Midnapore	—	—	—	—	—
			48,26,206	5	9
			3,04,97,410	15	8
			22,75,995	1	6

D^r

Estimate of the probable Resources and Disbursements of the Bengal Government, from the 30th April 1782 to the 1st May 1783.

C^r

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		Brought forward	86,274,486 4 7	76,744,472 0 8
Receipts of Revenue expected by the Estimate of the Accountant General to the Revenue Department.				
Committee of Revenue.				
Sundry Districts under the				
Committee				
Collector of the	1,75,89,609	7 15		
Town of Calcutta	1,17,203	13 16		
Collector of the				
Salt Districts	7,13,684	6 8		
	1,84,20,577	11 19 8		
Collector of Poteest Muffulul Mhals	7,12,61	8 0 0		
Revenue Chief of Dacca	15,68,240	12 11 0		
Revenue Chief of Moorshedabad	4,01,705	8 17 3		
Revenue Chief of Patna	34,08,484	13 0 0		
Collector of Hooghly	4,19,150	4 1 2		
Collector of Baghpoore	3,19,494	1 14 0		
Collector of Chittagong	1,68,201	0 0 0		
Collector of Midnapore	5,82,388	13 11 0		
Collector of Rajmehal	1,97,122	5 1 0		
Collector of Rangpur	86,765	3 13 0		
Collector of Rungpore	9,48,534	13 13 0		
Collector of Silburi	2,87,820	4 16 3		
Collector of Sircar Sarun	14,53,883	10 0 0		
Collector of Sylhet	2,35,025	5 0 0		
Batta 16 per Cent.		2,85,98,456	3 18 0	
		45,75,752	15 19 3	
Committee of Customs.				
Receipts expected in that Department as in 1781-2.	7,43,900	7 15 0		
Batta 16 per Cent.		1,19,024	1 4 3	
		8,62,924	9 0	
		3,40,37,133	14 11	
		4,26,64,620	1 6	
EXTRA RECEIPTS.				
General Department.				
CIVIL.				
Commissaries for the Capture of Chinlurah, as follows:				
Amount of Spices sold in May		2,15,517	4 0	
Ditto of sundry Goods, as per Account Sale delivered in May		13,116	11 6	
		2,28,633	15 6	
Batta 16 per Cent.		36,581	7 0	
		2,65,213	6 6	
Draughts on Europe for Lord Clive's Jaghire	2,59,200	0 0		
Ditto in favour of sundry Persons mentioned in the 47th Paragraph of the Letter from the Honble. Court of Directors, dated 31st May 1781	3,20,428	12 10		
Certificates to the Commanders and Officers of the freighted Ships, 10 Ships at £. 8,000 each	7,68,000	0 0		
Amount to be received for Bills of Exchange, payable by the Court of Directors, being for the Provision of the Investment of 1782-3.	1,00,00,000	0 0		
		1,13,47,628	12 10	
Amount expected to be received from the Nabob Alaph ul Dowlah, Part of his Debt to the Honble. Company	30,00,000	0 0		
Batta 11 per Cent.		3,30,000	0 0	
Ditto for Saudit Alley's Stipend, as per Contra		33,30,000	0 0	
Collections of Chandernagore, as in 1781-2.		3,08,503	0 0	
		18,560	0 0	
		1,50,04,692	11 2	
MILITARY.				
Sales of Military Stores, as in 1781-2.		36,785	0 6	
MARINE.				
Sales of Naval Stores, as estimated by the Marine Paymaster		24,899	13 8	
		1,53,41,592	15 10	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
Amount which is expected to be received from the Comptroller for the Manufacture of Salt in 1782-3.				
Expected to be received on Account of the Sale of Opium as follows:		35,00,000	0 0	
Balance remaining to be received on Account of the Sale of Opium C ^r	1,68,057	12 3		
For 2,830 Chells expected to be received at the Presidency in 1782-3, valued at C. R ^r 350 per Chell		9,90,500	0 0	
		11,88,557	12 3	
Deduct Batta 16 per Cent.		1,65,939	0 1	
		10,22,618	12 4	
		45,24,618	12 4	
Batta 16 per Cent.		7,23,939	0 3	
		52,48,557	12 3	
		2,05,80,150	12 1	
		6,32,44,770	13 7	
Current Rupees				
		7,29,19,242	14 3	

Brought forward		48,08,206	5 5	3,04,97,410	15 8	22,75,095	1 6
Collector of Rajmehal		63,726	7 1				
Collector of Rangpur		39,433	2 18				
Collector of Rungpore		65,151	13 4				
Collector of Salt Districts		1,59,585	10 19				
Collector of Silburi		24,240	0 0				
Collector of Sircar Sarun		41,472	3 12				
Collector of Sylhet		25,763	10 18				
Collector of the Town of Calcutta		26,917	1 8				
Allowances to Members and Assistants of the late Provincial Councils							
Charges Phoudary		40,000	0 0				
		2,50,488	0 0				
Sicca Rupees							
Batta 16 per Cent.		55,44,984	7 5				
		8,87,197	8 4				
		64,32,181	15 3				
DURBAR DEPARTMENT at Moorshedabad.							
Stipends and Allowances	20,15,000	0 0					
Sundry Charges	65,000	0 0					
		20,80,000	0 0 0				
Batta 16 per Cent.		3,32,800	0 0 0				
		24,12,800	0 0 0				
Lord Clive's Jaghire for One Year		2,22,957	13 17 1				
Batta 16 per Cent.		35,673	4 2 3				
		2,58,631	2 0				
Commission on the Revenues, including Arrears due							
		1,15,442	3 0 0				
Batta 16 per Cent.		18,150	11 11 0				
		1,33,592	11 8				
Committee of Customs.							
Charges expected in that Department, as in 1781-2.	4,54,220	10 1 1					
Batta 16 per Cent.		72,675	4 16 1				
		5,26,895	14 10				
		97,62,101	11 11				
		4,02,59,512	11 7				
CHARGES.							
Extraordinary Disbursements.							
General Department.							
Stipend of the Nabob Mirza Saudit Ally, at							
O. St R ^r 25,160	15 3 per Month		2,77,931	7 0			
Batta 11 per Cent.			30,572	7 4			
			3,08,503	14 4			
Interest on Bonds			13,70,460	13 8			
Resident at Hyderabad			75,727	7 8			
Collector of Chandernagore, as in 1781-2.			20,311	3 10			
Commissary for the Effects taken from the French, as in 1781-2.			79,436	4 11			
Commissaries for the Effects taken from the Dutch, estimated as follows:							
Subsistence to the Dutch Company's Servants			1,03,630	11 0			
Establishment of the Court of Justice at Chinlurah			1,11,112	0 0			
D ^r of the respective Officers of the Commissaries at D ^r			1,08,804	0 0			
D ^r and Salary for Two Deputy Commissaries at Patna, Calcutta, and Dacca			33,600	0 0			
Amount of Commission on the Capture, about			3,27,052	1 3			
Amount required to complete the Investment of 1782-3.			2,28,533	15 6			
			9,13,032	11 9			
Batta 16 per Cent.			1,46,085	3 10			
			10,59,117	15 7			
Certificates granted, per Metley, of which it is probable Repayment will be required							
One Year's Interest on D ^r , at 8 per Cent.			7,56,857	12 0			
			60,548	9 11			
			8,17,406	5 11			
			37,21,664	1 11			
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.							
Saltpetre Advances							
Opium			40,000	0 0			
			6,22,000	0 0			
			6,62,000	0 0			
Batta 16 per Cent.			1,05,920	0 0			
			7,67,920	0 0			
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.							
Amount to be advanced them for the Provision of the Investment of 1782-3.							
			1,00,00,000	0 0			
SUPPLIES to the other Presidencies.							
For St. George.							
In Treasure			37,51,556	4 3			
Agent for the Supplies to the other Presidencies in Grain, &c.			15,60,936	2 0			
Contractor for the Supply of Salt Provisions and Live Stock			3,85,312	0 0			
			56,97,804	6 3			
Bombay			14,86,599	3 5			
Fort Marlborough			3,99,000	0 0			
St. Helena			27,025	6 8			
			75,11,329	0 4			
			2,20,41,213	2 3			
			6,23,00,725	13 10			
			6,45,76,720	15 4			
			6,42,221	14 11			
By Balance unappropriated							
Current Rupees							
			7,69,19,242	14 3			

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

James Miller,
Actg. Acct. General.

[17 P 2]

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXI.

Book 553. Page 36.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 4th November 1782.

§

“ (a) Fort William, 4th Nov. 1782.

“ At a Council, Present,
“ Edward Wheler Esquire.

“ The Honble. the Governor General, Sir Eyre Coote, and Mr. Macpherson, indisposed.

“ Read, the following Letter from the Secretary at Fort St. George.

“ To Mr. P. Auriol, Secretary to the Honble. Governor General and Council, &c.
Fort William.

“ As the Select Committee may be prevented from addressing the Governor General and Council by this Post, I am directed to acquaint you, for their Information, that this Settlement has experienced a new and severe Misfortune in consequence of a Gale of Wind, which came on Yesterday Morning, and blew with encreasing Violence until Midnight. Several large Vessels, and among them the Earl of Hertford Indiaman, were driven a-shore, others foundered at their Anchors, and all the small Craft, amounting to upwards of Ninety, were either sunk or stranded: The Quantity of Rice lost is at least 30,000 Bags, which is equal to our whole remaining Stock, and the Loss of the Tonnage is irreparable. The Squadron put to Sea early in the Day, and we were in Hopes it had escaped the Violence of the Storm, but this Afternoon the Active Frigate brought the disagreeable Intelligence that the Superb is dismasted, and is besides with Difficulty kept above Water. The Admiral had shifted his Flag on Board the Sultan, and proceeds immediately to Bombay. The Active returns to him To-morrow, with some of his Officers who were left a-shore, and the Select Committee intended to avail themselves of that Opportunity to forward to him the Letter which the Governor General and Council have written to him.

“ The Select Committee are desirous that the Governor General and Council should have the earliest Notice of this Disaster, as the present very alarming State of this Settlement may perhaps induce them to alter the Destination of the Indiamen that were intended to be dispatched to Europe, and to send them here immediately with Rice and other Provisions.

“ Fort St. George,
16th October 1789.

“ I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) “ J. Huddestow, Secretary.”

“ Ordered, That the Agent for Supplies be directed to dispatch the Country Craft, which he has engaged to carry Grain to Fort St. George, as soon as possible.

“ Resolved, That a Reward be offered to the Serangs on their safe and speedy Arrival to Fort St. George of Ten Pagodas each, if their Passage does not exceed Fourteen Days, or Five Pagodas, if it does not exceed Twenty Days, and a further Reward of Forty Rupees each upon their Return here in Time to receive a second Cargo this Season for Madras.”) §

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Fort St. George.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

We have just received Accounts of the violent Gale of Wind which you experienced on the 15th ult. and of the dreadful Effects which it had upon the Shipping in your Roads, and the Grain which was then afloat. We have in consequence ordered the Agent for Supplies to dispatch all the Country Craft, engaged for your Service, as soon as they can possibly be laden, and in order to encourage the Surangs to make the best of their way to your Port, we have promised them severally a Reward of Five Pagodas, if they shall arrive within 21 Days from the Date of their Dispatch, or 10 Pagodas if they shall arrive within 14 Days, to be paid at Fort St. George, &c. further Reward of 40 R. to be paid here, if they shall return in Time to make a Second Trip this Season.

We request that you will accordingly pay the Rewards which we have promised to those who may perform the Voyage within the Time limited. In order to prevent any of these Vessels from

(a) Vide supra, Page 2019.

stopping upon the Coast in their Way down, we have written to the several Subordinates not to suffer them to come to an Anchor at any of those Places.

There appearing to be a Deficiency of Three Pieces of Cloth in the Bales, which you consigned to us by the Chesterfield, we enclose an Extract of the Letter which we have received from the Board of Trade on this Subject.

Fort William,
the 4th November 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Edw^d. Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXII.

Book 602. Page 531.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th November 1782.

Fort William, 18th November 1778.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson,
and
John Stables, } Esquires.

The Governor General and Sir Eyre Coote indisposed.

Received the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote :

§ To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq. &c. Calcutta, 18th Nov. 1782.

“(a) Gentlemen,
“ Nothing but the great Exertions and Support afforded by this Government to our Operations on the Coast during the present War, relieving our manifold Distresses, and, by the Supplies granted, giving an Army the very Power of Action, could have left us an Existence or Post in that Quarter; and I am most truly sensible of the great Line of Conduct your Supreme Board have hitherto uniformly adopted, enabling us to parry the almost unsurmountable Difficulties I have had to encounter;—feed, pay, and keep the Army together, &c. &c. I have the greatest Confidence in both your Ability and Perseverance, and we trust shall, ere long, reap the full Reward attendant on our faithful Services, by having it in our Power to restore the Blessings of Peace to the Countries we have the Guidance and Protection of, on Terms honourable and permanent; also secure, by our successful Efforts, an advantageous Balance, ready to be thrown into the Scale of our Nation whenever the Subject, in Europe, of a general Peace is agitated.” §
As the principal Attacks of our natural and European and other Enemies are at present carried on in the Carnatic, we must there, in full Force, oppose them; keeping for a Time the Scene of Action in that Quarter where the Advantages have been already sustained; thereby also securing in Peace our other invaluable Possessions. I mean not though to suggest an Idea of confining our Operations solely to defend the Carnatic. We must also as well digested General systematic Plans, enter the Enemy's Countries from the Malabar Side and other Parts; distressing them wherever they appear vulnerable. It is from the Success of our Arms alone we are to support our Consequence in the East, and dictate Peace and enjoy its attendant Blessings. It becomes necessary for me to remark, that I have repeatedly pointed out to the Bombay Government, the Necessity there was for making a powerful Diversion in Hyder Ally's Countries on their Side of India in order to favour my Operations in the Carnatic. Instructions went from me to Brigadier General Goddard to the same Effect; and the European Corps under Colonel Humberston were also put under the Orders of the Bombay Presidency, that the Force on that Side might be employed on One uniform Plan, conformable to what seemed, from Situation and Circumstances on the Spot, most advisable to attempt. A very formidable European Force, his Majesty's and the Company's, with Twenty-two Native Battalions are on the Malabar Coast. My Orders and Instructions (I am sorry to say) have not as yet been attended to, nor the Service pointed out against Hyder Ally's Dominions undertaken. Their Inaction remains to be accounted for;—is more extraordinary at this particular Period, as the Cessation of Arms between us and the Mahrattas has given them an Opportunity of undertaking the Service alluded to with almost certain Prof-

(a) Vide supra, Page 2020.

pect of Success. It becomes absolutely necessary therefore, that your Supreme Board should repeat such further Orders and Instructions to the Bombay Government as will enforce their Obedience, making them responsible in the fullest Extent of Possibility, for either Hesitation or Non-compliance. We have sufficient Force to effect every Thing required, provided, it is directed without Delay, to the grand proper Objects. The convulsive Shock our Interests in India have sustained, has been great; but I can venture to affirm the most alarming Crisis is past; and that our Enemies will very shortly in their Turn be surrounded by inextricable Dangers and Difficulties. We have every Thing to hope from the fortunate Junction of the Reinforcement arrived with Sir Richard Bickerton; and I feel also the most sensible Pleasure in remarking that our Strength and Consequence in this Country is very materially benefited, by that Unanimity which happily, at this most critical Period, reigns in the controuling Supreme Council of India. Let us continue but to act with uniform and zealous Firmness, applying the Resources of Bengal to those Services which will immediately strike at and ensure definitive Operations, and I think, without appearing too sanguine, we may presage, as not far distant, both the Dissolution of the native Confederacy formed against us, and the Defeat and Expulsion from this Country of our European Enemies. The approaching Season is not favourable for securing a speedy Sea Conveyance of the requisite Supplies to the Coromandel Coast; and the Superiority of our Fleet will, I hope, effectually cover their safe Arrival.

§ (a) "The immediate Wants of our Army on the Coast, are comprized under the following Heads: The most extensive Supply of Rice and Money equal to our Abilities; Horses to mount their Cavalry; Drafts to complete the Native Bengal Corps; Mulecars for the Service of Artillery; and Gun Carriages to replace the Casualties to be expected from their present Field Train, and for other Services; not one Carriage, or single Piece of Timber is there in Store. I am clear it is unnecessary for me to dwell on their Want of Rice and Money on the Coast, as, no Doubt, your Arrangements have already taken Place, relative to those positive Requisites of Existence."

I will therefore proceed in stating the Circumstances that occur in regard to their other Wants. Horses to mount their Cavalry; there is one of the highest dressed European Corps of light dismounted Cavalry arrived at Madras, and 500 veteran high-cast Native Troopers also there, marching on Foot for Want of Horses. I find by the general Returns, the Independent Corps of Cavalry on this Establishment, amounts to effective Horses nearly 800; that Corps have had Orders sent them to proceed from Mongheer to the Presidency; and I am told that Three-fourths of the Horses are fit for any Service. From Information to be depended on, I calculate there are in Calcutta and its Environs, at a moderate Computation, 5,000 Horses, under the Description of Saddle and Draught. A certain Proportion of those able-sized and proper aged Horses could no Doubt be purchased. I therefore recommend, that the Horses of the Regiment, fit on Examination for immediate Service, and an additional Number (if Carriage by Sea can be procured) should be purchased, and forwarded in December to Madras. Mr. Touchet reports, that with making some trifling Alterations in the upper Works of his Dhoney's, and some small Deductions from the Cargoes, a Number of Horses may be conveyed on them to Madras with great Ease. Every other Ship that is dispatched might be obliged to take a certain Proportion. The Horses embarking in December would not be above Twenty Days at most on board Ship; and though some Casualties may be expected, yet, on an Average, the Number lost by Accident will probably be inconsiderable when compared to what would be inevitable if a Recruit of Horses was sent by Land, or at any other Season of the Year by Sea. I also think there is a Chance of securing the Services of the Bengal Troopers. Rather than be discharged, as most of them are Musulmen, they would probably take the Light Infantry Service, and proceed to the Coast by Sea. They might be formed into a Corps of Bengal Light Infantry, to be attached and act with His Majesty's Regiment of Cavalry, with Artillery and other Appointments similar to the Coast Cavalry Establishment: The Attempt, if made, I should imagine would be attended with Success. Our small Body of Cavalry on their Coast, with the Artillery and Light Infantry have, in the Course of the War, rendered most essential Service. A Brigade of Cavalry thus formed, would be a probable Means of finishing the Enemy in the Field the very first Time they give us an Opportunity of meeting them. Had we been fortunate enough at any of our general Actions to have possessed such a Corps, our indefatigable Efforts and brave Troops would have received their merited Reward; the Actions would have been decisive. Every wished for Advantage taken of our Victories, Hyder would long since have been obliged to quit the Carnatic, and the French Forces consequently would not have been able to have got any Footing there.

The Five Bengal Regiments of Sepoys on the Coast, when they first joined the Army, were reduced in number to nearly 500 Men each Corps; and are since, by Casualties of Service lowered to about 300 effective Rank and File each Regiment. Their military Behaviour on all Occasions, whilst under my Command, reflects the greatest Credit on them. The Native Troops of both Establishments are stimulated by Emulation, and a Desire of excelling one another; and it is most necessary to keep up this their laudable Ardor. The Bengal Sepoys require being imme-

(a) Vide supra, Page 2020.

diately recruited, either by Volunteers or Drafts; and I should hope the Honour the Bengal Corps have acquired on the Coast, when properly explained to the Troops in these Provinces, added to the Provisions made for them by Government here on their Return, would induce many of the first mentioned Class to embark for the Purpose of compleating them.

The Artillery Service is very deficient in Lascars. On the Days of Action, when rapid^a Movements have ever been attempted, for Want of a proper Proportion of Lascars we have been invariably reduced to the Necessity of breaking our regular Corps, and employing the Sepoys to drag on the Guns. A Recruit of One thousand good Lascars for the Coast Service would at this Time be of the utmost Consequence. As many Field Carriages, 12 and 6 Pounders as can be spared are wanted at Madras. If there is not a sufficient Number in Store completed to answer this Demand, Timbers cut out and sent in rough, ready for finishing and putting together would be of essential Service. The Detail of Carriage for Provisions has been so badly and inadequately managed on the Coast, that some Means must be adopted to remedy that Evil in future, or an Increase of Force and Establishment will be rather against than for us. If we are to be confined to the Neighbourhood of Madras for Want of Carriage, and cruelly necessitated to lay aside every distant Enterprize of Consequence, we shall, with the most powerful Army that ever was in India, fall a Sacrifice to our own Weight of Numbers, deprived of the Power of acting with Efficacy from the weak and inadequate Efforts of the Government of Fort St. George in regard to supplying Carriage. When I left the Coast, the Exertions of Government afforded me only 8 Days Carriage for Provisions for the fighting Men of the Army. To enable me to move at all, I was reduced to the following Expedient. The Officer who was my Military Store-keeper in the Field, constantly carried Two Days Rice for the Army on his Store Bullocks; One Day's was transported on my Guns and Tumbrils; and Five Day's on the Soldiers Guns: Add to this, I had brought the necessary Followers of the Army to carry 26 Days Rice for their own Contumption, consequently the Statement of Carriage stood thus; a Fifth Part of the Rice consumed, was carried at a very heavy Expence by what has been styled the great Exertions of Government, and the remaining Four Fifths by the Army themselves without a Rupee Expence to the Company. Totally destitute of Magazines, and labouring under every Species of Disadvantage and Difficulty, we should, notwithstanding, have ended the last Campaign most advantageously, if his Majesty's Squadron could have co-operated with us. During our late Expedition to the Southward, the French Forces at Cuddalore, covered by Hyder Ally's Army, would have been attacked. We were at their very Gates, and in all Probability would have succeeded in our Enterprize, if our Provisions, Battering Train, and Stores had arrived, covered on the Sea Side. This our late March to Pondicherry has evinced, where our Army waited for our Rice Ships, &c. to the last possible Day without risking our very Existence, and return. For on our Arrival at Chingleput the 15th September without a Halt, we brought with us only two Days Provisions. Such was then our humiliating Situation, obliged to draw off from the Service, could we have remained but a few days longer to the Southward, the Extent of our Wishes was within our Grasp. The Capture of the French and breaking their Confederacy with Hyder Ally, for the present, if not for ever, would for a Certainty have followed, provided our Squadron could have co-operated with us. However, there is every Reason to hope, from the fortunate Junction of such considerable Reinforcements, that the next Campaign, if we commence it in full co-operative Force, will secure us the rapid Possession of what we have been the last Season so near attaining, and the Repossession of the Port of Trincomalee so indispensibly necessary to ensure the Safety of our Navy. These fortunate Events are certainly, in following Order, within our Reach, with the Probability of other Advantages, if our mutual Exertions and Resources are to the Extent of our Ability immediately employed in furthering the general Line of Service. The happy Completion of which will be of such material Consequence to the Interest of our King, our

^a See in Orig. Country Allies * and ourselves.

Ghiretty,
15th November 1782.

I have the Honour to be,
&c.

Eyre Coote.

To Warren Hastings Esq.
from Sir Eyre
Coote, 17th
Nov. 1782.

Gentlemen,

Since I had the Honour to address you on the 15th instant, I have received a Letter of which the accompanying is a Copy, from Major General Stuart: You will, on Perusal, find that it conveys a Statement of our Situation on the Coast truly alarming. Before I left Madras, I addressed a Letter to the Select Committee, recommending, in the strongest Terms, keeping collected and in full Force the Army on the Coast; stating 'On that Army, the very Safety of our Existence in India depended.' The Madras Government have, notwithstanding, contrary to my Ideas, detached and separated our undigested Plans. Our European Force, and the Officer commanding there, in Disobedience to my express Orders, subscribed to their said Resolves, even at a Time when, from the Purport of the Letter now before you, every Danger is to be apprehended from the mutinous Behaviour of the Scapoy Corps. No Confidence, either in the Civil or Military Service, seems to prevail there: All is Confusion and Distrust. The Scene on the Coast is sadly changed. Indeed that Army, which in the highest Military Style, though ill fed and long in Arrears, has, during a Campaign of near Two Years, sustained Hardships and Difficulties of Service, hardly to be paralleled, is become, in a few Weeks, dangerous even to our own State from the

most

most alarming of Crimes, Mutiny. I submit this Subject to your most mature Consideration, being confident that your Resolutions will be uniformly pointed to those Ends which will have the best Chance of securing to us the full Exertions of our own Arms, the natural Consequence of which will, I trust, be Disappointment and Disinay to our numerous Enemies.

Ghyretty,
17th Nov. 1782.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen, &c. &c.
Eyre Coote.

Sir,

Having the Honour to command His Majesty's Troops here in your Absence, and knowing undoubtedly, as commanding the Company's Troops, what I now address you upon, I officially acquaint you, that if some immediate Remedy is not applied by Authority from the Supreme Board, such as to give me a Latitude to judge of what Proportion of Rice in Store here is to be applied for the Use of the Army, and an official Report made to me of what is really in Store, and what is apparent from the Manifest, as loaded on board Ships in the Roads, and daily arriving; it will be impossible, as Things are now managed, to prevent the most disagreeable Consequences which your Excellency, as a Soldier, knows to result from a mutinous Behaviour in the Black Troops, even though it should be quelled.

Your Excellency has been informed, that rather than consent to the Army's being separated, equal to the disbanding of them, I had engaged to reduce the daily Consumption from 500 to 350 Bags of Rice. After I had from Necessity proposed this Diminution, and had, contrary to my own private Feelings, made a Reduction in the Followers of the Army, without being able to satisfy them for their Arrears, or even for their Sustenance in Rice, the Government again told me, that instead of 350 they could only give me 250 Bags, and that I must be answerable for the Consequences if any greater Part of the Army remains here, than could be subsisted on that Quantity. Foreseeing the Consequences, I told them, that if they would set apart, under proper Management, 31,000 Bags of Rice, at the Rate of 250 Bags per Day,* I answer for keeping this Army for Four Months to come, provided they gave me more as more arrived; but I told them that they ought to give 300 Pagodas the Garee instead of 150 or 200 for the Two Months to come; and that I would, from my own private Fortune, give Twenty Pagodas more for each Garee than was given by their Government. I told them also, that I should write to a Friend of mine in the Supreme Board in Bengal to move in that Board to give a Premium of One or Two Rupees a Bag for Rice, by Land or Sea, delivered at Pullicate or Madras, until the End of December. The narrowed Delivery of Rice, which, in consequence of a Degree of Compulsion, I have been obliged to order respecting the Native Corps and their Followers, has sown the Seeds of Discontent so deep among them, that an actual Mutiny took place in the Second and Seventeenth Battalions on being ordered to march to Nellore, and this Mutiny was quelled only by my Presence among them. They are now gone on, taking under their Escort many Followers of the Army, and the supernumerary Gun-Bullocks. The Five Bengal Regiments of Seapoys, were guilty of Acts of Mutiny that by Management has subsided. I have in my Minute, which shall be sent to you To-morrow, stated as gently as possible the Danger impending over this Settlement by such Proceedings, increased to * greatest Magnitude by Questions from the President, tending immediately to take off * Sic in Orig. the Batta and Allowances from this Army. My Answer has stopped the Evil for the present. They have adjourned the Committee, to which they call me in general very late at Night, telling me that they would take it under Consideration, and give their Answer after the Rodney is dispatched. I have, mean while, insisted that my Answer shall make a Number in their Packet. I tell once for all to your Excellency, and desire you will tell the Supreme Board of it in my Name, that in the Manner this Government is proceeding, with their misplaced Economy of Money and Rice, which is furnished from Bengal, it will be impossible for me to keep this Army in proper Subordination and Discipline, and much less to bring it forward into the Field at the Time when it may be most wanted.

This very Day, in Conversation, when I stated the Substance of my late Minute 'that when more Rice was to come more was to be delivered on account to the Army;' and that the Number I meant to maintain upon Half the usual Quantity was exclusive of the Detachment of Europeans now landed (having heard of above 6,000 Bags of Rice, being arrived within these Two Days); I was answered that no more than 250 Bags a Day would be given me, whatever was my Minute. Your Excellency sees how this will end, and I do not hold myself responsible, if you do not apply a Remedy. I am so full of this immediate Object which has so much occupied my Thoughts in and out of Government, that I have scarce had Time officially to write to your Excellency, that besides the Hanoverians and Recruits for the 73d and 78th formerly landed, there were disembarked Yesterday the 23d Regiment Light Dragoons,* the 101st Regiment both of them in good Health, and not Ten per Cent. under the Establishment. Government has made a Requisition to me, which I have agreed to, that 250 Men be sent round to Bombay on the Royal Henry going thither to repair, and this Detachment will be composed of Two Companies of the 102d, together with the Remains of the 2d Battalion 42d Regiment, and of the 98th Fullarton's; these will embark To-morrow to act on the other Side of India under * Matthews. Upon the same * Sic in Orig. Requisition I have consented that Three Companies of the 102d under Lieutenant Colonel Jones proceed

ceed in the Ships to Masulipatam, and that the Bengal European Infantry, with all their Staff, embark in the Ships for Bengal. The Lascars of Bengal, useful Men, attached to that Corps, to remain with Major Elliot in the Park of Bengal Artillery. This was settled To-day in Committee, and trust it will meet with your Excellency's Approbation, although I did not conform but upon Requisition. The Returns, together with every Thing in my Power to give your Excellency the fullest Information, will be forwarded To-morrow, but I judged that no Time should be lost to acquaint the Supreme Board through your Excellency, that from the Mode of Proceeding here, there is the greatest Apprehension of Mutiny and Disaffection in this Army unless they are

* Sic in Orig. pleased to listen to my * partial Knowledge and Management, in your Absence.

Fort St. George,
27th October 1782.

I have the Honour to be
'&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) James Stuart.

P. S. The Admiral and Commodore are, as I believe, undoubtedly gone off to Bombay, and we here, are left to the Protection of Providence and the Frigates.

Signed J. S.

The following Letter is written during the Sitting of Council, to Sir Eyre Coote.

To Lieut.
General Sir
Eyre Coote,
&c.

Sir,
We have this Moment been honoured by the Receipt of your Letters of the 15th and 17th instant.

On reading your First Letter, we immediately passed our Resolutions upon it, for communicating to you the Measures which we had already adopted for enforcing a powerful Attack upon Hyder Ally's Dominions, from the Malabar Coast, and for supplying the Presidency of Fort St. George, with every Aid which they required from us, for the Subsistence of their Army, and the Defence of the Carnatic, which we should not have delayed imparting to you till this Time, had we thought the State of your Health would have admitted of it. On these Subjects we shall have the Honour to write to you in a separate Letter, and we lose not a Moment in expressing our very great Alarm at the Information conveyed to us by your last Letter, and its Inclosure, from General Stuart.

We see, with the utmost Concern, both from this and from a Letter which we have received from General Stuart, under Date 30th September, that a Difference of the most dangerous Tendency already subsists between that Government and their Provincial Commander in Chief, and that One and both have so essentially deviated from your particular and positive Recommendations for keeping the Army united, a Point which, under all Circumstances, appear to us of the most necessary Importance, if it was possible, by any Means, to have subsisted the Men.

The mutinous Conduct of the Troops upon this Occasion, and the general Disaffection which seems to prevail among them, independant of the Effects of the Enemy, to threaten the very Existence of the Presidency at Fort St. George, and * alarm us with such dreadful Apprehensions for the Safety of the Carnatic, that we see no possible Means of Salvation to that Country, unless you shall be able to return there, and to resume the immediate Command of the Army. Indeed we are so sensible of the powerful Influence which your Presence will have over the Troops from their entire Confidence and sincere Attachment to your Person, that we take upon us earnestly to entreat you to proceed to Fort St. George as soon as possible, for this Purpose.

* Sic in Orig.

We are conscious, that if the State of your Health can possibly admit of your complying with this Request, you will be as ready to attempt it as we are anxious to recommend it, and thereby add, if possible, to the eminent and distinguished Services which you have already rendered to your Sovereign, the Nation, and particularly the East India Company.

Fort William,
18th Nov. 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXXXIII.

Book 543. Page 197.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th December 1782.

Fort William, the 20th December 1782.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
John Macpherson, } Esquires.
and }
John Stables, }
Mr. Wheeler indisposed.

The following Minute, and Papers accompanying, having been received from the Governor General, they were circulated to the Members of the Board, who approving of the same, they were accordingly sent Numbers by the Lively Packet.

Governor General's Minute on the Subject of the Collections, with their Balance

Governor General,

I lay before the Board a Letter from Mr. Shore, the acting President of the Committee of Revenue, addressed to me, with the Comparative State of the Collections of the Bengal Years 1187 and 1188, ending in April last, and I desire that there may be sent a Number in the Packet now under Dispatch.

My Motive for transmitting this Account is to obviate the fallacious Conclusions which are drawn from simple Accounts of the actual Collections with their Balances. I have observed that more Stress is laid on the latter than on the former, and have seen Allusions made to the Balance, as to a total Loss of so much of the public Revenue. I have seen Comparisons made between the Balance of One Year, and the Balance of another, for the Purpose of criminating the Administration under which the heavier Balance had occurred. I wish it may be in my Power to demonstrate the Deception produced by this Mode of Reasoning, which cannot be better effected than by a plain and brief View of the Subject.

It is impossible to conceive any System of Revenue so perfect as to insure the entire Receipt of it at the Close of the Year. Balances ever must and ever will happen; but they drop into the next Year's Demands, of which they become a Part, are collected with them, and these again become in like Manner deficient, and their Deficiency is carried forward to the subsequent Year. But the Balance of each Year comprizes both the Deficiencies of the Current Collections, and what remains of the Balances of one, two, or it may be of many preceding Years; of Course each Year contains Part of the Balance of the preceding Year with its own. Hence it follows, that no fair Comparison can be made of the Balances of Two adjoining Years, for if the Jumma and Collections were equal in both, the Balance (as has been shewn) would be greater in the last. In Effect, the true State of the Revenue can only be formed on a View of the actual Receipts of One Year brought into Comparison with those of another; and so far is the ordinary Practice of estimating the Revenue by the Balance, from Truth, that it is the very reverse, since it will be found generally, if not invariably, the Fact, when no extraordinary Calamity has happened to create an unusual Failure in the Collections, that the heaviest Balances have always appeared when the Collections have been the greatest; and, in effect, the former may be always taken as sure Indications of the latter, as will appear from plain Deduction, even without a Reference to positive Evidence, for in the ordinary Course the Balances will necessarily bear a Proportion to the Jumma or established Rent; consequently the highest Jumma will have the greatest Balance. I do not know how I can make this Point clearer by reasoning, but I have appealed to Facts, which will place it beyond all Possibility of Doubt. I shall illustrate these Observations by an Example drawn from the Account now before us:

By this Account it appears that the Balance of 1187 was	—	—	15,60,989	4	3	2
and of 1188	—	—	31,70,767	3	10	1
Balance due on both Years	—	—	47,31,756	7	13	3

• Though these Balances are true in Account, yet any Inference drawn from them and applied as an Estimate of the Decline or Improvement of the Revenue, would be unjust and erroneous, because the Amount collected of the Balance of 1187 in 1188 is deducted from that Balance, so that in fact

fact there are Two Years Collections on the Demand for 1187, whereas there are only Twelve Months Collections on that of 1188, and it may be reasonably supposed that in the succeeding Twelve Months the Balance of 1188 will be considerably reduced, which on a Reference to the Comparative State will be found already true in Fact; for it appears that the Balance of 1188 was actually reduced by Collections made from the End of Choyte 1188 or 11th April 1782 (the Period to which the above State was closed) to the End of Cartic 1189 or 11th November 1782, to the Sum of Sicca Rupees 20,81,866 6 6. The only other Method of stating the Balances is as they stood at the Close of each Year, without the Deduction of the Receipts of the succeeding Years, which the Memorandum at the Foot of the Account shews to be as follows:

Balance at the Close of 1187 S ^r R ^s	—	—	—	—	—	25,42,657 6 19 1
D ^o at the Close of 1188	—	—	—	—	—	31,70,767 3 10 1

But if a Judgment is formed of the Collections from the Balances even by this Mode of stating them, it must be equally fallacious, for by that Criterion there would appear to be a Loss, whereas there is an absolute realized Gain of Sicca Rupees 20,73,984 5 8 3, as stated in the Account. I know of no other Method of stating Balances than those I have herein mentioned; and I am convinced that it must appear clear and evident that the Difference between the Balance of One Year, and that of another, is a very improper Method of judging of the Success of the Collections. I repeat, that a Judgment of them can only be formed by comparing the Sum actually realized in One Year, with that actually realized in another, to which must be added the Decrease of Charges of collecting. Judging by this Standard I may safely aver, that the real Increase of the Revenue amounts to the Sum above mentioned, viz.

Increase of the Collections	—	—	—	—	—	20,73,984 5 8 3
Decrease on the Charges of collecting	—	—	—	—	—	4,06,728 10 2 0

Sicca Rupees — 24,80,712 15 10 3

And as the Charges of the Administration of criminal Justice have always been inserted in the Revenue Accounts, I shall here add the Saving made in that Department, as stated in the Plan delivered in by me the 29th of June

— 7,59,438

Total Increase of the Land Revenue, Sicca Rupees — — 32,40,150 15 10 3

Or Current Rupees 37,58,575 2

In the general Letter of the 27th November, the Increase of Revenue from the Salt Office was stated at Sicca Rupees, 29,93,132 2 14 3. This was taken from an Estimate delivered in by the Comptroller. Since that Estimate was formed, the greatest Part of the Salt has been sold, and I have received another Account from him, which also accompanies this Minute, and in which he states the Profit of Salt at Sicca Rupees

— 48,15,703 13 7 0

From which may be deducted the annual Revenues formerly realized from Salt, as stated by the Accomptant General of the Revenue Department

— 7,23,934 0 8 2

Remains a clear Increase of annual Revenue, Sicca Rupees — 40,91,769 12 18 2

Or Current Rupees — 47,46,452 15 0 7

This Estimate being formed on Sales actually made, it must be correct; and it appears that the Profit has greatly exceeded the Expectations of the Comptroller, when he delivered in his last Estimate, from which the above mentioned Sum of Sicca Rupees 29,93,132 2 14 3 was stated.

I shall close this Minute by stating the Increase which has actually been made in the Revenue Branch, as it has been proved by the preceding Calculations. I include the Profit on the Salt, although formed on a Comparison of a more remote Period than that of the Land Revenue, because it is the Effect of a new and improving Source, which, until the Year 1187, yielded a very scanty and precarious Revenue, and even that annually declining, and which was improved in the succeeding Year 1188, and will, most probably, be made to yield a still greater Increase of Income.

I shall add the Profit arising to the Company from the Reduction on the Price of the Articles of which the Investment is composed, because it must be considered as an Increase of Income to the Company in Europe; and it is a particular Satisfaction to me to find, that the whole amounts to upwards of one Million Sterling per Annum.

The Increase is as follows :

On Land Revenue as before stated, S ^r R ^s 32,40,150 15 10 3, or	C ^t R ^s 37,58,575 2 2
On Salt ditto S ^r R ^s 40,91,769 12 18 2, or — —	C ^t R ^s 47,46,452 15 7
	<hr/>
	C ^t R ^s 85,05,028 1 9
To this I add the Reduction on the Cost of Investment which I estimate at	12,00,000 0 0
	<hr/>
Total Increase of annual Income to the Company — —	C ^t R ^s 97,05,028 1 9
	<hr/>

making, at the Company's Exchange of Two Shillings and a Penny for the Current Rupee, the Sum of Pounds Sterling, One million ten thousand nine hundred and forty eight, Eight Shillings, Sixpence and Three Farthings.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

In Obedience to your Commands I beg Leave to lay before you a Comparative State of the Collections of the Bengal Year 1187, or 1780, with those of the Bengal Year 1188, or 1781/2; to which I have annexed an Account of each Year's Balance, stated separately as it stood at the Close of the Year; with the Collections made in the succeeding Year to the End of Choyt 1188; and also the present State of the Balance of 1188.

Accompany-
ing the Gov.
General's Mi-
nute.

Calcutta,
8th December 1782.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
Honble. Sir,

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,
(Signed) J. Shore,
Act^g P. Com. R^s.

COMPARATIVE STATE of the Collections of the Bengal Year 1187 or 1780-1, with those of the Bengal Year 1188 or 1781-2.

	Balance in Arrears.						Demand of the Current Year.						Total Demand.						Collected within the Twelve Months.						Balance.					
1187. From 1st Byfack to 30th Choyt, S ^r R ^r .	12,87,327	10	6	2	2,57,05,804	13	16	0	2,69,93,132	8	2	2	2,38,90,681	11	9	0	31,02,450	12	13	2				31,02,450	12	13	2			
1188. From 1st Byfack to 30th Choyt, S ^r R ^r .	31,02,450	12	13	2	2,78,85,420	11	3	0	3,09,87,871	7	16	2	2,59,64,666	0	17	3	A. 50,23,205	6	18	3				50,23,205	6	18	3			
Increase made in the Year 1188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,73,984	5	8	3														
Add Decrease in the Charges of Collecting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,06,728	10	2	0														
Total Increase made in the Year 1188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,80,712	15	10	3														
													28,77,627	0	9	0														
													Or C. R ^r																	

A. In order to form a just Comparifon, the Balance of 1186 muft be deducted from the accumulated Balance of Three Years, as ftated above, which will make the Balance of the Two laft Years ftand thus :

Balance as above of 1186, 1187, 1188	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 50,23,205	6	18	3
Deduct Balance of 1186	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 12,87,327	10	6	2
Of which was collected in 1187 and 1188	—	—	—	9,95,878	11	1	2
Balance of 1186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				2,91,448	15	5	0
Remains the Balance of 1187	—	—	—	S ^r R ^r 15,60,989	4	3	2
and of 1,188	—	—	—	31,70,767	3	10	1
				47,31,756	7	13	3

Fort William, the 8th December 1782.

Errors excepted,
(Signed) J. Shore.
Att^r P. C. R.

ACCOUNT of each Year's Balance stated separately as it stood at the Close of the Year, with the Collections made in the succeeding Year to the End of Choyt, 1188, or 1781-2.

	Balance at the Close of each Year.	Deduct that Part of the Balance of 1187, realized in 1188.	Balance of each Year the End of Choyt.
1187 —	B 25,42,657 6 19 1	9,81,668 2 15 3	15,60,989 4 3 2
1188 —	31,70,767 3 10 1		

B This Balance is separated from the Balance of 1186, which at the End of 1187, was 5,59,793 5 14 1, and both together make up the accumulated Balance of 1187, as it is stated in the preceding Account.

Present State of the Balance of 1188.

Balance of 1188, as it stood at the Close of the Collections of that Year the 30th of Choyt, or 11th of April 1782.	S ^a R ^a 31,70,767 3 10 1
Deduct Collections realized on Account the above Balance from 11th April 1782, to the End of Cartick 1189, or 11th of November 1782.	10,88,900 13 4 1
Remaining Balance Account the Year 1188.	S ^a R ^a 20,81,866 6 6 0

Fort William, the 8th December 1782.
E. E

(Signed) J. Shore.
Act^e P. C. R.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honble Sir,
In Obedience to your Orders I lay before you a Comparative Account of the Produce of the Salt in the Two First Years of the Honble. Company's Manufacture, I judge that the Profit of the Second Year, being 1188, will be about 48 Lacks of Sicca Rupees.

Accompany-
ing the Gov.
General's
Minute.

Salt Office,
the 3d December 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Henry Vansittart,
Compt^r

COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT of the Amount and Produce of the Salt of 1187 and 1188, Bengal Stile.

	Bengal Year 1187.					Bengal Year 1188.					Increase 1188.				
	Salt.		Produce.			Salt.		Produce.			Salt.		Produce.		
	M ^{ds}	S ^{rs} Chs	S ^s R ^s	A.	P.	M ^{ds}	S ^{rs} Chs	S ^s R ^s	A.	P.	M ^{ds}	S ^{rs} Chs	S ^s R ^s	A.	P.
Hidgellee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumlook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roymungal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulwah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22,31,458	16	4	38,23,043	12	5	34,89,062	7	0	66,15,703	13	7	12,57,603	30	12

N. B. Sold	Maunds.	S ^s R ^s	A. P.
	27,74,062 7 0	amounting to	51,47,203 13 7
Unfold	7,15,000 0 0	valued at	14,68,500 0 0
M ^{ds}	34,89,062 7 0	Produce	66,15,703 13 7
		Deduct Cost	18,00,000 0 0
Remains Profit on Salt 1188		S ^s R ^s	48,15,703 13 7

Errors excepted.
Salt Office, 2d December 1782.
(Signed)
Henry Vanfittart,
Comp^r.

The following Minute having been delivered by Mr. Macpherson in consequence of the preceding one from the Governor General, it was also sent in Circulation and forwarded a Number by the same Dispatches.

Mr. Macpherson.

I most sincerely congratulate the Company and the Governor General upon the Subject of the Minute which he has this Day * presented to the Board, and which shews an Encrease in the Revenues collected last Year, with a Decrease in the Expences of Collection, which, together with the Reduction in the Prime Cost of the new Investment, constitute to the Company a real Acquisition in their Resources of One million ten thousand nine hundred and forty eight Pounds, Eight Shillings and Sixpence Sterling.

Every candid Reasoner must admit the Force of the Arguments which the Governor General adduces to prove that the Encrease in nett Collections, and not the comparative Balances of different Years, forms the Criterion by which the Prosperity of the Revenue should be estimated; but as there is no Subject of public Advantage which the Subtlety of Argument cannot place in an unfavourable Light, and as even an Encrease of Revenue may be impeached as proceeding from too rigid a System of Collection, I will take the Liberty to solicit the Company's Attention to what is unquestionably, and indeed evidently very worthy of their Consideration in the Facts contained in the Governor General's Minute.

The Company now see for the first Time, I believe, since the Institution of this Government, the first Officer of their Administration laying before them, through the Channel of this Board, a Minute founded upon regular Calculation which shews that the Resources of these Provinces are virtually encreased, and in Times of general Difficulty, to the Amount of a Million Sterling per Annum.

Let the severest Scrutiny take Place in examining the Calculation, and let even a partial Scrutiny reduce the Sum to the Half or the Third of its Estimate.

The Consideration, important to the Company and the Public, is, that even so reduced an Estimate should stand in Testimony of the Prosperity of these Provinces, and of the faithful Attention of the Administration, at a Crisis of universal Distress if not Mismanagement in the other Possessions of the Company.

I venture to call this great Encrease of the Company's Revenue the First Fruits of that Harmony and Union upon public Principle, which have, for upwards of Twelve Months past, actuated the Conduct of the Board, and given full Exertion to the Abilities of every Member of it, and particularly to the Zeal and Knowledge of the Governor General.

For my own Part, I claim little Merit but that of assisting the good Intentions and Experience of my Colleagues. I owe them much in having received my Opinions, even when they might differ from theirs, with not only Complaisance, but with Kindness; and here I should not omit my very particular Obligations to the Member whom I found in Charge of this Government upon my Arrival, and with whom I acted for a considerable Time before the Return of the Governor General to the Presidency. To him I owe a clear View of our Revenues and Manufactures, with the most candid and liberal Explanation of our political Situation at the Time.

On a Review of what has been the material Result of the internal Administration of the last Year, these Declarations of private Approbation, and which stand in so near a Relation to the Company's Property, are not, I hope, improper or misplaced.

May the future Records of the Company exhibit more frequent Instances of them, and especially in Times of general Danger, like the present.

§ “(a) As a Supplement to the Governor General's Minute, and in further Testimony of the Advantages which the Company derive from an united Administration in their controuling Presidency, under the Direction of animated public Zeal and great Talents, I beg here to subjoin an extracted Account, signed by the acting Accountant General, which shews that the Efforts of this Government to support the other Presidencies in Supplies of Money, Provisions, and Military Stores, have been such as must draw the Admiration of our Employers.

“Previous to my Arrival in India, these Efforts of Supply were great and well timed, especially in the Carnatic; but the very Encrease of the Resources which the Governor General has stated in his Minute, and the Severity with which the late Resident and the subsequently acting Resident at Oude, were called upon to do their Duty to the Company, have been the Sources from which our Supplies, in Favour of the other Presidencies, have been chiefly derived.

“The total Amount of these Supplies from the 30th September 1781, to the 1st of November 1782, appears to be Current Rupees 2,35,70,007 2 2.

“It is to be remarked, that in order to complete these Supplies, the Company have not been subjected to extraordinary Drafts by Bills on Europe, nor to Loans in Addition to the Bonded Debt.

“The Abilities of this Government could not go farther in aiding the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, but by recommending a Plan of Co-operation against their common

12th December.
Mr. Macpherson's Minute in consequence of the one from the Gov. General.

* 12th December.

£. s. d.
1,010,248 8 6

(a) Vide supra, Page 2020.

* 24th Decem-
ber, 1781. “ Enemies, which was early * and forcibly pressed upon them, but which, though repeatedly urged, has not been hitherto carried into Execution. The Issue of the War in the Carnatic will shew whether, upon any other Plan our Enemies can be repelled.

“ The Constitutional Powers of this Government, as well as its practical Exertions of Assistance, could not be extended to further Operation, and fortunately the Maratta War, with which it was customary to connect every Mismanagement in India, has been virtually closed from the 18th October 1781.

“ No Hostility has been committed between the Marattas and the Company from that Period. On the contrary, a Peace has been concluded, which, in the Delay of its final Formality, leaves the Company in the Possession of those Resources which at once give us the Power of Defence, and withholds from them that of Hostility. This is a Tenure for Peace with an Asiatic State, the most secure, especially as it is founded in Justice on our Part, and Division of an Opposition of Interests among them.

“ To place the Proceedings of this Government in their merited and most satisfactory Point of View, nothing is wanting but a Completion to the great Undertaking of Reform and Retrenchment of the public Expence, which was begun in June last, which was carried on with the most impartial Justice, but which the Interruptions of ill Health have cruelly suspended.

“ It is upon this Foundation that the most valuable Increase of Revenue and Resource can be secured to the Company and the Nation. Much has been already done; but it is only a Beginning; and the Work before us is arduous; but it is full of public Honour, for it constitutes the public Safety.

“ The Aid which the Board have lately acquired in the Abilities, Firmness, local Knowledge, and co-operating Disposition of a new Member, warrants us in assuring the Company, that nothing within the utmost Compass of the Zeal and Abilities of this Administration, shall be left undone in promoting the most active internal Economy, and maintaining our distant Dependencies with the most liberal Zeal.

“ The Regulations and Arrangements necessary at Home, to give successful Efficacy to the Views and Operations of a Government acting upon such Principles, depend not upon the Conduct, though they constitute the Wishes of this Board. It is our Duty to hope, and even to believe, that where our Measures are founded upon Prudence and good Intentions, they will meet with Support; nay, it is our Duty, if not our Right, to be confident that the Justice of our Employers and of our Country, is ultimately unerring, even if it should be interrupted by Misinformation.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed) * “ Macpherson.” §

Abstract Account of Supplies from the Bengal Government to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, from the 30th September 1781, to the 1st December 1782, comprehending Fourteen Months.

To Fort St. George	—	—	C. R' 1,33,65,832 2 1
To Bombay	—	—	1,02,04,175 0 1
			<hr/>
			Total C. R' 2,35,70,007 2 2

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 7th December 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXXXIV.

Collection of Papers, relative to the Impeachment of Warren Hastings Esquire, No. 2.
Page 861.

Copy of a Letter from John Macpherson Esquire, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated in March 1783.

The Honourable the Court of Directors for managing the Affairs of the East India Company.

Calcutta, 30th March 1783.

Honourable Sirs,

In your Dispatches of the 13th of July last, you have been pleased to transmit, as a Number of your Packet, a Copy of the Third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons; which

which was entitled to inquire into the Petitions against the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

That Report has been entirely confined to my Nomination to your Service, as a Member of your Superior Government in India; I therefore suppose, that the Object of your Honourable Court, in transmitting it to your Governor General and Council, was, that I might have an Opportunity of vindicating my Conduct against any Charge contained in that Report.

The profound and implicit Reverence which is due from every good Citizen to the Legislature of his Country, extends, with me, to a Respect for the Proceedings of any Body who are a Part of a great constituent Branch of that Legislature. I have, besides, a personal Esteem for many of the Members who constituted the Select Committee;—it would therefore be to me a Task of great Delicacy, as well as Pain, to make any Remarks, even in my own Defence, upon the Proceedings of the Select Committee; such Remarks could not be but expressive of Injury, and question the Candour as well as the Justice of Proceedings, which have adopted for their Basis and Guidance, a supposed Copy of a Paper, unavowed and surreptitiously obtained, in Violation of that Confidence which binds the Peace of private Society, and of that Decorum which, upon a more enlarged Scale, stamps the Validity and constitutes the Faith of public Transactions.

But I feel it my Duty to make to you an explicit Declaration. I make it upon Honour; and, as I value your Esteem and your Service, I never executed any Commission for the Nabob of Arcot, prior to my being in your Service, that was not made fully known to your Governor at Fort St. George, upon my entering there in your Service: Nor did I ever present any Account of the Discharge of such a Commission to the Nabob of Arcot, that had not the express Approbation of your Governor, as can yet be shewn under his Hand. Mr. Dupré was perhaps the ablest Servant that was ever employed by the Company. He was devoted to their Interests; and got the highest Credit from the Company, as the Defender of their Rights and Privileges against the Claims of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Durbar of the Nabob. He was your Governor at Fort St. George at the Time alluded to; and, from the Day of my Arrival there as your Servant, to the Day of his Departure, I lived with him in the utmost Confidence. I was one of his Family; and was confidentially employed by him in your most important Concerns, and in writing your most interesting Dispatches. His Friendship for me lasted with his Life, and his favourable Opinion and Wishes that I should be promoted to your highest Office upon the Coast, were not unknown to some of your Honourable Members in 1780.

My Fidelity to the Company, and the express Permission and Approbation which your Government had given me, for any Representations that I had presented to the Nabob, were fully known to your Governor and Council at Fort St. George in January 1776, when they proceeded so illegally against me. Their Knowledge of these Circumstances was the only Reason I could assign for their proceeding to condemn me, contrary to your Orders, without a Hearing; and without a Charge given me in Writing, or Time to make my Defence. In my Letter * to your Honourable Court, upon the Subject of such an Injury, I stated to you, that it was not Order but the highest Disorder in your Affairs, that you had to apprehend from a Government who acted thus in Violation of Justice, and in Defiance of your express Regulations. Subsequent Events verified these Ideas. The same Governor and Council who, in January 1776 were almost unanimous in depriving me of natural Justice and the Protection of your Orders, broke afterwards into Two Parties; and, in the Revolution of Eight-and-forty Hours, suspended each other alternately in Defiance of your Regulations; and upon exactly the same illegal Principle which they had concurred in adopting against me. As Anarchy ensued; and, though your Records, your Time, and even the Courts of Law in England, were afterwards engrossed with the Disputes of the opposite Parties, my Name was not brought forward by either Party. It could not for their Purpose, or to my Disadvantage.

I declare further to your Honourable Court, and with the same Solemnity, that I never, directly or indirectly, used any Art of improper or corrupt Influence to bias any Minister, Under Minister, or Director, in Favour of the Nabob, and to the Prejudice of the Company's Rights; such Arts were not in my Power, nor are they congenial to my Disposition. Any Confidence with which I was ever honoured by the Nabob of Arcot, was invariably exerted to bind his Attachment to my Country; and it has on various Occasions been exerted for the particular Advantage of the East India Company. It has ever been my Opinion, that the great and real Interest of the Company and of the State are the same, and that the true Interests of the Company and the Nabob are, upon the same Principle, equally connected. He is supported and exists by their Prosperity, and if the Destruction of his Interests is ever pursued, as an Advantage to the Company, or if an Invasion of the Company's Rights is ever considered as advantageous to the State, the Error of such Opinions will ultimately shew itself by a general Misfortune. As it appears that your Honourable Court, previous to my late Appointment in your Service, had discussed every Subject which the Select Committee have been pleased to review and comment upon, so I must consider their Report as more directed against the Wisdom and Propriety of your Appointment, than against me individually, as the Object of that Appointment.

It is incumbent upon me, therefore, to shew as far as I can, without Presumption or Vanity, that your Appointment of me to the high Station I have the Honour of holding in your Service, has not been attended with any ill Consequences to the Public; and if in the Course of a Representation

sentation to which I am in a Manner forced, I shew upon clear Grounds of Truth and Record, that your Appointment of me to that Station, has been at least coincident with a favourable Change in your Affairs, I shall hope for your Indulgence in a Detail of Facts, which are interesting to the Company, fortunate for the Nation, and distressing only to me in the Relation of them. On a Subject in which a Person is obliged to make frequent and favourable mention of his own Conduct, no one can speak gracefully who says much: Silence gives generally the strongest Impression of real Merit. I am fully sensible of this Disadvantage, but if I claim a Merit, it is in self Defence; and the utmost Merit I wish to claim or display, is that of having aided the Abilities of my Colleagues in the public Scene, to render you Services which justify the Promotion with which you honoured me, and which, as they contributed to the Safety of the Company in a Crisis of imminent Danger, will I flatter myself procure me your Approbation.

§ (“ (a) Of the general Distress of your Affairs in all your Presidencies in the latter End of August 1781, when I arrived at Madras, you have long since had authentic Accounts; but of the Danger to which the very Existence of the Company was then exposed, you can have no adequate Idea. Your Army towards Bombay had been obliged to retreat from a gallant but unsuccessful Enterprize towards Poona, and it required great Bravery and Skill to secure their Retreat from the Gauts to the Sea Side. Your Presidency of Bombay was then near a Crore of Rupees in Debt, notwithstanding the immense Supplies from Bengal, and their newly acquired Revenues. The utmost of their Military Exertions, though supported by an Army from Bengal, and though they had raised many new Battalions, was directed to keep the Marattas in Check.

“ In the Carnatic, your principal Settlement, and your main Army under Sir Eyre Coote, were surrounded by the Army of Hyder, who had indeed been defeated on the 1st of July 1781, but who from that Check seemed only to have become more guarded and determined in his Purpose. Neither your Army, nor even Fort St. George itself, had at that Time above a few Days Provisions in Store, nor could there be any Prospect of Supply from the Country: Your Treasury at Fort St. George was empty; your Credit could not be said to exist in any active Force.

“ At Bengal, on which your other Presidencies depended almost entirely for Supplies, your Treasury was drained, and every Effort of raising Money by Loan, by Annuity, and by partial Remittances had been tried, and, to complete the Measure of your Difficulties, a Rebellion had broken forth upon your Frontiers at Benares, which threatened Destruction to all your Possessions from the Source of the Mouths of the Ganges, and in every Quarter of India.

“ Such was the Crisis at which it was my Destiny to become One of the Members of the superior Administration of India. Few who could have seen the real Difficulties of the Part I had to act, would have envied my Situation, and the most obstinate Party Contention had but ceased to rage in the Scene where I was to begin my Part.

“ I shall leave it to your Governor and Commander in Chief upon the Coast of Coromandel to state whether I was of any Aid to their Councils in so desperate a Crisis. At all Events I esteem myself fortunate in having joined my Efforts to theirs to promote a favourable Impression upon the Maratta State. The Confidence which the Nabob of Arcot reposed in my Opinion, was not unserviceable to the East India Company upon that trying Occasion. I proposed that he should place the Seal of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Commander in Chief of our Forces, that he might grant Sunnuds to the Petty Rajahs and Poligars, to exempt them from future Tributes in Proportion as they might assist the Army with Provision or Force from their different Retreats; it was my Opinion that your Seal should have been sent to guarantee these Deeds of Concession. Sir Eyre Coote felt the public Advantages of this Proposition, and marched through the Pollams of these Rajahs and Zemindars that lay between Madras and Vellore; they supplied him with Provisions; he defeated Hyder on the Plains of Shulimhur; he afterwards relieved Vellore, took Chittoot, and returned to Madras, after an Absence of about Three Months, when the Supplies of Provision from Bengal arrived seasonably for the Support of Fort St. George, and your Army.

“ On the 29th of September I arrived at Calcutta, where I found Mr. Wheeler alone in Charge of the Government; he was labouring with the best Intention, good Humour, and Ability, to maintain your Affairs. I shall not attempt to describe the Situation of the Settlement, and the Variety of Apprehensions that agitate the public Opinion. The Governor General had, with great Spirit, recovered his Ground at Benares. The Attachment and Spirit of your Officers flew to him from every Quarter, but all the Provinces seemed still to tremble from the Shock of the Convulsion on the 24th of August at Benares. The Collections did not flow in their regular Course; all depended upon Regularity and Vigour in that Department; for your Collections were chiefly in the Hands of Native Renters and Zemindars, and it is their Rule to be no longer punctual in their Payments, than the State can attend to them respectively, and is in Force to compel them.

“ I declared to the Dewan of the Khalsa, Gunga Govin Singh, or in other Words, the Native Chancellor of the Exchequer, who stands between the Farmers and the Committee of Revenue,

(a) Vide supra, Page 2022.

“ that I would move the Council to punish any Native Collector and Zemindar who had collected the Revenue from the Ryots but who withheld it from the Company beyond the usual Terms of Payment ; for that such Crime, in the present Situation of Affairs, was the same as to attempt to rob the public Treasury, and should be punished as such. I declared to him further, that while I sat in Council I would not sign a Remission of Revenue, or agree to cancel a Company's Balance, but on a Ground of actual Invasion, or a general Famine ;—for if the Farmer refused to pay the Money, he should pass his Bond to the Company for the Balance, and none but the Company could have a Right to cancel the Obligations of such Bonds.

“ These Declarations met the Approbation and the full Support of your Government, and produced an Effect which many of your Servants who are in the Charges of the Revenue can attest. By your monthly Collections or Kists in the Bengal Provinces, your Armies, then in every Quarter of India, were maintained and said to be kept together.

“ It is to your Servants (and you have many here of very great Knowledge and Ability, and liberal Attachment to your Interests) that I am indebted for that early Insight into your Affairs which enabled me to be of immediate Service.

“ I met your Servants who were in opposite Interests of the Party with equal Civility. I declared to them that, as far as my Voice would go, Party was abolished ; and I requested from every Servant who was of known Ability and Experience in Office, a candid and confidential Account in Writing of the Management which might improve his particular Department, and tend to the general Prosperity. I pledged my Word to the sacred Custody of their Opinions.

“ By this Means, in the Course of Three Weeks, I received Memorials of Confidence, and the most useful Instruction in every Department of your Service, in Revenue, Investments, Contracts, Disbursements, Management of the Army, Marine, General Accounts, and the State of our Alliances, with the Plans of Regulation by which Affairs might be retrieved. It would be uncandid in me not to name particularly the Servants to whom I owed such valuable and friendly Communication.

“ They are, Mr. Shore, Mr. Ducarel, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Mr. Charles Grant of Malda, Mr. Petrie, and particularly Mr. Larkins, Mr. Murray your Commissary General, Colonel Sir John Cumming, Lieutenant Colonel Fullerton, Majors Popham and Bruce upon subsequent Occasions, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Charles Pulling, Mr. Bristow, and Mr. Crofts, who always obligingly furnished me with every Calculation that I could ask, of your Receipts and Disbursements, and the Comparative Statements of Revenue and Expenditure in different Years.

“ I could name many more of your Servants, who shewed the most chearful Readiness to give me every Knowledge of your Affairs.

“ Upon discussing these general Subjects with Mr. Wheler, and taking a general View of Affairs in every Quarter of India, we address to your Honourable Court those general Letters in the Secret Department, which announced to you on the 16th of October and 29th of December 1781, the following Assurances.

“ That this Government would endeavour at all Events to put a close to the Mahratta War.

“ That they would endeavour to secure and arrange the internal Peace of India, and a System of Moderation and Justice.

“ That they would at every Risk provide an Investment, and continue that great Commercial Provision, which was equally necessary to the internal Prosperity of these Provinces, as it constituted their Value to the Company, and to the parent State.

“ That amidst Harmony in our Councils, rendered necessary as well as desirable, we should endeavour to retrench every superfluous Expence, and attend to the most regular Collection of your Revenues, with every Attention to the Cultivation of the Country and Happiness of the Natives.

“ That we should labour, with every Exertion in our Power, to supply the other Presidencies with Money and Provisions, and strive, upon a regular System of Co-operation from all our Presidencies, to repel our natural Enemies, so as to forward the necessary Object of a general Peace in Europe.

“ Such were the Hopes which this Government gave to your Honourable Court in October and December 1781 ; and to perform the great public Objects of such Expectations, we pledged ourselves to the very utmost of our Abilities, to the Company and to our Country. The Governor General had not then returned to the Presidency ; but from his confidential Correspondence, we were empowered to pledge his Name : We considered our Declaration which went to the above Obligations, though not in their formal Order, as an Engagement which we formally entered into with our Employers.

“ I esteem it the greatest Happiness, and the greatest Honour, that could befall me in Life, that, in the Course of Sixteen Months, an Administration, of which I was a Member, should have been able, in so short a Time, to have performed to you so much of what they promised to attempt.

“ 1st. The Mahratta War was closed by a general Cessation of Hostilities between you and that State, as early as January 1782.

“ 2dly. The internal Peace of India has been secured by the Treaty of Peace and Alliance with the Mahrattas, which was concluded on the 18th of May 1782, signed by your Governor General and Council on the 6th of June, signed by the Peshwa on the 20th of December following, and finally exchanged and ratified on the 24th of February last.

“ You will please to observe, that the said Treaty excludes France from any Establishments in the Mahratta Country, or any Aid from their Chiefs, and includes and binds every Power of any Consequence in India, as either in Alliance with you or with the Peshwa, without a Claim upon the Carnatic or Oude; and you may depend upon it, that nothing but the utmost Mismanagement of your own Servants can ever break a Treaty founded upon such an equitable Arrangement, originating from an Experience of unprofitable War on both Sides, and which is firmly secured by the real Interest of the Leaders of the Mahratta State.

“ If you are pleased to reflect a Moment upon the Difficulties under which this Treaty was negotiated, the Offers that were made by France directly from the Sovereign to the Ministers at Poona; the Intrigues, Abilities, and Resources of Mr. Buffy's Agents there; the Influence of Hyder; and what was a greater Bar than all to the Treaty, the general Cry from your own Servants for a Peace with the Mahrattas upon any Conditions; you will applaud the Management with which it was commenced, the Patience and Firmness with which it was conducted, and the liberal as well as dignified Manner in which it was finally ratified.

“ In the midst of a general War it secures to you, in Tranquillity, the Revenues of these Provinces from Rohilcund to Cuttack; and with these Revenues, under a prudent Disbursement and a proper Co-operation of your Forces, you may bid Defiance to the most powerful States in Europe, in a Contest for any of your Possessions. In India such Contests must eventually be determined by the greatest and most permanent Power of Resource upon the Spot.

“ 3dly. An Investment has been provided upon a Plan which counteracts foreign Competitors in your Trade at the Europe Markets, and which has very considerably reduced the prime Cost of the Goods.

“ Formerly your Governor General and Council, sufficiently occupied with general Affairs, and the Virulence of their own Disputes, could not attend to this most important Subject. At present, they have inspected the different Proposals of Contractors, and have, after accepting the most favourable for your Interest, kept sealed Specimens of the Goods as a Check, and to ascertain at the Sales the faithful Performance of the Contractor's Engagements; for the Goods are not to be mixed, and each Bale is to be marked with the Name of the Contractor.

“ Unpleasant as such Interference must have proved to your Board of Trade, they saw the Justice as well as Necessity of it; they acquiesced at length, with Chearfulness, in the Arrangement. It is worthy of your Justice to avoid Retrospect, and only to encourage the Sacrifice which these Servants who have served you so long, and whose Allowances are scanty, have made upon the present Occasion.

“ 4thly. Amidst Harmony in our Councils, very considerable Retrenchments have been made from the encreasing Scale of your Expenditures. These Retrenchments were begun early in the preceding Year, but impeded by the Interruption of ill Health; they were begun upon a System that was to carry them fully through the minutest Department in the Service; they are vitally necessary to the Permancy of your Prosperity in this Country. It should be remembered, that the Basis upon which you rose to Power, and have been able to stand the Shock of repeated Convulsions, has been the Accuracy and Simplicity of mercantile Method, which makes every Transaction in your Service, and every Expenditure a Matter of Record. The Proceedings of this Government have been laboured and very difficult in the Business of Retrenchment; but when they are extended to every Department in the Service, which will be in the Course of Three Months, I do not think I exceed when I state that I hope they will amount to Six hundred thousand Pounds. I shall transmit to your Honourable Court an exact official Account to the last Rupee upon this Subject, with a Copy of the new Regulations that have been adopted to check every Department, to separate established from contingent Charges, and to check the Accounts of Agency Disbursements, which were early reduced from Fifteen to Ten per Cent. The extraordinary contingent Expences of the Army, especially of the Detachments serving on the West Side of India, and in the Carnatic, you will find considerably reduced, as well as those of the Phauldarry, and the new Law Offices, which were cancelled before your Orders arrived.

“ To my superior Colleagues must be due the chief Merit of such Reforms, for to them the Labour must have been more irksome. As far as my own Example would operate, in avoiding to trouble the public Finance with the Distresses of Dependants, or the Claims of Favour and Recommendation, your Records will do me ample Justice: On the Encrease of the Revenue I beg Leave to refer to the Governor General's Minute of the 13th December last, and my Reply in the Revenue Department.

Rev. Dept.
13th Dec. 1782.

“ That Minute shews, from accurate Calculation and Figures, that your Resources have been virtually encreased in the preceding Year about 700,000 Pounds Sterling. It may not be quite out of the Way here to observe, that by enforcing the exact Statements of your most able Accountant General, an Error which had gradually arisen to the Amount of Forty-three Lacks of Rupees in Account between the Company and the Vizier at Oude, is now in Train of Realization, under the Management of your new Resident at Oude, Mr. John Bristow, whom your

“ Governor

“ Governor General promoted to that Office agreeably to your Orders, whenever he found that the former Resident neglected his Duty.

“ 5thly. On the Subject of the Supplies which have been sent from hence from the Period of my Arrival for the Support of the War in your other Presidencies, I have the Honour of transmitting to you the accompanying official Account, signed by your Accountant General. From this Account you will please to observe, that the Amount remitted, and actually paid from the 30th September 1781, to the 1st March 1783, is Two Crores and Fifty-eight Lacks, One thousand three hundred and fifty-six Rupees, besides the Treasure and Stores that were sent some Days since with Sir Eyre Coote to the Coast, and Bills accepted by this Government, and under Payment, making in all a Sum little short of Three Millions Sterling.

“ If you will take the Trouble to peruse attentively the Letters of this Government to Madras and Bombay, and General Goddard on the 26th December 1781, you will in those Letters be not more satisfied with the Exertions which this Government have made in Supply, than with the Plan of Co-operation, which was so early recommended to both these Presidencies, and in which they were cautioned against the Operations of our natural Enemies, which in the ensuing February burst on the Carnatic.

“ The Letter of this Government to the Presidency of Bombay, on the 14th of October last, had the most fortunate Effect upon the Operations of that Government, as you will perceive in General Mathews's Letter of the 2d of December last to Sir Eyre Coote, entered upon your Records: The following Paragraph is worth your Attention.

“ The Letter of the 14th of October from the Supreme Council, and the Remittance of Fifteen Lacks, will not leave this Government a Pretence for Delay, and will give what they desire for the Outfit of the Expedition.’

“ You have since heard of General Mathews's Success. I have been honoured with a short Letter from him, dated at Bidenore, the 30th of January 1783, in which he says, that with the Support of this Government (of which I had the Liberty to assure him in a private Letter) he should hope to retrieve your Affairs on that Side of India.

“ Having thus presumed to lay before your Honourable Court some Account of the Situation in which I found your Affairs, and of the Measures which the Governor General and Council pursued to retrieve them, permit me to state the particular Impression under which I viewed all the Transactions in India at such a Crisis. It was my Belief that Great Britain, after the Opposition and Separation of America, and attacked by so many powerful Enemies at Home and Abroad, could neither exist in her Finances nor Liberties, if India was not saved, and our Competitors here completely counteracted.

“ The Separation of America came on by Degrees, and Trade, which was our only Return from thence, opened her Course through other Channels with Success. America yielded to Britain no landed Revenue; and each Colony there had, like the Mother Country, anticipated, by Debt, the Revenues of many Years. India was scarcely One Year's Revenue in Debt. The Loss of such a Dominion, if it was to happen, would be sudden, would be total; it would be irrecoverable by any Efforts from Home; it would prove the instant Loss of Millions of Individuals, and many Millions of the public Property; it would at once annihilate those Funds which constitute the Substance of all the Creditors of the India Company at Home and Abroad; it would fall upon the other Funds of the State, with a Shock that would strike the remotest Landholder in Britain, and involve him ultimately in the same Fate with those who lived upon the Interest of the public Debts. But to complete the Misery of such an universal Catastrophe, our natural Enemies, who were in Force and Alliance upon the Spot, would succeed to the Remains of our Fortune; from that Succession, they could maintain their future Tenure, and dictate to Britain the last Terms of despotic Superiority.

“ No Person but One who had once seen the Carnatic in its Prosperity, and who afterwards saw it in the Misery in which I beheld it, could conceive the Reality of the general Scene of Distress, which I have described, as within the Possibility of Human Events. There I saw Men who supposed themselves, and who literally were worth princely Fortunes a few Years before; absolutely in Want of Bread. The whole Substance of a great Colony, the Credit of a mighty Company and of Ally Princes, were extinguished by the Sword of Defolation. ‘ You may come on Shore,’ wrote Lord Macartney to me the Day I came to Anchor in the Roads, ‘ but if the Gentlemen who are Passengers with you come along with you, they must sleep in the Streets.’ And where was, at that Instant, the Existence of the India Company?—Only in the Revenues of Bengal; and in Bengal a Situation of Affairs similar to that which existed in the Carnatic was to be greatly apprehended; and had it actually taken Place, I leave it to your own Ideas to reflect whether the general Catastrophe which I have represented as possible, was not to be dreaded as a certain Consequence. France looked to such Reversion in your Fortune, and when you see her Armaments prepared upon a Scale of Force and Expence, which is the utmost that her Faculties can send against India, you cannot be too sensibly awakened to the Dangers you have escaped; nor consider those Events as impossible which could alone reimburse your natural Enemies, or give them any Prospect of future Advantage from such extraordinary Efforts.”

Such are the Dangers to you and to the Public Interests which proper Exertions in the Office I hold might be instrumental to ward off and prevent, or which Inability or Wickedness in the same

Office might precipitate upon the State. In the Period in which I held the Office and the Crisis of that Period, no British Subject would possess a greater Field for averting public Evil or rendering public Service. I became a Member of your superior Administration of India, at a Moment when it was a Question whether India itself was not to be lost for ever, or greatly saved. For Four Months another Member of Government and I held the Administration, and for more than Twelve Months your Administration consisted only of Three Members, so that I was the Third and deciding Voice between Colleagues who had but recently recovered from Habits of a most decided Opposition.

While I was discharging the Trusts of such a Situation, the Select Committee investigate my Appointment and endeavour to condemn me, not for my Acts in that Appointment but for my supposed Conduct before I had any Appointment in your or in the public Service.

I leave it then to your Candour to pronounce upon the Motives which have dictated this Address. If you are satisfied that your Appointment of me to my present Office has been conducive to the Company's Advantage and for the public Good, I shall be completely happy, and enjoy the most pleasing Satisfaction of having discharged a Debt of Favour with Gratitude, and of having fulfilled a Duty of the highest Confidence with successful Fidelity.

The Feeling of my own Mind upon the Subject, is to me a real and permanent Reward. It is what no Power on Earth can rob me of. It is a Fortune more valuable than any which Peculation has amassed; and it is more honourable than all the Applause which affected Patriotism can obtain. It places me above the Censure of those who were indifferent to my Honour, and hostile to my Interests, while I was zealously maintaining theirs, as they stood connected with the public Welfare, and the Honour of the State, or in other Words, while I was endeavouring to the very best of my Ability, to shew by actual * Informances, what they were directed to consider, viz. 'How the British Possessions in the East Indies may be held with the greatest Security and Advantage to their Country.'

* Sic in Orig.

If in the Course of their Considerations upon this important Subject the Select Committee had discovered that the Person you had appointed to the Office of a Counsellor of this Government had been Guilty of gross Usury in his Transactions with the Natives of India, had availed himself of the Powers of your Service to debase the public Coin, had perverted the same Authority to disgraceful and oppressive Monopolies in Commerce; the Committee might have justly reproached you with the Choice you had made. In me they blame my supposed, not my real Conduct before I was in your Service. I wish them to examine my actual Conduct since I have been promoted by you to a Station of actual Service. I am confident they would then pass a very different Opinion upon your Proceedings on the Business of my Appointment.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

As to the Office itself, it is your Gift, under the Approbation of my Sovereign. You may fill it with greater Abilities, you cannot with a more devoted Zeal. Whether you have taken it away, or whenever you may take it away, or when I may ask your Leave to retire from it, you shall receive it back without a Stain; nor shall the * Motive ever point to it, as the Office of One who oppressed, nor the Princes of India trace to it, but * the Councils of Peace and Justice.

I have the Honour to be,

With the most devoted Attachment, and profound Respect,
Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful and obedient humble Servant,

John Macpherson.

P. S. To this Letter I have taken the Liberty to annex Three very important official Papers.

The first shews that the Remittances from this Presidency to Fort St. George and Bombay, from 30th September 1781, (the Day I arrived at Calcutta) to 1st March 1783, have been	C ^t R ^s 2,58,01,376	Supplies to Fort St. George and Bombay from the 30th Sept. 1781, to 3d April 1783, 2,82,65,789.
Treasure sent by Sir Eyre Coote, to Fort St. George since 1st March	10,00,000	
Bills from Bombay and Fort St. George accepted, and in Train of Payment, 3d April	14,64,413	
Total	C ^t R ^s 2,82,65,789	

The Second Paper shews that all the Remissions granted in your Revenues for the last Year, notwithstanding the Rebellion of Cheyte Sing, and the Incursions of Futty Shaw, &c. were only One Lack and Seventy nine thousand 465 Rupees.

Amount of Remission granted in the Revenue in the Bengal Year 1188, C. R^s 1,79,465.

The Third is a Note to me, in the well-known Hand of your Accountant General, Mr. Larkins, which shews to your Honourable Court at a Glance, that the Encrease upon your Bonded Debt from 30th September 1781, to 28th February 1783, is only Nineteen Lacks, Sixty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight Rupees (19,65,778 Rupees)

Encrease on the Bonded Debt, from 30th Sept. 1781 to 28th Feb. 1783, C. R^s 19,65,778.—N. B. Of this Above 7,25,800 are for Salt-petre now in the Ware-houses.

John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXV.

Book 447. Page 734.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 18th August 1783.

Fort William, 18th August 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Edward Wheler,
 John Macpherson,
 and
 John Stables,

Esquires.

Pub. Dept.
Monday.

§ (" (a) Read the following Letter from the President and Council at Fort St. George.

" To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council, at Fort William:

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" We have the Pleasure to inform you, that since our Letter to you of the 21st July the
 " Honble. Company's Ships Barwell, Lord Macartney, York, Stormont, Lafcelles, Hallfewell, and
 " Belmont, have safely arrived here from England. On Board them are Part of His Majesty's
 " 36th and 52d Regiments of Infantry, and we find the Remainder of those Corps are in the
 " expected Ships which failed at the same Time. The additional Expence that will necessarily be
 " incurred by the Arrival of these Troops, has served to increase the Anxiety we before felt on
 " Account of our Distress for Money. We have not now in our Treasury, including the Amount
 " of the Bills you have lately transmitted hither and to Asalusipatam, more than sufficient for a
 " Month's Disbursements, and we see no Prospects of any essential Supply but from you. Thus
 " situated, we beg Leave to call your Attention to our approaching Necessities: Our Poverty has
 " long exposed us to Inconvenience and Embarrassment, but the most fatal Consequences are now
 " to be apprehended, unless we receive speedy Support from you. Our own Funds are trifling in
 " Comparison with our present Expences, and our sole Dependence is upon your Assistance, which
 " you have hitherto in our Emergencies so liberally afforded us, that we flatter ourselves we shall
 " still be extricated from Difficulty by a Continuance of your Exertion in our Favour. We can-
 " not at the same Time forbear observing to you, how much more convenient and quick the Re-
 " mittance in Bullion is than by the Shroffs Bills, which are drawn at a very long Sight, and are
 " not by any Means negociable."

We are,

Fort St. George,
26th July 1783.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
 Your most obedient Servants,
 Macartney, &c. Council.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, page 743.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Fort St. George.

(President and Council.)

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

We expect to be soon furnished with an official Statement of our Means to supply your Wants, and will then consider the Request which you have made of our Assistance in your Letter of the 26th ultimo; but in the mean Time, we beg Leave to repeat our Request for the Return of our Bengal Detachment and Artillery, which we conceive will be productive of a great Relief to your Expences.

To Fort St.
George

(At the End of the Letter)

We have the Honour to be,
 My Lord, and Gentlemen,
 Your, &c.

Fort William,
18th August 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 Edw^d Wheler,
 John Macpherson,
 John Stables.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2026.

[17 X]

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXVI.

Extract from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book A. Page 174.

Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. John Middleton, dated September 11th.

To John Middleton Esquire.

Sir,

This Letter will be delivered to you by the senior Sudadar of the Two Companies of Sepoys which I have sent to take Charge of the Lack of Rupees now ready for Dispatch at Lucknow, and to escort it hither for the Payment of the Troops here. I beg you will be pleased to deliver the Money, and return the Escort as soon as possible.

I have written to Major Martin requesting a Supply of 500 Stand of Arms and Accoutrements, and 8,000 Flints, from the Nabob's Arsenal, for the Use of the Two Regiments stationed at Daranagur. There being 500 Men there altogether unprovided with any Arms whatever, and an Appearance as if the Country would very soon be disturbed. Your Wish to promote the Service will, I have no Doubt, incline you to enforce this Request as far as lies in your Power.

Cawnpore,
September 11th.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. Cumming.

§ (“(a) P. S. The Troops at Daranagur being now Three Months in Arrears, I intreat you
“ will immediately order 60,000 Bareilly Rupees to be got ready at Bareilly to wait the Arr-
“ val of the Escort to be dispatched from Daranagur to that Place for the 500 Stand of Arms
“ which I expect will be sent from Lucknow.”)

§

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXVII.

Extracts from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book A. Page 56. (of the Second Series of paging in the Book.)

Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. Middleton, dated November 27th 1781, and Enclosure therein.

§ (“(b) To Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

“ Sir,

“ I have the Honour to enclose you, Extract of a Letter, which I this Day received from
“ Major Briscoe, at Daranagur, representing the great Distress which the Troops of the Detach-
“ ment, as well as the poor Inhabitants of the Place, must needs suffer in consequence of the late
“ Order for withdrawing * that Station, and on Account of the great Arrears now due to the
“ Troops there—As I can add nothing upon this Subject which will not naturally occur to your-
“ felt, I have no Doubt but you will adopt the speediest and most effectual Measures to remove
“ the Distress under which the Troops labour, and to enable them to discharge their just Debts
“ to the Inhabitants.

“ I have the Honour to be,

“ Fatty Ghur,

November 27, 1781.

Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) “ John Cumming, Colonel.” §

Extract of a Letter from Major Briscoe, commanding at Daranagur, to Colonel Sir John Cumming, dated November 21, 1781.

It is a most distressing Circumstance to the Troops, being kept so long in Arrears of Pay: When the Money on the Way from Bareilly arrives, it will do very little more than pay them for One Month, which will be very little Relief to them on the March they are going upon, as they are very largely indebted at this Place, and I do not know what Steps to take in satis-

(a) Vide supra, Page 2030.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2032.

fyng the poor Inhabitants who have so much owing them from the Troops; it is a most cruel Circumstance indeed. I could wish and think some Means should and can be fallen upon to pay my Detachment their Arrears at Berelly when on the March down.

(Signed) H. Briscoe,
Major commanding at Daranagur.

A true Extract.

(Signed) Will. Henderson,
Persⁿ. Intr.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXVIII.

Vide supra, Minutes, P. 536-7, and Appendix, supra N° XXXV, which together contain all the Extracts from the Consultation of the 21st May 1781, which should form this Appendix.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXXXIX.

Book indorsed No. 179. Page 93.

Extract of a Consultation of the 2d of April 1788.

(" (a) Fort William, the 2d April 1788.

§

" At a Council; Present,
Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, President;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Esquire.

Rev. Dept.
Wednesday.

" Mr. Shore delivers in to the Board Copies of his Minutes which were transmittted to the Court of Directors by the Rodney." §

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 148.

§

(" (b) On the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars, &c.

" 1. The ancient Forms of the Mogul Constitution appear to have nearly expired with Alumgeer, and when the Company acquired the Possession of the Dewanny, the Traces of them were only to be found: It is not therefore surprising that the English should have adopted erroneous Ideas on this Subject, and have confirmed Abuses which they found to exist. In no Instance is this Reflection more applicable than to the Subject I mean now to discuss—the Nature of the Tenure called Jegheer.

M. Shore's
Minute on the
Rights and
Privileges of
Jagheerdars.

" 2. I shall first explain what this Tenure was under the regular Constitution of the Mogul Empire, in order to point out those Abuses which have subsequently prevailed in it, with considerable Detriment to the Interests of the Government.

" 3. A Jagheer is properly an Appendage to a Dignity called Munsub, which it is therefore necessary to explain.

" 4. In the Mogul Empire there are no Hereditary Dignities; the Rank of the Nobles was conferred, by special Appointment from the Emperor, for Life only, and revocable at his Pleasure; and it was estimated by the Number of Horse which they were supposed to command. This Command was denominated Munsub, and a Jagheer was an Appendage to it."

5. The Mode of granting Munsubs and Jaghires was first reduced to a regular System in the Reign of Akbar, when the highest Munsub conferred was Ten thousand, and the lowest Ten, being in all Sixty-six, of which those above Five thousand were granted only to the Sons of the Emperor.

§

(a) Vide supra, Page 2043.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

6. The Person on whom a Munsub was conferred was styled Munsubdar. He was raised to this Dignity either by the immediate Selection of the Emperor himself, or from the Recommendation of the Nazims of Bengal, Kabul, and the Decan, who, by reason of the superior Importance of their Charge, and the Distance of their Governments from the Court, were allowed the Privilege of recommending for Preferment those Persons whose Power and Abilities they required for the Support of their Administration.

7. The Forms attending the Appointment of a Munsubdar are detailed in the Appendix. It is only here necessary to remark, that the Emperor's Pleasure signified by his Signature, was equally essential for the Appointment of a Munsubdar, or for encreasing his Rank (Note A, and Appendix, N^o 1 and 2.)

8. The Number of Horse which constituted the Rank of the Munsub was merely nominal, and the personal Pay of the Munsubdar,* though regulated by it, was distinct from that which he received for the effective Horse, which he was obliged or allowed to maintain. The former commenced from the Date of the Certificate of his Appointment, the latter from the Date on which his Horses were mustered (Note B.)

9. The Pay for both was issued sometimes in Money, and oftener by the Assignment of Land in Jagheer; in either Case, the prescribed official Forms were extremely minute, and most scrupulously observed. In the Company's Provinces there are no Assignments in Money, and the present Discussion relates only to those in Land, called Jagheer. (Note C.)

10. All Munsubdars were obliged to attend the Emperor whenever called upon; sometimes they were bound to specific Service. The Dignity of Munsub was equally conferred upon the civil and military Officers of the State, who were supposed to be qualified for the Duties of both Stations.* The Jagheers were granted for the Purpose of enabling the Munsubdars to appear with a suitable Retinue in the Presence of their Sovereign; or to enable them to discharge the Duties of the Station assigned to them. They were all either actually employed, or ready for Service when called upon. (Appendix, No. 3.)

11. Jagheers were of Two Kinds, unconditional and conditional.

12. The former was conferred upon the Munsubdars for their own Maintenance and that of their Retinue, and the effective Troops attached to their Munsubs; and, as the Dignity itself was granted for Life, so were the Funds assigned for it. (Note D.)

Mr. Shore's
Minute on
Jagheerdary
Rights.

13. It is not to be understood by an unconditional Jagheer, that the Munsubdar was exempt from the Performance of any Service. All that is meant by this Term is, that the retaining the Munsub and the Troops attached to it, did not depend upon his holding any particular Office.

14. A conditional Jagheer was granted to the principal Servants of the Crown, in virtue of their Offices, such as the Vizier, the Buckshees, the Nazims, and their principal Officers. The Grant generally specified the Name of the Employment, and the Number of Troops to be maintained for the Exercise of it; and the Jagheerdar was to remain in Possession of the Land assigned in Jagheer, under this Form, as long as he held the Office. The Assignment had no Relation to the Munsubraat, or personal Rank of the Jagheerdar; being exclusively allotted for the Support of the Troops attached to his official Capacity. Upon the Removal of these Officers, their Lands were usually transferred to their Successors. (Appendix, 4 and 5.)

15. Jagheers could only be conferred with the Royal Sanction; but, when the Power of the Emperor declined, the Nazims of the distant Subahs, who were originally allowed only to recommend Munsubs, usurped the Privilege of granting Jagheers both conditional and unconditional.—This Act was so avowedly derogatory to the Authority of the Emperor that an Evasion was practised to conceal it.

16. The Sunnud for the Jagheer was prepared by the Dewan of the Subah, in which the Lands assigned were situated; and attested by his Seal and the Signature of the Nizam. His Authority for issuing this Grant was a Perwannah from the Vizier, in consequence of his Majesty's previous Sanction; and hence this Grant has obtained the Name of Sunnud Maltabek, or Grant, in Conformity to the Order from the Presence, under the Seal of the Vizier.

17. The Sunnud is the Foundation of all the Rights and Privileges annexed to a Jagheer; and it is therefore necessary to consider it with Attention.

18. All Jagheeree Sunnuds consist of Two Parts;—the Body, which is properly the Grant; and, the Endorsement. The former is general; stating that an Assignment of a certain specified Amount has been granted to such a Person from a certain Date; and refers to the Endorsement for the Particulars, which are fully detailed there. The Particulars which require Notice are the following:

- 1st. The Rank of Munsubdar; and the Pay annexed thereto.
- 2d. The Number of effective Horse allowed him; and the Pay thereof.
- 3d. The Amount of the Assignment in Dams, or in Rupees, on a proportionate Valuation thereof.
- 4th. The Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted.

* Note.—Hence they were called Saheli Seyfo Calm, Masters of the Pen and Sword.

19. First.—The Rank of the Munsubdars ; and Pay annexed thereto.

It has been already observed, that the Rank of a Munsubdar was constituted by the Number of Horse which he was supposed to command ; but, in each Rank, there were Three Degrees, according to which his Pay was regulated. Thus, it did not follow, that every Munsubdar of the Rank of 1,000, received equal Pay. This depended upon the Degree of that Rank in which he stood ; and that Degree again upon the Number of effective Horse which he was allowed. If the Number of them was equal to the Amount of his Munsub, he was of the First Degree ; if less than that Number, and more than Half, of the Second Degree ; and, if less than Half, of the Third. These Distinctions applied only to Munsubs of, and under, the Rank of Five thousand. According to these Distinctions, the Pay of a Munsubdar of One thousand, if, of the First Degree, would be 20,00,000 of Daams ; if, of the Second, 19,00,000 ; and if, of the Third, of 18,00,000 only. A Table of the Pay of the Munsubdars, for their personal Rank, is inserted in the Appendix ; which will point out that, annexed to each Rank, and its Three Degrees. It may also be verified by a Reference to the Grant to Fakruddeen Hossaim. The Rank of his Munsub is specified at Two thousand, and the effective Horse allowed him 500. By the Rules laid down he is in the Third Degree, of the Rank of 2,000, and his Pay is regulated accordingly, viz.

Amount assigned by the Table for the Pay of a Munsubdar in the Third Degree, of the Rank of 2,000 Daams	—	—	—	34,00,000
Add 500 effective Horse at 8,000 Daams for each per Annum	—	—	—	40,00,000
			Daams	74,00,000

Amount of the Jaghire assigned according to the established Rates of the Empire, (Appendix, No. 6.)

20. Secondly. The Number of effective Horse allowed him.

This was entirely unconnected with the Number which fixed the Rank of Munsub, although it ascertained the Degree of it, and on this Account, on the Revision of Jagheeree Sunnuds, is particularly worthy of Attention. The Prices assigned for each Horseman was at the Rate of 8,000 Daams for Twelve Months ; but the actual Sums received by the Jagheerdars bore but a very small Proportion to these Allowances which were little more than nominal ; and hence it was that the Munsubdars were not obliged to muster above a certain Proportion of their effective Troops, beyond which, the Number was nominal only. (Appendix No. 7 and 8.)

21. Thirdly. The Amount of the Assignment in Daams.

The Daams was an imaginary Coin, at the Rate of Forty to a Rupee ; but in paying the Troops, this imaginary Coin was valued according to the Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted, and was in fact much below the general computed Rate.

22. Fourthly, the Number of Months for which the Assignment was issued.

This is a very material Point, as the Value of the Jagheer or Assignment greatly depended upon it. The Munsubdars and their effective Troops never received above Eight or Nine Months Pay, often only Three ; about Five Months was the Medium. This will appear from a Comparison of the Daams, granted in the Sunnuds, and their Valuation in Rupees. A Table is annexed for the Purpose of exhibiting the actual Value of a Lac of Daams, by a Rule of Proportion, formed on the Number of Months for which the Assignment was drawn out. This Calculation was made by the Dewan, as the Perwannah of the Vizier only specified generally the Amount of the Daams, according to the established Rates of the Empire, and the Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted. (Appendix, No. 9 and 10.)

23. From the preceding Explanation, § (“ (a) a Jaghire may be defined to be an Assignment in “ Land or Money for the Support of a certain Dignity, and for the Troops annexed thereto : “ That it was either conditional or unconditional ; the former implied, that it was granted for the “ Expences of a particular Office or Station ; the latter, that it was independent of any Office or “ Station, being appropriated for * for the Maintenance of a Dignity, a suitable Number of At- * Sic in Orig.
“ tendants, and the effective Troops annexed to it ; that in the latter Case it was granted for Life, Mr. Shore’s
“ or until the Emperor should please to resume the Dignity, or diminish it ; in the former Case it Minute on the
“ existed whilst the Possessor continued in Office only, and upon his Removal or Dismission, de- Jaghierdary
“ volved, either in Whole or in Part, upon his Successor.”) Rights.
§

The Services required from the Jagheerdars were either specific, or they were bound to the Performance of whatever Duties might be assigned to them, and to attend in Person with their effective Troops whenever required.

The actual Value of a Jagheer depended, first upon the Degree of the Rank of the Munsubdar, and secondly, upon the Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted. These Considerations will suggest the Rules to be observed in the Revision of the Sunnuds ; but it is first necessary to explain the Restrictions by which a Munsubdar in Possession of a Jagheer was prevented receiving more than he was entitled to.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2043.

24. As an Equivalent for the Pay which a Munsubdar was entitled to receive, either on Account his personal Allowance, or that of the Troops under him, he received Possession of certain Lands, the Rent of which was calculated in Daams, according to the Assessment of Tooren Mull. If they were found to produce more than the Jagheerdar was entitled to, he was obliged to account for the Overplus under the Denomination of Toufeer or Excess. This Obligation extended also to the Arrears of the Rents of the Lands assigned in Jagheer for the Time which had elapsed previous to his acquiring Possession, or for any Anticipation of Rents, in Case of Dismission, previous to that Period. And secondly, a Proportion was deducted from the Amount of the Assignment for any Deficiency in the Number of effective Troops which he was obliged to maintain. It was often usual in the Assignments of any considerable Amount to suspend a Part thereof until the Accounts of the Munsubdar had been adjusted (Appendix, No. 9).

§ (“(a) To render these Restrictions more binding, a Jagheerdar was obliged to sign an Obligation previous to the Receipt of his Grant, making himself accountable for whatever might be due on the above Grounds.

“20. The following Instance in Proof of the Strictness with which the Government exacted the Toufeer is so remarkable, that I shall insert it at Length from a Book of good Authority.

“Beckanday Khan, and other Munsubdars, having obtained an Assignment for their Pay in the Pergunnah Berance, they laid Claim to the Possession of the whole District, as the Amount of the Rents of it in Daams corresponded exactly with that specified in the Vizier's Assignment. The Dewan refused his Assent, and insisted upon their receiving their Pay in Money which compelled the Munsubdars to accept the Assignments according to the established Rules, which left them no Portion of the Toufeer. By this Adjustment the Government was saved from a Loss of 1,09, 791 10 6, being the Excess of the Rents of the District, beyond the Valuation of Tooren Mull.”)

27. If therefore a Revision of the Sunnuds should take Place, the following Points must be attended to: First, the Authenticity of the Perwannah from the Vizier: Secondly, the Number of Months Pay granted in the Assignment; and lastly, the Difference between this Sum and the actual Produce of the Lands.

§ (“(b) 28. Under the Mogul Government there was a certain Mehal or Jurisdiction, consisting of such Lands as were set apart for being granted in Jagheer, under the Denomination of Paibakee. The other Lands in the Subah were called Khalsa Mokerrery, or fixed Exchequer Lands; these were supposed to be most productive, and were granted in Jagheer.

“29. Under this Jurisdiction Jagheers, when resumed or escheated, fell; and here the Thoufeer or Excess was brought to the Credit of the State, as well as the Amount of Arrears, or Anticipations for broken Periods, as already explained: The Produce of the Three last Articles was called the Share of the Exchequer, and under this Term the Jagheerdars were compelled to account for it. Appendix, No. 12, or 13, 14.

“30. Such were the ancient and regular Forms of the Mogul Constitution regarding the Dignity called Munsub, and its Appendage Jagheer;—and from these it will appear that a Jagheerdar had not originally or constitutionally any Property in the Lands.”)

31. In Bengal there are few Jagheers, and of no considerable Amount; but in Beyhar they exist to the annual Value of near Four Lacs of Rupees, according to the Estimate upon which they were made over to the Jagheerdars. Four-Fifths of these Grants were obtained during the Anarchy of the Reign of Shah Aulum's immediate Predecessor, and at the Commencement of his Accession, when he invaded Beyhar.

32. Under such Circumstances we are not to expect much Attention to the Forms or to the Spirit of the Constitution; and on examining several of these Grants, it appears that most of them contain nothing more than a simple Assignment of Daams, without any Specification of the Rank of the Munsubdar, the Number of Horse he was bound to entertain, or Months for which he received Pay; or whether the Grant was conditional or unconditional, nor the customary Engagement to pay into the Khalsa, the Excess or Amount resulting from anticipated Rents, or Arrears of a broken Season. Of Eight Grants which have been revised, only Two specify any Services to be performed. By a Comparison, however, of the Number of Daams assigned, with the Amount of the Revenue Lands delivered over to the Jagheerdar, most of the Assignments will appear to be for Four or Five Months, as in Bengal and elsewhere; and from the Evidence of the oldest and most intelligent Officers, it appears, that until the End of Behadur Shah's Reign, the regular Forms were observed, and the Accounts of the Munsubdars examined with the usual Severity. From these Circumstances it is concluded, that the Lands in Beyhar assigned by the Jagheer Grant, were held under the same Tenure as in other Parts of the Empire. (Appendix, No. 15, 16.)

33. It is also probable, that many of the Grants in Beyhar were fraudulently or surreptitiously obtained.

34. In deciding the Question regarding the Resumption of Jagheers in Beyhar, (on Account of Informality and Collusion in procuring them) or of the Excess appropriated by the Jagheerdars,

(a) Vide supra, Page 2043.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2045.

beyond the Assignment in the Grant, many Circumstances require Consideration. I shall state such as occur to me.

35. First. It is to be remarked, that the Sunnuds in Beyhar have undergone these Revisions by Mahomed Reza Cawn in 1766, by Mr. Vansittart in 1771, and by Mr. Busby in 1783, and have been confirmed each Time.

Secondly. That under the Sanction of these Confirmations, the Jagheerdars have enjoyed the Rents of the Lands made over to them in perfect Security, without being compelled to account for any Overplus which they may receive beyond the Amount of the Assignment, or to perform any Services.

Thirdly. That the Persons who held these Lands have not any other Means of Subsistence, and if they were resumed, would be driven to Poverty and Distress.

36. These Considerations may indeed be shortened, and the Whole reduced to this Question; How far the Faith of Government may be considered pledged to the Possessors under the Acts described; and admitting it not to be absolutely pledged, will Policy and Humanity warrant a Decision that must reduce many of its Subjects to Distress.

37. It may, on the other Hand, be contended, that no Fraud ought to receive a Sanction from the Inability of the Government to detect it; that a Jagheerdar, who benefits by the Indulgence of Government, ought not to avail himself of that Indulgence for a greater Emolument than he is entitled to by it to receive, and that he cannot have any Claim to an Immunity, merely because the Government has, from Ignorance, suspended the Exercise of its own Rights, in reclaiming its just Dues.

38. Between the opposite Considerations I shall not at present offer my Opinion. It may be further observed, that many Persons now enjoying Jagheers have succeeded to them by virtue of Inheritance, in direct Violation of the Constitution of the Empire. Such has been the Lenity or Want of Information of the British Government in India.

39. The Honble. the Court of Directors, from Motives of Humanity, have suggested the Idea of attempting to convert the Jagheer into permanent Property, by constituting them Zemindaries. I have some Doubts myself of the Possibility of effecting this, and am of Opinion that Objections would be made by the Jagheerdars upon a general Principle, which appears universally to govern the Natives of this Country, that of an Attention to temporary actual Advantages, in Opposition to permanent remote Benefits. But there is another, and stronger Objection, that the Lands held as Jagheers are actually at present Portions of Zemindaries, to the Proprietors of which the Jagheerdars pay a Stipulation under the Name of Malikana. This Term means the Right of Proprietorship. There can be little Doubt that the Zemindars would not be silent in claiming their Property, upon any Attempt on the Part of the Government to assign it over in Perpetuity to others, particularly those who retain their Lands, and pay the Rents thereof to the Jagheerdars. This is the Case, as I am informed, with many Zemindars, and a curious Proof of the Inversion of Right and Property. It may however be immediately declared, that no Person shall be allowed to proceed to the Possession of a Jagheer, by Right of Inheritance, and that all Jagheers upon the Demise of the Possessor shall revert to Government. This Declaration is indispensably necessary to annihilate that Idea which appears to be entertained that Jagheers are hereditary permanent Property.

40. If the Government should act in Conformity to this Declaration, the Rents of all the Jagheers in Beyhar will in Time revert to the Company.

41. A Division on the previous Question must also determine how far an Investigation shall take Place into the actual Produce of the Lands, with a View to the Resumption of the Towfeer, or Excess. To this the Objections stated will not apply with the same Force as to a total Resumption.

42. But at all Events I deem it highly expedient that the most accurate Account should be procured of the present State of the Jagheers in Beyhar, and of the Possessors thereof, and for this Purpose Orders have been issued. With this Account before them, the Board may be enabled to carry into Execution any Orders that the Court of Directors may think proper to issue respecting Jagheers, in case the Question which I have stated should remain over for their Decision.

43. This Account has been compiled from authentic Records, and good Information. The Proofs of what is here asserted will be found in the Appendix, which contains a Variety of Information of a Detail too minute to be inserted in this Account without Interruption of the Connection of it. I cannot conclude without pointing out for the Notice of the Governor General in Council, the great Assistance which I have derived from Mr. Barlow in the Discussion of this Subject. His Abilities are never exerted with more Zeal than for the Information or Interest of his Employers.

(Signed) J. Shore.

Ordered, That the Papers referred to in the above Minute, be entered in the Appendix.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,
Cha' Stuart,
J. Shore.

Further Extract, Page 553.

List of the Notes and Appendix to the Minute on the Rights of Jagheerdars.

Notes.

- A. The Mode of appointing a Munsubdar
- B. On the Horsemen and Horses
- C. Mode of granting a Jagheer
- D. Remarks on the Appointment of a Munsubdar.

Appendix.

No. 1. Sunnud of Iterut Hossain Khan, an unconditional Jagheer granted in Trust by the Nazim

- 2. Sunnud of Faker uddein Hossain, an unconditional Jagheer
- 3. Note and Extract from the Rukhau Alumgerree.
- 4. Sunnud to Lutf Ally Khan, a conditional Jagheer.
- 5. Ditto to Gunderp Sing.
- 6. Table of personal Allowances to the Munsubdars.
- 7. Calculation of the Pay of Jaffier Khan on Account of his Munsuband effective Horse.
- 8. Extract of the Letters from Alumgeer to his Son.
- 9. Account of the Valuation of Daams in Proportion to the Number of Months of the Assignment.
- 10. Regulations for the Troopers, and their Pay.
- 11. Extract from the Dustoor ul Aumul.
- 12. Note on the Restrictions imposed on the Jagheerdars to prevent their Receipts exceeding the Amounts of their Stipulations.
- 13. Extract from a Book of Forms to shew the Adjustment of the Accounts of a Jagheerdar.
- 14. Account of the Settlement of Bengal for the Year 1146.
- 15. Sunnud to a Mahomed Daood.
- 16. Sunnud to a Mahomed Taky Khan.

Note A. The Emperor's Pleasure being previously signified, one of the Four Bukshies at the Presence, (who were dignified with the Appellation of Bukshian Auzzaam, or the Grand Bukshies) presented a Petition to His Majesty in Behalf of the Person to be promoted, specifying his Name with that of his Family; and setting forth his Request to be enrolled among the Number of the royal Servants.

A Sowal, or Petition of a similar Nature, was presented to the Throne, for increasing the Meratib or Rank of a Munsubdar, whether in consequence of the Emperor's Orders, or the Recommendation of the Nazims of the Soubahs mentioned in the Minute.

The Sowal, or Petition, having received the Approbation of His Majesty, was referred to the Duster of one of the Four Bukshies, where it received the Attestation or official Marks of the Mutluddies, called Tufdeck. It was then presented a Second Time to the Emperor, who signified his final Approbation by superscribing the Word Bedehund, or Let them grant it. This Superscription was sometimes written by the Bukshies, upon receiving the royal Order for that Purpose.

The Petition being deposited in the Duster, a Yeaddast, or Certificate, was issued; specifying, that on such a Date, such a Person was elevated to a Munsub of so many Thousands in the Rissalah, or of such a Bukshee. The above Forms constituted a Munsubdar.

Note B. Description of the Horsemen attached to a Munsubdar were taken in Writing, and the Horses were marked with hot Irons, by an Officer appointed for that Purpose, called the Darogah Daag Tufsheehah; who acted under the Orders of the granted Bukshies at the Presence.

Note C. In order to obtain the necessary Vouchers for granting an Assignment for the Pay of the Munsubdar and his Tabeen, or Troops, an Officer called the Darogah Arz Mokerer, presented a Sowaul, or Petition, to the Emperor; representing, that such a Person having been appointed to a Munsub of so many Thousand; and Tufdeck, or original attested Sowaul, or Petition of the Bukshee, with the Yeaddast, or Certificate, having been deposited in the Duster, His Majesty's further Orders respecting such Munsubdar were required.

The Emperor then inscribed the Letter Soad, or Mark of Approbation, on the Top of the Sowaul Mokerres-reseed, signifying that such Sowaul, containing the Particulars relating to the Munsub, had been presented a second Time to His Majesty, and returned with the Signature of Approbation.

If the Emperor directed that the Munsubdar should be paid in Money, no other Forms were requisite, except the customary Orders of the Treasury.

If the Emperor signified his Pleasure the Munsubdar should receive his Pay by an Assignment on Land, (which was denominated a Jagheer,) the Bukshee notified His Majesty's Pleasure to the Vizier; who accordingly issued an Order to the Dewan Tun, to prepare the necessary Grants.

Upon the Receipt of this Order, the Dewan Tun drew out a Sewaul or Petition, which was transmitted under an Envelope to the Emperor, who superscribed it with the Letter Soad, or Mark of Approbation. It was then brought to the Vizier, who signed on the Back of it the Letter Aim, and returned it to the Dewan Tun, who added the Letter Meem; after which, it received the official Marks of the Mutisuddies of One of the Four Buxshees; and was deposited in the Duffer.

The Dewan Tun then drew up another Sowaul or Petition, in which all the Particulars relating to the Assignment were detailed. If the Amount of it was under Ninety thousand Daams, the Vizier had Authority to superscribe the Sowaul with the Words 'Tunkhaw Dehund,' (let them grant the Assignment); if it amounted to One Lack of Daams, the Vizier presented the Sowaul to the Emperor, who superscribed it with the Letter Soad, under which, the Vizier wrote the Order abovementioned; lastly, it received the official Marks of the Dewan Tun and his Officers, and was deposited in the Duffer.

In Conformity to the above Papers, a Perwannah was drawn out, under the Seal of the Vizier, directed to the Dewan of the Soubah in which the Land to be assigned was situated, specifying the Rank of the Munsub, the Cavalry attached to it, and the Number of Months for which the Assignment was granted; and directing him, after putting the Munsubdar in Possession, to transmit an Account of all the Particulars relating to the Land, to the royal Presence.

When an Assignment was granted to the Dewan, the Vizier's Perwannah was addressed to the Nazims, as appears from a Sunnud of Yytesaam Khan now before me. In all other Cases, it appears to have been directed to the Dewan; and when the Offices of Nazim and Dewan were for a short Time united in the Person of Serfrauz Khan, the Vizier's Perwannah for Jagheer Assignments, were addressed to him under the Titles annexed to his latter Capacity; and in the Motabuck, or provincial Sunnud, issued in Conformity to the same Perwannah, he also appears in the Character of Nazim.

The Dewan, upon receiving the Perwannah of the Vizier, presented a Sowaul or Petition to the Nazim of the Soubah, reciting the Particulars of the Assignment with the Nazim, superscribed with the Words 'Sunnud be Dehend,' (let them grant a Sunnud); pursuant to this Order, the Officers of the Duffer drew out an Account of Jumma, or Assessment of the Land on which the Assignment was to be granted, as fixed by Torull Mull, the Dewan of Akber; and a Muchulka, or Engagement, was taken from the Jagheerdar, which the Dewan superscribed with the Words 'be nuzzer deranfua' (it has been seen), wherein he bound himself to treat the Ryots with Kindness, and not to collect from them more than the established Dewanny Dues; and also to pay into the public Treasury whatever might be realized from the Lands above the Amount of the Assessment.

The Dewan then drew out a Sunnud (which was called Sunnud Motabuck or a Sunnud in Conformity to the Perwannah from the Presence under the Seal of the Vizier), directed to the Chowdries, Canongoes, and Cultivators of the District in which the Land granted in Jagheer was situated, acquainting them that a Tunkah or Assignment for so many Daams having been granted to such a Munsubdar, they were to account with him regularly for the established Dewanny Dues. It is also enjoined the Jagheerdar to treat the Ryots with Lenity, and not to exact from them any Thing beyond the customary Rents. At the End of the Mutton or Body of the Sunnud, after the Date, the Nazim inscribed the Biz, or Mark of Approbation, and at the Top the Dewan affixed his Seal; on the Back of the Sunnud was inserted the Perwannah of the Vizier, the Sowaul, or Petition of the Dewan of the Soubah to the Nazim, and all the Particulars of the Assignment, with its Progress through the various Offices of the State, from that of the Vizier down to the lowest Department of the Duffer of the Dewan of the Soubah. The Original was then delivered to the Jagheerdar, who, after depositing a Copy of it in the Dewanny Office, under his own Seal or that of his Vakeel, proceeded to take Possession of the Land.

The Sunnud to Fakruddeen Hossain, Appendix, No. 2, is very compleat, and exhibits all the Vouchers referred to in this Note.

§ (" (a) Note D.

" It did not follow that any particular Spot once granted to a Munsubdar, was to be continued to him during Life, nor even that he should invariably receive his Pay by an Assignment on Land. " When a Signature or Munsubdar detached on Service, was * resorted or sent to another Province, * Sic in Orig. " he generally received his Assignment on Lands not far distant from his new Station. Sometimes " the Jagheerdars were obliged to receive their Pay in Money, and those whoever paid in Money, " obtained Assignments on Land.

" In the Book called the Inshai Aulumgeriee, there are various Drafts of Grants, both for converting Money Assignments into Jagheers, and the latter into the former. A Proof that no perpetual Occupancy of Land was conveyed under this Tenure." §

And from the Sunnud of Fakruddeen Hossain, Appendix, No 2, it further appears that his Father relinquished a considerable Part of his Jagheer during his own Life in Favour of his Son, for whose Pay no Funds had been provided, the whole of the Lands in the Soubah set apart for being granted in Assignment, having been previously appropriated.

The Father of Fakruddeen Hossain received an Assignment in another Province for the Land thus made over to his Son.

Appendix, No. 1.

Sunnud of Iterat Hussein Khan.

Seal of the Dewan
of the Soubah.

Perwannah under the Signature of the Nazim and the Seal of the Dewan.

Be it known to Chowdries, Canongies, Mokuddiems, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah, Derhurk, &c. Sircar Innutabad, and Soubah of Bengal.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Molemin ul Mulk Allah ad Dowlah Bahader Nazir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and a Ferd Hukkeet and Mochulka that have also received the Signature (of the Dewan), and the Contents of which are inserted on the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of Eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine Rupees, Three Annas, Haffily, or the Amount the Jagheerdar was actually entitled to receive, (being the Term used in Opposition to the Rukmee, or the full Value of the Daams in Rupees,) having been granted from the above Pergunnah in Trust, (ohdah wa Chetemaum) till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Presence (Dergahee) and the preparing of the Dowl or Rent Roll, to Iterat Hussein Khan, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest to the Era Yonteel. You will account with his Agent from the Dewanny Dues with the Punctuality and Fidelity, according to established Usage and Custom, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions, provided they be justifiable. The Duty of the said Gomastah, is to render the Ryots happy and satisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and to endeavour to improve the Cultivation and encrease the Produce of the Lands.

(The Signature of the Nazim.)

On the Back of the Sunnud. The Zimun, or short Recital of the Substance of the Grant.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Matemim ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Bahader Naferee, Nafir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, and a Ferd Hukkeet and Mochulka that have also received the Signature, and Contents of which are written underneath in angular Lines, the Pergunnah Derhurk, &c. in the Sircar Jenetabad and the Soubah of Bengal, the Mohaul of the late Yyteram Khan, has been granted to Iterat Hussein Khan in Trust (ohdah un Ehtemaun) till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Presence, and the preparing of the Dowl or Rent Roll, for the Pay of his Munsub (Belah Short) or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Kerreef Harvest of the Era Yontell, or 1133, Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munsub	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> { Original, Five hundred, Increase, Three hundred, } </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> Eight hundred Horse allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar, and for which he has received a conditional Assignment in Pergunnah Nufferah, &c.) </div> </div>	400
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Remains, the Munsub of Eight hundred.

Pay for which in Daams 11,50,000, or R¹ 28,750; allowed only Five Months.

(The following Vouchers are always written in angular Lines.)

Ferd Sowaul, or Petition, (referred to in the Perwannah or Body of the Sunnud, and in the Zimum.

(Supercription of the Nazim.)

‘ Having taken a Muchulka, let them grant a Sunnud in Conformity to the
‘ Orders, and according to established Custom.’

According to the Arzee of the Duffer, signed in Conformity to the Royal Mandate, by the Bakshee ul Momalick, Ameer ul Omrah, Bahadur Munsoor Jung, and the Contents of which are inserted underneath in angular Lines; Iterat Hussein Khan has been honoured with the Office of Naib of the Soubahdary of Jehangeernagur, and with a Munsub (Original and Encrease) of Seven hundred Horse, conditional or Mushroot, for the latter of which he has received in Trust (Ohdah un Ehtemaun) the Lands held by the late Yytesaum Khan; but the Vakeel of the said Khan Iterat Hussein, represents this Constituent's Maintenance can only be drawn from an unconditional Jagheer, a Sunnud, for which his Agent is upon the Point of obtaining from the (Royal) Durbar, and hopes that the Lands held by the late Yytesaum Khan may be granted to him in unconditional Assignment upon his entering a Muchulka, or Engagement to produce the Sunnud from the Presence.

(Rank of the Munsub, and the Number of Horse
inserted as under the Zimum)

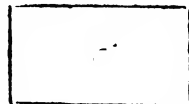
Arzee

Arzee, or Petition,

Presented by the Buktsee to the Emperor in Consequence of the Recommendation of the Nazim. (Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul.)

(Superscription of the Buktsee ul Momlik Ahmeer ul-Omrah Behadur, Munfoor Jung, by Order of the Empor. *

* Sic in Orig.



Allah ul Dowlah Behadur hath written, that if Iterut Hussain Khan be appointed to succeed the late Yytsaam Khan in the Neabut of the Subahdary of Jehangeernagur, being a Man of Character, he will exert himself in order to obtain Promotion: That Jehangeernagur being situated on the Frontier, the Officer stationed there should be a Munsubdar of high Rank: That Yytsaam Khan held a Munsub of Two thousand, with Five hundred Horse, exclusive of Four hundred Horse allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib; and was also honoured with the Allum (or Standard), at his (Allah ud Dowlah's) Recommendation: That he therefore hopes Iterut Hussain Khan, may receive a considerable Encrease of his Munsub, in order that he may be enabled to support him (the Nazim) in his Government.

Amount of the Revenue of the Pergunnas granted in Assignment, R' 11,979 3.
In Pergunnah Dershurk, Sircar.

Jennalabad	—	—	—	5,651	2	14
Tajepour Mudkoker, ditto	—	—	—	1,302	0	0
Akbernagur, ditto	—	—	—	1,000	0	0
Enait Nugger, ditto	—	—	—	252	5	6
Donapore, ditto	—	—	—	1,973	1	0
Bardear, ditto	—	—	—	546	0	0
Ghurreah, ditto	—	—	—	1,208	14	0
Lohangah, ditto	—	—	—	45	0	0
				11,979	3	0

Ferd Hukkeehut, or } Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul, Zenum,
Paper of Particulars. } and Body of the Perwannah.

Superscription of the Dewan.

Having taken a Muchulka, let them grant a Sunnud in Trust, Sunnud Ohdah, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Yonteel, or 1133 Bengal Style.'

According to a Ferd Sewaul, signed by Motemin ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Behadur Nufferee, Naferee, Nafir Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, the Pergunnah Dersherh, &c. in the Sircar Jenerabad, and the Soubah of Bengal; the Mohaul of the late Yytsaam Khan has been granted to Iterut Hussain Khan, in Trust, till the Arrival of the Sunnud from the Prefence, and the preparing of the Dowl or Reni Roll, for the Pay of his Munsub, be lashert, or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest, of the Era Yonteel, or 1133 Bengal Style. What are your Orders respecting the taking a Muchulka, and drawing out the Perwannah.

Rank of the Munsub.

Original—Five hundred, } Eight hundred.
Increase—Three hundred, }

Horse, (allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar, and for which he has received a conditional Assignment in Pergunnah Nufferah) — 400

Particulars of the Pergunnahs, as inserted above.

(b)

Mochulka, or } Referred to in the Ferd Hukkeekut, Ferd
Engagement. } Sowaul, Zenum, and the Perwanah.

Superscription of the *

* Sic in Orig.

I Sobah Chund, Vakeel of Iterat Hussain Khan Munsubdar, do hereby declare, that my Constituent having been appointed from the Imperial Prefence to succeed the late Yytsaam Khan, in the Neabut of the Soubahdary of Jehangeernagur, and having also been honoured with a Munsub (Original and Encrease) of Eight hundred, with Four hundred Horse, in virtue of the above Office, and for which he has received a conditional Assignment in Pergunnah Naffeer Oschab, the Lands held by the Deceased; he further solicited an unconditional Assignment (belashert) for his Munsub;

Munsub; that accordingly the Sum of Rupees 11,979 3, pursuant to a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Motimun ul Mulk alah ud Dowlah, Behadur Nufferee, Nair Jung, was granted to him in Pergunnah Dersherk, &c. in the Sircar Jenetabad, and Soubah Bengal, (being the Lands of the Deceased) to be held by him in Trust from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest of Era Yon-teel, or 1133 Bengal Style; I do hereby engage, that my Constituent, within the Space of Six Months, shall deliver the Royal Sunnud (Sunnud Dergahee) into the Dufter, in order that the Dowl or Rent Roll of the Jagheer may be drawn out, or in Default of the same, that he shall account, according to Custom, for whatever he may collect from the Land, and from the Date of the Royal Sunnud, whatever shall appear due on Account of the Tefawut Ajaom, or he shall pay the Amount into the Royal Treasury. I do also engage, that he shall keep the said Pergunnahs in a State of Cultivation, and render Ryots happy and satisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and shall endeavour to improve the Cultivation, and increase the Produce of the Lands, and that whatever may be the Amount of the Hissah Khalsa, or Share of Government in the Mohauls, he shall collect the same from the Ryots and Zemindars, and pay it into the Royal Treasury. I have written the above Mochulka, in order that it may be produced, when Occasion may require.

Rank of the Munsub.

Original—Five hundred, }
Increase—Three hundred, } Eight hundred.

Horfe, (allowed him in virtue of his Office of Naib Soubadar; and on which he has received a conditional Assignment in Pergunnah Nuffeerah, &c.) — 400

Remains the Munsub of Eight hundred, the Pay of which is Daams 11,50,000, or 28,750;— Five Months only allowed, which amounts to R¹ 11,979 3.

Particulars of the Pergunnahs, as above, were inserted in the Zyte; so called from being the Foot or Bottom of the Sunnud.

Seal and Signature of the Vakeel on the Copy of the Sunnud, deposited in the Dufter.

The original Perwannah, or Sunnud, received by me Sobah Chund, Vakeel, on the 24th Jehige, 8th Year of the Reign.

Seal of
Sobah Chund.

Appendix, N^o 2.

Appendix,
N^o 2, accom-
panying Mr.
Shore's Mi-
nute.

Jagheer Belah Shert, or an unconditional Assignment, granted pursuant to the Royal Orders conveyed in a Perwannah, under the Seal of the Vizier, according to the established Form of the Empire.

(f)

Sunnud of Fukkeer ud deen Husein, under the Signature of the Nazim and the Seal of the Dewan.

Seal of
the Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Part of Pergunnah Havilly, Purneah, &c. in the Sircar of Purneah and Soubah of Bengal.

(c) According to the Perwannah from the enlightened Prefence, and the Ferd Sowaul, signed by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ul Dowlah Serferaz Khan, Behadur Nufferee, Hyder Jung Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent-roll has been prepared, and the Particulars of which are inserted in the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of 66,250 Rupees, Buckmee, or the Value of the Daams in Rupees at the Rate of 12 Months Pay from the Produce of the said Pergunnahs have been granted in Jagheer to Meer Fukkeer ud deen Husein Khan, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Kho-eel, or the Year 1145 Bengal Style, according to the Particulars contained Zimum. You would account with the Agent of the said Khan for the Dewanny Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions. • Sic in Orig. The Duty of the Gomastah is to render the Ryots happy and satisfied by a conciliatory*; and to endeavour to improve the Cultivation, and increase the Produce of the Lands. (g)

On the Back of the Sunnud.

• Sic in Orig.

The Zimum, (referred * in the Sunnud.)

According to the Perwannah of the enlightened Prefence, and the Ferd Sowaul, signed by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Serferaz Khan, Behadur Nufferee, Hyder Jung Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent-roll has been prepared, and the Particulars of which

which are underwritten in angular Lines, Part of Pergunnah, Havilly, Purneah, and in Sircar Purneah, &c. have been assigned over to Meer Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan for his Pay, Belah Shert, or unconditional, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Ho-eel, or 1145 Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munsub, Two thousand Horse	—	500
Pay, according to the established Rates of the Empire, Daams	74,00,000	
But, granted by the Royal Orders, only Daams	—	53,00,000
Deduct, Tunkah of Meer Luffall Khan	—	26,50,000
(Remainder, vide the Zyle or Foot of the Account.)	—	26,50,000

(Note. The following Papers, down to the Account of the Rent of the Lands assigned in the Zyle, or Foot of the Paper, are always inserted in angular Lines, or the intermediate Space between the Zimum and Zyle, to shew the Progress of the Grant through the various Departments of the State, for the Officers of which they are the Vouchers for having prepared the Sunnud.)

(i) Perwannah of the Vizier, (referred to in the Sunnud, being the Nazim's Voucher to the Emperor.)

(d) To the Arglum of Volum and Greatness of Allahad Dowlah, Serferaz Khan Behadur Nussere Hyder Jung, &c.

The Royal Commands having been issued by granting to Meer Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan, &c. the Sons of Syf Khan, an Assignment on the Soubah of Bengal for the Sum of 53,00,000 Daams, to be calculated on the Estimate of Six Months; you are hereby directed to draw out the said Assignment with the Approbation of the (d) Nazim, from the Beginning of the Khurreef Harvests of the Era Ho-eel, according to the Particulars contained in the Zimum of this Perwannah, and to send an authenticated Dowl, or Rent-roll of the same, to the Presence, that it may be recorded in the royal Dufter.

Zemeen, (or Back of the Vizier's Perwannah.)

Granted to Meer Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan, &c. Sons of Syf Khan, Fouzdar of Purneah.

Two Persons associated in the Assignment whose full Pay, according to the established Rates, is — — — — — Daams 1,48,00,000

1st. Fukker ud deen Hussein Khan.							
Rank of the Munsub Two thousand.							
Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	Daams	74,00,000
Original Munsub, One thousand.							
Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	Daams	26,00,000

(b)

Increase, according to the Eddast or Certificate, dated 29th Rubbee ul awal, 18th Year of the Reign, or 1149 Hegiera, or 16 Amerdaad, the Attahee Month. In the Rossalah of the Ameer ul Omrah Gobaub Chund Wahageh, Negah, ordered, that the above Khan, and the other Sons of Syf Khan Behauder Toujdar, of Tajephore Purneah Beech, * exalted to a Munsub of Two * Sic in Original thousand, with Five hundred Horse.

Increase of Munsub One thousand.							
Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	Daams	48,00,000
2d. Luff Ally Khan.							
Rank of his Munsub Five thousand.							
Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	Daams	74,00,000
Original Munsub Eight hundred.							
Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,50,000

* Increase according to a Yead Duft, or Certificate of the same Date and Tenor as that of Fukker ud deen's inserted as above.

Increase of Munsub Twelve thousand.							
Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	450
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,50,000
Deduct							

Deduct, Assignment formerly granted in Pergunnah Darook	—	—	15,00,000
(n) Deducted Titernah Tullub, or Balance of Pay suspended	—	—	1,33,00,000
			80,00,000
Remainder, being the Assignment of both the Brothers	—	—	53,00,000

Let the Mutsuddies of the Soubah of Bengal grant an Assignment for the said Sum of 53,00,000 Daams, calculated at the Rate of Six Months from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Ho-eel, on the Land now held by Syf Khan Behauder, Foujdar of Tajepore Purneah, he having consented to relinquish the said Land in Favour of his Sons, and transmit an Account of the same to the Prefence.

Relinquished by Syf Khan	—	—	—	—	41,70,000
Daams which he had received on the Calculation of 8 Months Pay, and which at the Rate of 6 Months Pay is equal to	—	—	—	Daams	55,60,000
Deduct, given to Rochuddeen Hussein Khan	—	—	—	—	2,60,000
Amount, Assignment for both the Brothers	—	—	—	—	53,00,000

(Papers relative to the Relinquishment of the above Lands by Suf Khan.)

Arzee. (Presented by the Dewan Tun to the Emperor.

(Signature of the Vizier, by Order of the Emperor)

‘ Let them grant the Assignment.’

(a)

- Sic in Orig. In the Seahah, or Journal of * transmitted to the Duffer, under the Seal of the Ameer Ul Omrah Behar, it appears that Sherja ul Dowlah, (Nazim of Bengal) hath represented that the Sons of Syf Khan Behadur, Foujdar of Tajepore Purneah, hath hitherto continued without an
- Sic in Orig. (m) Assignment, there being no Land * in the Paibahee Mohaul that are at present unappropriated. That Syf Khan hath therefore agreed to relinquish 41,00,000 Daams, out of his own unconditional Jaghire in favour of his Sons; which he (Sherjah ud Dowlah) hopes may be conferred upon them, at the Rate of Six Months Assignment.

(Supercription of the Buhsee,
‘ Ordered that it be approved.’)

The Particulars are, that Syf Khan Behadur, Foujdar of Tajepore Purneah, from the Time of his late Majesty, hath held an Assignment in Bengal, calculated at the Rate of Six Months.

The above Record hath been entered; what are your Orders?

Rank of the Munsub, Two thousand five hundred Horse	—	2,500
Assignments	—	1,72,38,122
Deduct assigned on Lands in Hindostan and Orissa	—	64,28,122
	R ^d in Bengal	1,08,10,000

- Sic in Orig. D^d received by him on the Land held by his Predecessor, unconditionally, but after converted into unconditional *

Remainder, granted to him unconditionally from the Paibake of the Soubah, and now relinquished in favour of his Sons Sulf Ally and Fukker ud Deen, as specified above	—	—	—	41,70,000
---	---	---	---	-----------

(k)
(e) Ferd Sowaul. (Presented by the Dewan to the Nazim, and referred to in the Sunnud and the Zimum, being the Voucher of the former to his immediate Superior the Nazim for drawing out the Sunnud.

(Supercription of the Nazim
Serferas Khan.)

A Perwannah having been received from the enlightened Prefence, under the Seal of the Vizier Ylemaad ud Dowlah, Kummer ud deen Khan Chun, Behadur, Nufarat Jung, granting an Assignment for 53,00,000 Daams to Meer Fukkerud deen Hussein Khan, &c. Sons of Syf Khan, Behadur, Syf Jung, from the Commencement of the Rubbee of the Era Ko-eel, or 1145, Bengal Style; the Particulars of which, have been specified above in angular Lines; their Agent has delivered into the Duffer the following Allotment of the Lands relinquished by Syf Jung to his Sons, the said Munsubdars, and requests that a Sunnud may be granted to each of them for the same.

(Then

(Then follows the Division of the Lands in equal Proportion to the Two Brothers; that given to Sulf Ally is deducted, Fukker ud deen Hufflein's Portion is as follows.)

Munsub of Fukkeer ud deen Hufflein, Two thousand.

Horfe	—	—	—	—	500
Pay	—	—	—	—	74,00,000
Deduct not granted by the Emperor	—	—	—	—	21,00,000
				Remainder	53,00,000
Deduct Share of Sulf Ally	—	—	—	—	26,50,000
				Remainder	26,50,000 which

for Twelve Months, is Rupees 66,250, and for Six Months, Rupees 33,125, granted in the following Mohauls:

Sircar Purneah,					
Havilly Purneah	—			19,013	4 18 1
Suttanpore	—	—		8,073	8 13 0
Kestear	—	—		3,716	2 5 0
					308,02 15 5
Sircar Tajepore,					
Bendowl	—	—	—		2,322 15 0
				Net Amount of the Assignment	33,125 0 0

M O C H U L K A.

I Golaub Ram, Vakeer of Meer Fukkeer ud deen Hufflein Khan, hereby declare, that a Jaghire Assignment for the Sum of 66,250 Rupees (Buckmee) which for Six Months is 33,125 (Hassilly) pursuant to the Purwannah from the enlightened Presence, and the Ferd Sowaul, signed by Sherjah ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Serfarez Khan Behadur, Nufferee Hyder Jung, and according to which a Dowl, or Rent Roll, hath been drawn out, having been granted to my Constituent, * or Part of Purgunnah Havilly Purneah, &c. in Sircar Purneah, being the Lands relinquished by Syf Khan Behadur, Syf Jung, from the Rubbee Harvest of Era Ho-eel, or 1145 Bengal Style; I have voluntarily received the said Lands in Jaghire, in Behalf of my Constituent, and engage that he shall keep up the Cultivation of the said Lands, and render the Ryots happy and satisfied, and shall endeavour to encrease their Produce and Cultivation, nor shall he levy any Cefs or Tax which has been forbidden by the Royal Orders; I therefore write this as a Mockulka and Rajenameh to be produced when Occasion may require.

* Sic in Orig.

(Then follows a Repetition of the Munsub Pay, &c. and the Rukmee and Hassely Jumma of the Lands.)

(Signature of the Vakeel,
received the Original
Perwannah.)

Seal of
Golaub Ram.

(b)

Appendix, N^o 3.

The following Extract from a Book of Letters written by the Emperor Aurungzebe, will shew for what Purposes Jaghires were conferred, and what Offences were considered as insufficient Cause of refusing them.

Aurungzebe to his Son.

I am much pleased with your Victory over Gazy Khan, and in Reward for this splendid Achievement, have conferred upon you the Foujedary of the Lacky Woods, with an Addition of Two thousand Horfe, doubly and trebly mounted (do Aspah Lentaspah), the Fermaum for which shall be shortly dispatched, together with the usual Honorary Drefs, Elephants, Horses, and Jewels. You will endeavour to extirpate the Rebels in that Quarter, and push your Conquests.

The same to *

* Sic in Orig.

Telok Chund, the Peiskar of Bahader Shah, hath defeated and slain Pahar Sing. In Reward for the Valour displayed by him in this Engagement, I have conferred with a Munsub of Five hundred and Two thousand Horfe.

Appendix,
N^o 3, accom-
panying Mr.
Shore's Mi-
nute.

* Sic in Orig.

The same to Son.*

Hufflein Ally Khan hath quarrelled with my Grandson Moez ud deen, and left him without Permission. The Prince has written to me of his haughty Behaviour; you will therefore strike off * Munsub, and resume his Jaghire, as an Example to others.

* Sic in Orig.

The same to the same.

It appearing that the Ibrahim hath been dilatory in executing the Orders transmitted to him, let One thousand be struck off from his Munsub, and disband a Thousand of his Horse under his Command.

The same to the same.

You will strike off Five hundred from the Munsub of Futtah Ally Khan, and disband the Three hundred Horse detached under his Command, and * under him to deliver his Patent for the Title of Bahader to the Second Bakshee.

Appendix, N^o 4.

Jaghire Mushroot, or conditional Assignment, granted pursuant to the Royal Orders conveyed in a Perwannah, under the Seal of the Vizier, according to the established Forms of the Empire. Sunnud of Luff Ally Khan, under the Seal of the Dewan, and Signature of the Nazim.

Seal of the
Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Part of Pergunnah, Mudbaroo, Hufsun, Shahce, Sircar, Bazoochai, in the Soubah of Bengal.

According to the Perwannah from the enlightened, the Presence, and a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Motemim ul Mulk, Shujah ud Deen, Mohammed Khan, Bahader Asud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been made out, and the Particulars of which are inserted on the Back of the Sunnud, the Sum of 4,000 R^s Rukmee, in the Pergunnah aforesaid, having been granted in Jaghire to Luff Ally Khan, from Two Thirds of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Ko-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style; you will account with his Agent for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Respect from his Orders. It is the Duty of the aforesaid Agent to render the Ryots happy and contented, and to exert himself in promoting the Cultivation, and increasing the Produce of the Land.

On the Back of the Sunnud.

The Zimun.

Jaghire granted to Luff Ally, Son of the late Fuzzul Ally Khan, according to the Perwannah from the enlightened Presence, and a Ferd Sowaul, signed by the Motemim ul Mulk, Shujah ud deen, Mohammed Khan Bahader, Asud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been made out, and the Particulars of which are underwritten in regular Lines, in Pergunnah Berfazoo, Hufsun Shahce, Sircar Bazoochai, in the Soubah of Bengal, from Two Thirds of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Koo-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style.

Rank of the Munsubdar, Three Hundred.

Horse ————— 20

Deduct the Rank of Munsubdar, which he holds unconditionally, and for the Pay of which he has received an Assignment in Oriffa.

Remains.

Horse (allowed him in virtue of his Appointment of Darogah, or Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal ————— 20

Pay for Twelve Months Daams 1,60,000 ————— Rup^s 4,000
Which, at the Rate of Five Months, is ————— R^s 1,666 11

Perwannah of the Vizier.

To the Noble. &c. &c.

Serfraaz Khan,

The Royal Commands having been issued for granting to Luff Ally, the Son of the late Fuzzil Ally Khan, an Assignment in Jaghire, for the Sum of 2,60,000 Daams, in the Soubahs of Oriffa and Bengal, to be calculated on the Estimate of Six Months; you are hereby directed to draw out the said Assignment from the Periods mentioned in the Zimun, with the Concurrence of the Nazim, and to select such Lands as are not fit for the Khalsa or Exchequer. You will, according to Custom, grant the Assignment, after having received the Daagnameh or Muster Roll of the Cavalry, and transmit a Copy of the Dowl or Rent Roll under your own Signature to the Presence, that it may be registered in the Royal Duster.

Zimun.

(Referred to in the Vizier's Perwannah, on the Back of which it is inserted.)

Luff Ally, Son of the late Fuzzul Ally, Khan, detached in Bengal, and a Darogah of the Office for marking the Cavalry in the said Soubah.

Rank of his Munsub, Three hundred.

Horse ————— 20
Original

Original Munsub, Two hundred.

Increase according to the Certificate, dated 1135 Higeree, in Raffalah, of the Ameer ul Omrah Sumfahud Dowlah, and Hoolas Roy holding the Office of Wake Negar, it was ordered that the said Munsubdar should be promoted to the Rank of Munsub of Three Hundred (Original and Increase included) with 20 Horse, for the Office of Darogah Daag Tufsheehah in Bengal.

Increase Munsub, One hundred.

Horse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,20,000
Deduct former Assignment in Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,60,000
Remains Account Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,60,000

The Mutfuddies, &c. will grant an Assignment for this Amount in the Soubahs of Bengal and Orissa, in the undermentioned Proportions, on whatever Lands they may deem expedient, provided they be not fit for the Khalsa or Exchequer. According to Custom they will grant the said Assignment, after having received the Daagnameh, and transmit the Dowl, or Rent-roll to the Presence.

In Orissa from the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Ko-eel	—	—	1,00,000
In Bengal, conditional, as held by his Predecessor, from Half the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tars-eel	—	—	1,60,000
			<u>2,60,000</u>

Ferd Sowaul.

(Referred to * on the Body of the Sunnud)

(Superscription of the Nazim Shujah ud deen Mohamed Khan Bahadur Afud Jung)

‘ Let them grant a Sunnud according to Custom.’

Lulf Ally, (Son of Fuzzul Ally Khan) Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, received an Assignment in Trust on Pergunnah Sircar Basohai, (being the Lands held by his Predecessor Syed Ally Khan) for the Pay of the Cavalry attached to his Office from Two-thirds of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Kho-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style, and has now delivered into the Dufter a Perwannah from the enlightened Presence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yytemaad ud Dowlah, Rummer ud deen Khan Behader huferut Jung, and also the Daagnameh according to Custom; what are your Orders respecting the drawing out the Dowl or Rent-roll of the said Pergunnah from the above Date.

(Here follows a Repetition of the Rank of the Munsub, the Pay, &c. as inserted after the Zimun on the Back of the Sunnud.)

Daagnameh.

(Referred to in the Ferd Sowaul, &c.)

Daagnameh, or Muster-roll, under the Seal of Zuffer Kooly Khan Bukshee Mahommed Wullee Ameen Serof Sing, Mushriff, or Accountant, of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, dated 19th Zehize, 8th Year of the Reign. Muster-roll of the Tabcen or Cavalry of Lulf Ally (Son of the late Fuzzul Ally Khan) Munsubdar Servant of the Khalsa, or Government of the Soubah of Bengal, as mustered and marked on the 19th of Zehize, 8th Year of the Reign.

(Here follows a Repetition of the Rank of the Munsub, and the Pay, &c. as particularized after the Zimium, subsequent to which is the following Account of the Horses, &c.)

Mustered according to Custom, One Third of the Cavalry.

Toorky Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Large Fazee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
								<u>7</u>

Duftuck.

Under the Seal of Zuffer Kooly Khan Bukshee, pursuant to which the Officers proceeded to mark the Cavalry, and grant the foregoing Daagnameh, the Particulars omitted being the same in Form as that inserted in the Sunnud of Rajah Gunharp Sing.

(The Particulars of the Munsub, Pay, &c. repeated).

Muchulka, or Engagement,

Entered into by Munsubdar, in which he promises to deliver into the Dufter in Six Months, an order from the grand Bukshees at the Presence for marking his Cavalry, and in Consequence of which the Bukshee granted the foregoing Duftuck.

(The Rank of the Munsub, Pay, &c. repeated.)

[18 B]

Serah

• Sic in Orig.

Serah Mojudaat, or, Account of the Cavalry.

Presented by the Munsubdar to be marked.

(Supercription of the Bukshees)

‘ Let them write a Duffuck.’

Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Horses	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
<hr/>							
Of which were Moguls carrying							
Matchlocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Syeds, (Archers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hindostances, being Shaiks and Archers	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
<hr/>							
							7
<hr/>							

Mochulka, or Engagement.

(Supercription of the Dewan of the Soubah)

‘ It has been seen.’

I Lulf Ally, Son of the late Fuzzul, Servant of the High Court, having voluntarily received an Assignment, on Part of Pergunnah Burbazoo Hussun Shakee Sircar Barooahai, from Two-thirds of the Khurreef Harvest of the Era Ko-eel, or 1134 Bengal Style, for the Pay of the 20 Horse attached to the Appointment of Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, according to the Perwannah from the enlightened Prefence, and the Ferd Sowaul signed by Shujah ud deen Mohummed Khan Affud Jung, Nazim of the Soubah; I hereby engage to keep the said Pergunnahs in a State of Prosperity and Cultivation, and whatever may be the Amount of the Hissah Khalsa, or Share of Government in those Lands, to take Engagements for the same from the Ryots and Zemidars, and to pay the Amount into the Treasury: I do also promise to behave kindly towards the Ryots, and render them satisfied, and to exert myself in promoting the Cultivation, and encreasing the Produce of the Lands. I therefore write the above as a Mochulka and Razenamch, to be produced when Occasion may require.

(Repetition of the Rank of the Munsub, Pay, &c.)

(Signature of the Munsubdar)

‘ The Original has been received by the Servant of the Prefence.’

Seal of the
Munsubdar
Lulf Ally Khan.

Appendix,
No. 5, ac-
companying
Mr. Shore's
Minute.

Appendix, No 5.

Sunnud of Rajah Gandhorp Sing.

A Jaghire Mushroot, or conditional Assign-
ment granted by the Nazim.Under the Signature of the Nazim, and the
Seal of the Dewan.

Seal of
the Dewan.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah Havelly Khalifatabad, in the Sircar Khalifatabad, and Soubah of Bengal.

According to a Ferd Sowaul, signed by Hussaam ud Dowlah Mahomed Ally Verdy Khan Behader Mohabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been prepared, and the Contents of which are inserted * in the Back of the Sunnud, an Assignment for the Sum of Ten thousand Rupees Buckmee having been granted on the above Pergunnah, from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Puchee ul, or 1146 Bengal Style, to Rajah Gunderp Sing Bahadur, according to the Particulars specified in the Zimun, you will account with the Agent of the said Jaghiredar for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, with Punctuality and Fidelity, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions. The Duty of the said Gomaf-tah is to render the Ryots happy and satisfied by a conciliatory Behaviour, and to exert himself in promoting the Cultivation and improving the Produce of the Lands.

On the Back of the Sunnud,
The Zimun.

Pergunnah Havelly Khalifatabad, &c. in the Sircar of Khalifatabad, and the Soubah of Bengal, granted in Assignment from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Pec-chee-ul, or

1146 B. S. to Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, Munsubdar, in Conformity to the following Ferd Sowaul, signed by Hussian ud Dowlah Mahomed Ally Verdee Behader Mohabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, the Contents of which are underwritten in angular Lines, and conformable to which a Dowl or Rent Roll has been drawn out.

Rank of the Munsub Four thousand.			
Horfe	—	—	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert attached to the Munsub	—	—	2,500
Remainder Mushroot, or conditional, allowed for the Office of			
Foujdar of the Chuckla of Jeffore	—	—	50
Pay	—	—	Daams 4,00,000

Ferd Sowaul.

(Supercription of the Nazim)
' Let them grant the customary Summa.'

On the Death of Bauker Ally, the Foujdary of the Chucklah of Jeffore was conferred on Rajah Gundhurp Sing Behadur, whose Agent, upon giving in a Muchulka, received an Assignment for the Pay of the Horfe attached to the Office in Pergunnah Khalifatabad, &c. in Sircar Khalifatabad (the Lands held by his Predecessor) from Two-thirds of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Peicheeul, or 1146 Bengal Style, the said Agent having now delivered in to the Duster the Daagnameh, or Certificate of the Horfe being marked according to Custom. What are your Orders respecting the drawing out the Rent Roll of the said Lands.

Rank of the Munsub Four thousand.			
Horfe	—	—	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert, or attached to the Munsub	—	—	2,500
Remainder Mushroot, or conditional, allowed him for the			
Foujdary of the Chucklah	—	—	50
Pay for 12 Months, Daams 4,00,000, or Rup'	—	10,000	
Only 5 Months allowed, or Rupees	—	—	4,166 11 0
Granted on the following Pergunnahs :			
Havilly Khalifatabad	—	—	1,211 0 0
Talah	—	—	1,195 1 6
Haut Rehaumabad	—	—	15 0 0
Shaifta Nagur	—	—	60 0 0
Akmudabad	—	—	101 0 0
Ameerabad	—	—	69 4 0
Tuppah Seebpoor	—	—	412 0 0
Aawnubpore	—	—	519 15 0
Dhoobeah Poor	—	—	520 14 0
Bodhun	—	—	62 8 6
			4,166 11 0

(a) Dagh Namah.

(Note. Munsubdars above Four hundred marked their own Horfes.)

Dagh Namah, under the Seals of Ruzzee ud deen Mahommed Khan Buktsee, Mahomed Allahgar Darogah, Tuzzul Ally Khan Ameen, and Soroop Sing Muhrif of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, dated 22d Suffur, 22d Year of the Reign.
Certificate of Horfes marked belonging to the Troop (Sowardun Sabun) of Rajah Gundherp Sing, Munsubdar, Servants of the Government of Bengal, on the 21st Suffur, 22d Year of the Reign. The Men were reviewed, and the Horfes were marked.

Rank of the Munsub Four thousand.			
Horfe	—	—	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert	—	—	2,500
Remainder Mushroot, or conditional			50
One Third, or 17, mustered according to Custom, of which were,			
Toorky Horfes	—	—	10
Large Tazees, Ditto	—	—	7
			17

Dustuck.

Duftuck.

Under the Seal of Rezee ud deen Mahomed Khan's Bukshee for marking the Horses, as above.

To the Mutsuddies, or Officers for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, who before held a Munsub of Four thousand, and Two thousand five hundred Horse Belah Shert, or unconditional, has since been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horse, in virtue of the Office of Foujedar of the Chucklah of Jessore. But no Duftuck having been issued from the Office of the Grand Bukshee at the Presence for marking the Horses, an Application, or Ferd Sowaul, for this Purpose was made to Mahomed Ally Verdee Khan Behader Mehaberk Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, pursuant to which, and the Mochulka of the Mejudaad, delivered into the Dufter by the Munsubdar, you will proceed to receive the Men and mark the Horses, and grant the customary Certificate.

(Particulars of the Munsub, Horse, &c. as in the Daagnamah.)

Sowal. (Referred to in the above Duftuck.)

(Supercription of the Nazim)

'Let them take a Mochulka, and grant a Duftuck or Order for marking the Horse.'

Rajah Gundherp Sing Behadur, who before held a Munsub of Four thousand and 2,500 Horse Belah Shert, has since been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horse, in virtue of the Office of Foujedar of the Chucklah of Jessore; no Order having yet been received from the Grand Bukshee at the Presence for marking the Horses, which are the indispensable Requisites for executing to the Duties of the Offices, (Mofaleh Khedmut), the Munsubdar has presented the Cavalry to be reviewed and marked, and has further given in a Mochulka, or Engagement, to procure a Sunnud from the Presence, within the Space of Six Months. What are your Orders respecting the reviewing the Men, and marking the Cavalry, in consequence of the said Mochulka?

(Particulars of the Munsub, Horse mustered, &c. as subjoined to the Daagnameh.

Mochulka. (Referred to in the above Sowal.)

(Supercription of the Dewan,)

'Let them approve.'

I Rajah Gundherp Sing, Servant of the Presence, Munsubdar of the Rank of Four thousand, and 2,500 Horse Belah Shert, or unconditional, having been honoured with an Addition of 50 Horse in virtue of the Foujedary of the Chucklah of Jessore; and not having yet obtained a Duftuck for marking the Horses from the Bukshees at the Presence; I now present the said Men and Horses to be reviewed and marked, and hereby engage to produce the customary Duftuck from the Bukshees at the enlightened Presence, within the Space of Six Months.

Yeaddht, or Certificate, under the Seal of Munsubdar.

(Supercription)

'Let them grant a Duftuck, according to Custom.'

I hereby present the Cavalry (Sowaran Tabeen) allowed me for the Office of Foujdar of Jessore, to be reviewed and marked, and request an Order on the same.

Rank of the Munsub Four thousand.

Horse	—	—	—	—	2,550
Deduct Belah Shert	—	—	—	—	2,500
Rem ^r Mustroot, or conditional	—	—	—	—	50

To be mustered, One Third or 17 Hindostanees, as follows:

Shaks	—	—	2	} Matchlockmen	—	4	} 17
Rajepoots	—	—	14				
Afghans	—	—	1				
				Archers	—	13	

Mochulca, (on receiving the Assignment.)

(Supercription of the Dewan)

'It has been seen.'

I Rajah Gundherp Sing Munsubdar, Servant of the High Court, having received an Assignment in Pergunnah Havilly Khalifatabad, &c. Sircar Khalifatabad, from Two Thirds of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Pechee-ul, or 1146 Bengal Style, according to Ferd Sowal, signed by Mahommed Ally Verdee Khan Behadur Mohabut Jung, Nazim of the Soubah, for the Pay of Fifty Horse attached to the Office of Foujdar of Jessore, amounting to 19,000 Rupees Ruckme, which, at the Rate of Five Months, is 4,166 11. I hereby engage to keep the said Pergunnahs in a State of Prosperity and Cultivation, and whatever may be the Amount of the Kishah Khalsa,

Khalsa, or Share of Government in those Lands, to take Engagements for it from the Ryots and Zemindars, and to pay the Amount into the Treasury: I also promise to behave kindly towards the Ryots, and keep them satisfied, and to exert myself in promoting the Cultivation, and encreasing the Produce of the Lands. I therefore write the above as a Mochulka and Razenamel, to be produced when Occasion may require.

(Munsub, Cavalry, and the Names of the Pergunnahs, as specified under the Ferd Sowaul of the Dewan.)

Appendix, No. 6.

Pay of the Munsubdars for Twelve Months in Daams, for their Munsubzaat, or Personal Rank.

Ranks of the Mufubs, or Dignities.				First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.
				Daams.	Daams.	Daams.
Twenty	—	—	—	40,000	35,000	30,000
Thirty	—	—	—	55,000	50,000	45,000
Forty	—	—	—	70,000	65,000	60,000
Fifty	—	—	—	85,000	80,000	75,000
Sixty	—	—	—	1,00,000	95,000	90,000
Eighty	—	—	—	1,40,000	1,30,000	1,20,000
One hundred	—	—	—	2,00,000	1,80,000	1,60,000
One hundred and fifty	—	—	—	2,50,000	2,30,000	2,10,000
Two hundred	—	—	—	3,00,000	2,80,000	2,60,000
Two hundred and fifty	—	—	—	3,50,000	3,30,000	3,10,000
Three hundred	—	—	—	4,00,000	3,80,000	3,60,000
Three hundred and fifty	—	—	—	4,50,000	4,30,000	4,10,000
Four hundred	—	—	—	5,00,000	4,80,000	4,60,000
Five hundred	—	—	—	8,00,000	7,50,000	7,00,000
Six hundred	—	—	—	9,50,000	9,00,000	8,50,000
Seven hundred	—	—	—	11,00,000	10,50,000	10,00,000
Eight hundred	—	—	—	12,50,000	12,00,000	11,50,000
Nine hundred	—	—	—	15,00,000	14,50,000	14,00,000
One thousand	—	—	—	20,00,000	19,00,000	18,00,000
One thousand and five hundred	—	—	—	30,00,000	27,00,000	24,00,000
Two thousand	—	—	—	40,00,000	37,00,000	34,00,000
Two thousand and five hundred	—	—	—	50,00,000	47,00,000	44,00,000
Three thousand	—	—	—	60,00,000	57,00,000	54,00,000
Three thousand and five hundred	—	—	—	70,00,000	67,00,000	64,00,000
Four thousand	—	—	—	80,00,000	77,00,000	74,00,000
Four thousand and five hundred	—	—	—	90,00,000	87,00,000	84,00,000
Five thousand	—	—	—	1,00,00,000	97,00,000	94,00,000
Six thousand	—	—	—	1,20,00,000		
Seven thousand	—	—	—	1,40,00,000		
Eight thousand	—	—	—	1,60,00,000		
Nine thousand	—	—	—	1,80,00,000		
Ten thousand	—	—	—	2,00,00,000		

Appendix, No. 7.

Towjee Tunkhaw, or Calculation of the Pay of Motemin ul Mulk, Allah ud Dowlah, Jaffier Khan Nufferee, Behadur Nasir Jung, for the Year 1131 Bengal Style, taken from an original Account in the Dewan Duster.

Munsubzaat, Seven thousand.

Tabeen, or effective Horse.

Daaspah, or double mounted, &c.

Ekalapah, or single ditto

3,350

3,650

7,000

Pay.			
Munsub of Seven thousand.			
According to the Rates in the Table	—	—	1,40,00,000
Deduct One thousand of his Rank not granted	—	—	20,00,000
			<u>1,20,00,000</u>
Tabeen or effective Horfe.			
Doaspah, or double mounted—3,350 a 16,000 per Sum	5,36,00,000		
Ekaspah, or single mounted—3,650 a 8,000 —	2,92,00,000		
	<u>8,28,00,000</u>		
Deduct Pay not granted.			
Ekaspah, or single mounted—3,000 a 8,000 —	—	—	2,40,00,000
			<u>5,88,00,000</u>
Inaun, or Gratuity, from the Emperor	—	—	1,40,00,000
			<u>8,48,00,000</u>
Amount of the Assignment according to the Towje or Calculation	—		<u>8,48,00,000</u>

Appendix, N° 8.

Extract from the Letters of Alungeer to his Son.

The Pergunnah of Malwah was granted to you for the Payment of your Troops: Maatimid Khan (probably One of the Officers of the Prince) represents, that there is a Deficiency in the Produce, and has applied to have it exchanged for a more productive District. You have received an equal Proportion of Flesh and Bone (good and bad). If therefore there is any Deficiency in the Lands assigned over to you for the Pay of your Troops, exchange them for others more productive, which have been granted for your personal Maintenance (Hessah Zaat); no bad Consequences can result from giving up the Superfluity of what is allowed you for your own Support (Berawardun, Towfeer, Neitkah, Mozaikah, Nedarua). But where is there a Man to be found untainted with the Disease of Selfishness.

Appendix, N° 9.

Account, to shew the Value of Daams assigned by Jaghire in Proportion to the Number of Months, for which the Assignment was granted.

When the Assignment was for Twelve Months, One Lack of Daams }									
was estimated at									
11 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500 0 0
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,291 10 6
When for 10 Months, at									
9 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,083 5 3
8 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,875 0 0
7 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666 10 6
6 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,458 5 3
5 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,250 0 0
4 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,041 10 6
3 D°	D°	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	833 5 3
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	625 0 0

Appendix, N° 10.

Munsubdars above the Rank of Four hundred were exempted from the Daag Lushkere, or general Mark of the Army, having the Privilege of marking their own Horses; they were obliged however to muster the same Number both of Men and Horses, according as they received their Pay, &c. in the same Proportion as Munsubdars of Four hundred and under, and which are as follows:

The Review of their Troops was denominated Mohulla.

Munsubdars not above the Rank of Four hundred, and who received their Pay in Money, mustered One-fifth of their Men (Tabeen), and Horses in Proportion to the Number of Months for which they received Pay. The following Calculation is made upon One hundred Horse.

If Twelve Months Pay was received.

Troopers.				Horses.	
6 trebly mounted	—	—	—	18	
12 doubly mounted	—	—	—	24	
2 each one Horse	—	—	—	2	
				<u>44</u>	
20					
Horses marked with the Daag Lashharae or Army Mark.				44	

Eleven

Eleven Months.

5	—	—	—	15
10	—	—	—	20
5	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—
Troopers 20	—	—	—	Horses 40

Ten Months.

16	—	—	—	32
4	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—
Troopers 20	—	—	—	Horses 36

Nine Months.

12	—	—	—	24
8	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—
Troopers 20	—	—	—	Horses 32

Eight Months.

9	—	—	—	18
11	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—
Troopers 20	—	—	—	Horses 29

Seven Months.

5	—	—	—	10
15	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—
Troopers 20	—	—	—	Horses 25

Six Months.

2	—	—	—	4
8	—	—	—	18
—	—	—	—	—
Troopers 20	—	—	—	Horses 22

Five Months. *

Troopers 20	—	—	—	Horses 20
-------------	---	---	---	-----------

Four Months.

Troopers 18	—	—	—	Horses 18
-------------	---	---	---	-----------

Three Months.

Troopers 16	—	—	—	Horses 16
-------------	---	---	---	-----------

Two Months.

Troopers 8	—	—	—	Horses 8
------------	---	---	---	----------

One Month.

Troopers 4	—	—	—	Horses 4
------------	---	---	---	----------

Munsubdars not above the Rank of Four hundred, and who received their Pay by Assignments on Land, mustered their Men (Tabeen) and Horses in Proportion to the Number of Months for which they were allowed Pay.

The following Calculation is made upon 100 Horse.

If Twelve Months pay was received.

22 doubly mounted	—	44
12 each one Horse	—	12
—	—	—
Troopers 34	Horses marked with the } 56	
	Daak Laskery	

Eleven Months.

17	—	34
17	—	17
—	—	—
Troopers 34	—	Horses 51

* Assignments were seldom granted for less than Five Months; Munsubdar then mustered less than One Fifth.

Ten Months.			
12	—	—	24
22	—	—	22
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 56
Nine Months.			
8	—	—	16
26	—	—	26
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 42
Eight Months.			
3	—	—	6
31	—	—	31
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 37
Seven Months.			
1	—	—	2
33	—	—	33
<hr/>			<hr/>
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 35
Six Months.			
Troopers 34	—	—	Horses 34
Five Months.			
Troopers 24	—	—	Horses 24
Four Months.			
Troopers 18	—	—	Horses 18
Three Months.			
Troopers 14	—	—	Horses 14
Two Months.			
Troopers 11	—	—	Horses 11
One Month.			
Troopers 9	—	—	Horses 9

Regulations respecting the Casts of Horses. Munsubdars who receive their Pay in Money, are to muster 9 Best Horses of the Turkey Cast.

Munsubdars who receive their Pay by Assignments on Land are to muster,

Toorkeys	$\frac{3}{4}$ ths	or	40
Yaboos	$\frac{3}{4}$ ths	or	40
Tazees	$\frac{1}{4}$ th	or	20
			<hr/>
			100
			<hr/>

Regulations respecting the Men.

Munsubdars, being Moguls, born beyond the Oxus, shall muster Nine, but Men of the Mogul Cast.

Munsubdars, being Moguls, born in Hindostan, One-third Moguls, and Two-thirds of other Tribes, provided the Afghans do not exceed One-sixth.

Munsubdars, being Syeds and Shaiks, shall muster of their own Cast or Tribe, One-sixth excepted, which may be Rajepoots and Afghans.

Munsubdars, of the Afghan Tribe, shall muster Two-thirds of their own Tribe, and One-third of any other Cast.

Munsubdars, being Rajepoots, shall muster in the same Proportion as the Syeds and Shaiks.

Munsubdars, being Moguls, and having One hundred Horse, shall muster not less than One-fifth with Matchlocks; if his followers are under his Number he shall not be called upon for the same.

Munsubdars, being Moguls, from beyond the Oxus, or Syeds from Barah, shall not be obliged to furnish Matchlockmen.

* Sic in Orig. Munsubdars shall * Noviscindahs according to their Rank as follows,

Of the Rank of					Noviscindah
One hundred and fifty	—	—	—	—	1
Two to Four hundred	—	—	—	—	2
Five hundred to One thousand	—	—	—	—	3
7					Fifteen

Fifteen hundred to Two thousand	—	—	—	4
Two thousand five hundred to three thousand	—	—	—	5
Four thousand	—	—	—	6
Five thousand, exempt				

Farriers, Blacksmith, &c.
in Proportion to their Rank.

Armourer and Weapons.

Munsubdars who received their Pay in Land, were obliged to muster their Troops annually. In latter Times the Period has been extended to Eighteen Months, at the Expiration of which, if they neglect to present their Men for being reviewed, the Fines for late Musters will be deducted from their Pay.

Munsubdars, who receive their Pay in Money, originally mustered their Troops at the Expiration of Six Months, Two Months more is now allowed them, making altogether Eight Months.

Seasons for mustering the Troops.

From the 26th Shewaul to the 15th Zekaad.
From the 16th Suffur to the 15th Rubbealwul.
From the 16th Jemaad ul Sanee to the 15th Rujjub.

Fines for Non-attendance.

A Munsubdar being sick shall be allowed to absent himself Three Chokeys or Guards, after which his Pay shall be stopt; for Festivals or Mouthing, One Day is allowed.

If a Munsubdar be absent for One March, or for a whole Chokey or Guard, his Pay shall be stopt till his next Tour of Duty arrives.

If a Munsubdar neglects to muster his Troops by the established Periods, his Pay shall be stopt, until he presents his Men to be reviewed.

Fines for short Musters, &c.

Upon mustering the Troops of a Jagheerदार, if it shall be found that he has One-fourth short of his Complement, under the Head of Deaths or Desertions, he shall be fined for every Trooper so deficient 4 Gold Mohurs; and for every Horse 2 Gold Mohurs.

For every Horse of doubtful Mark, he shall be fined 2 Gold Mohurs, and Four for the Trooper.

If the Eurizzu, or Equivalent, shall amount to more than One-fourth, he shall be fined for the Troopers 4 Gold Mohurs, and for the Horse Two.

Maintenance of the Emperor's Horses and Elephants levied on the Munsubdars.

Elephants.

From a Munsubdar of Seven thousand to five hundred.

1 Elephant	—	1st	—	R ^s 180
		2d	—	150
		3d	—	120
		4th	—	120

Horses.

From a Munsubdar of Seven thousand to Three thousand — 40 Horses.

Ditto Three thousand,	30 ditto	—	double paid	14	R ^s
Ditto Fifteen hundred,	20	—	single ditto	12	8
Ditto to Five hundred,	10	—	Dry Grain	11	

From Four hundred downwards, exempt.

Appendix No. 11.

Allahabad.

Sunnud.

Extracted from the Duflo ul Amul, or Book of Regulations and Forms, written in the Year 1137, by Annund Ram, Nuokkah Nowees, or in the Dewanny Dufter of Allahabad.

Perwannah of the Vizier.

Be it known to Chowdries, Canongoes, and Mokuddums, Ryots and Cultivators of Pergunnah Beraree, in the Sircar Kufrah and Soubah of Allahabad.

The Sum of 84 Lacks of Daams, being the Whole of the said Pergunnah, having been granted in Jagheer to Berkandawz Khan, and other Munsubdars, from different Periods of the Khurreef and Rubbee Harvest of the Era Fukkahaul, according to the Particulars contained on the Zimun; you will account with them for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, according to established Usage and Custom, with Punctuality and Fidelity.

On the Back of the Perwannah.
The Zimun.

The Sum of 84 Lacks of Daams, being the whole of the Pergunnah Berarce, in the Sircar of Kufrah and Sonbah of Allahabad, granted to Berkan dauz Khan, and other Munsubdars, from different Periods of the Khurreef and Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tehhaka-eel
Five Munsubdars granted the Whole.

Pergunnah,			Villages, 155.		Jumma, 84,00,000 Daams.	
			Rank of the Munsub	Number of the Month's Pay.	Period from which the Assignment commenced.	Assessment of Akbel in Daams.
Burhandaur Khan	—	—	1,000	9	½ Khurreef	25 15,00,000
Jan Nefar Khan	—	—	1,500	0	½ Ditto	40 19,00,000
Neamur Ullah, ditto	—	—	1,000	8	½ Ditto	25 15,00,000
Hoffein Ally, ditto	—	—	1,500	6	½ Rubbee	30 17,00,000
Rehem Ally, ditto	—	—	1,500	7	½ Ditto	35 18,00,000
			6,500	—	—	155 84,00,000

Statement drawn out by the Dewan, and according to which the Jagheerdars were put in Possession.

Haal Haffil, or actual Produce of the Pergunnah; Rupees	2,50,000
Share of the Jagheerdars.	
Haal Haffil, or actual Produce	2,50,000 0 0
Deduct the Rents collected during the Aummul Paibakee, or Packbauke, Jurisdiction from the Beginning of the Year to the Period of the Assignment being granted	1,09,791 10 6
	1,40,208 5 6
Deduct the Hiffah Khalsa, or the Share of the Khalsa, comprehending both the Difference between the Haal Haffil, &c. the Toomer Jumma, and the Kift Ayma (Vide Appendix, No. 12).	82,951 14 6
	57,256 7 0
Share of the Khalsa.	
Paibaukee, as explained above	1,09,791 10 6
Amount, to which the Jagheerdars are entitled for a whole Year according to the Rank of their Munsubs, and the Pay allowed them, as specified in the Zimun of the Vizier's Perwannah, R ^r	1,40,208 5 6
Deduct, due to the Jagheerdars for the current Year, as above specified	82,951 14 6
	57,256 7 0
	1,92,743 9 0
Actual Produce of the Pergunnah	2,50,000 0 0

From which Account it appears that if the Munsubdars had been allowed to take Possession of the Pergunnah according to the Assessment of Akber in Daams (Jumma Daams) the State would have suffered an annual Loss of Rupees 1,10,191 6 as follows:

Haal Haffil, or present Produce of the Pergunnah	2,50,000
Pay the Jagheerdars were entitled for a whole Year, according to the customary Calculations	1,40,208 5 6
Loss	1,09,791 10 6

(“ (a) Appendix, N^o 12.

§ “ In order to shew the Strictness with which the Jagheerdars were obliged to account for the
 “ Sums, a Translate of an original Record taken from the Dewan Duster, containing an Account
 “ of the Collections from the Jagheer of Nazim of Bengal, is annexed. Similar Accounts were
 “ taken from all Munsubdars, and transmitted to Delhi with the Tusdeek Hazere, or Account of the
 “ Troops of the Munsubdars that had been marked and received, and according to which the Beraat
 “ or Adjustment of their Accounts was made out at the End of the Year by the Grand Bakshees at
 “ the Presence. The Claims of Government upon the Jagheerdar for the Hissah Khalsa, Troops
 “ deserted, or not mustered, &c. &c. were classed under the Head of Motalibah Sircar, or the De-
 “ mands of the State; and to answer which it was customary on Assignments, to any considerable
 “ Amount, to suspend a Sum under the Head of Titemah Tullub, or Pay suspended, for which
 “ an Assignment was never granted till the Munsubdar had settled his Accounts. The Emperor
 “ Aurung Zeeb, being once importuned by his eldest Son to grant an Order for the Payment of
 “ this suspended Balance before his Accounts were adjusted; “ Let him know,” replied the Em-
 “ peror, “ that this (the Grant of a Jagheer) is not like the Dealings of Merchants. My Fa-
 “ ther suspended One-fourth of the Jagheers of the Princes and Nobles, but in the present Age
 “ the Laws are disregarded. If a Part of his Pay be suspended, it matters not, for it will be
 “ appropriated to “ the Liquidation of Motalibah,” or the Demands of Government. “ the Price of
 “ the Jewels, and various other Claims.”) §

Hissah Khalsa.

Jagheers are granted according to the Era of the Toorks, or Inhabitants of the Toorkestan. To each Year they give the Name of certain Animals. Twelve of these Years make one Dour, and two Dours a Kern.

Names of the Years.

1st. Sookan-eel, or the Mouse.	7th. Tungozeel, or the Hog.
2d. Ody-eel, or the Cow.	8th. Parus-eel, or the Typer.
3d. Loo-eel, or the Crocodile.	9th. Tukkahoeel, or the *
4th. Felan, eel, or the Serpent.	10th. Into-eel, or the Dog.
5th. Lointo-eel, or the Horse.	11th. Tookaneel, or the Hare.
6th. Koo-eel, or the Goat.	12th. Peech-eel, or the Ape.

* Sic in Orig.

Names of the Months.

Khurreef Harvest.				Rubbee Harvest.			
Miker,	or	Kautic,	30 Days.	Teerwardée,	—	Byfack,	31 Days.
Abaan,	—	Aughun,	30	Ardebehist,	—	Jyte,	31
Azur,	—	Poose,	29	Khordaad,	—	Aflar,	32
Dye,	—	Maug,	29	Tees,	—	Sawun,	31
Bekmun,	—	Paugun,	30	Ameerdaad,	—	Bhadoon,	30
Isfundar,	—	Chyte,	30	Scherewun,	—	Affin,	31.

§ (“ (b) The Hissah Khalsa, or Share of Government, is of Two Kinds:
 “ The Shekeft Ayaam and the Towfeer.

“ 1st, Shekeft Ayaam.

“ Jagheers were granted and resumed only at the following Periods.

“ The Beginning of the Khurreef Harvest (Ibtedai Khurreef) that is the Commencement of the
 “ Month of Miher, in which Case the Jagheerdar gets the Produce of the whole Year; also if he is
 “ removed in this Month, and there is no Shekeft Ayaam, Five-sixths of the Khurreef Harvest (or
 “ Punj-foods) which commences from the Abaan, or Month of Aughun. If the Jagheer is
 “ Assignment is dated from this Month, 1-6th of the Khurreef or the Month of Mehr, is de-
 “ nated Shekeft Ayaam, and the Receipts of that Month * to the Credit of Government. If a Jag-
 “ heer is resumed at this Period, the Jagheerdar gets only the Collections of Miher, and the re-
 “ maining Five Months of the Khurreef, with the Rubbee of Courie, are brought on the Account
 “ of Government.”) §

* Sic in Orig.

Three-fourths of the Khurreef (or Seh Robeh Khurreef) is from the 15th of Abaan, &c. &c.

Two-thirds of the Khurreef (or Sool-faan Khurreef) is from the Commencement of Azaar or Poose, &c.

Half the Khurreef or nesf Khurreef, is from Dye, &c. &c.

One-Third of the Khurreef or Sools Khurreef is from Behunun or Phaugin.

One-sixth of the Khurreef (or Soods Khurreef) commences from Isfundar or Chyte.

The same Calculations are observed in the Rubbee Harvest.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2044.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

It must be observed however, that when a Jagheerdar's Assignment commences from the Rubbee Harvest, he does not interfere in the Account of Collections of the Khurreef of that Year.

§ (“ (a) 2d, Towfeer or Surplus.

“ The Difference between the Haal Haffil, or actual Receipts of the Jagheerdar, and the registered Assessment of Toorul Mull (or the Toomar Jumma), according to which the Jagheerdar was generally put in Possession of his Lands.”)

§ (“ (b) Extract of a Draft of a Sunnud in the Book called the Inshai Alumgereee.

“ So many Villages having been granted in Jagheer to such a Person, he is also made accountable for the Zoward Sircar, (or Excess of Produce beyond the Amount of his Assignment,) which he will pay into the Treasury at the End of every Harvest.

“ In the Mochuika of Fukker ud deen Hufflein, (recited in the Appendix), the Stipulation of the Hiffa Khalsa, or Share of the Exchequer, is not expressed, though it is evidently implied: In a Sunnud of Hedait Ullah now before me, and granted in consequence of a Perwannah from the Vizier, this Stipulation respecting the Hiffah Khalsa, or whatever the Jagheerdar may realize above the Amount of his Assignment, is inserted, as in almost all the other Sunnuds.”)

From the Sunnud of Kedait Ullah it appears, that a considerable Portion of his Assignment had been granted him in Behar, where he no Doubt held it exactly under the same Stipulations and Restrictions, as the Lands he held under the same Assignment in Bengal.

Under the Certificate in this Sunnud, is inserted the Signature of the Darogah Arz Moherer.

§ (“ (c) Appendix, N° 13.

“ Allahbad Sunnud.

“ Extract from the Dostoor Alummul, or Book of Forms and Regulations of Anundee Ram Nooskah Nowees, of the Soubah of Allahbad.

“ Adjusted Account (or Hiffab Bar Gerdaneed) of the Jagheer of Sutf Ally Khan, resumed at the Expiration of One-third of the Khurreef Harvest Soollaan Khurreef, pursuant to the Perwannah of the Vizier.

“ The Dewan of the Soubah ordered the Chowdries and Canongoes of the Pergunnah to prepare a Statement of the gross Collections of the Jagheerdar, whose Accounts were settled as follows :

“ Amount of the Assignment — — — 1,98,000 Daams.

“ Jagheerdars Settlement.

“ Maal, — — — — — 4,200

“ Cesses, — — — — — 1,850

6,050

“ Deducted Balance in the Hands of the Ryats, — — — 2,390

“ Amount collected by the Jagheerdars, — — — 3,660

“ Deduct due to the Jagheerdars, to the Time when his

“ Jaghire was resumed, — — — — — 1,220

“ Due from the Jagheerdar to Government, on settling his

“ Accounts — — — — — 2,440

“ Mode in which this Balance was liquidated, paid by the

Jagheerdars in Cash, — — — — — 1,320

“ Sum due to him Account Titmah Tullub, or Pay sus-

“ pended, — — — — — 1,120

Rupees — 2,440”) §

(a) Vide supra, Page 2044.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2045.

(c) Vide supra, ibid.

§

(" (a) Appendix, N° 14.

" Account of the Settlement of Bengal for the Year 1146, with the Division of the Lands into Khalfa and Jagheer.

" Khalfa Lands, &c.			
" Khalfa Lands Mocurrory.			
" Lands never granted in Jagheer, or otherwise alienated, the Revenue of which was invariably paid directly to Government, and therefore denominated Khalfa Mocurrory			
			1,04,72,865 12 18 3
" Paibaukee.			
" (Lands allotted for being granted in Jagheer, but the Assignments on which having been resumed, the Revenues were paid in to Government till other Assignments on them were granted: During this Period the Lands were said to be Der Ammul Paibaukee, or under the Paibaukee Jurisdiction.)			
" Sabeek, or former Refumptions.			
" Keedah, &c. for the Elephants.			
" Keedah	—	38,480 8 15 3	
" Khorah	—	18,142 2 9 1	
" Mularai	—	5,229 0 0 0	
			61,951 11 5
" Returned Mohauls of			
" Jaffier Khan	—	2,50,405 7 0 0	
" Sundry other Munsubdars	—	3,57,052 8 17 0	
			6,07,457 15 17
			6,69,409 11 2
" Dereenwillah, or recent Refumptions.			
" Resumed Mohauls of Khan-			
" douran	—	1,16,469 9 6	
" Mojuffer Khan	—	1,08,530 6 14	
" Royroyan	—	3,750 0 0	
			2,25,000 0 0
" Mohauls of Serfrauz Khan resumed.			
" Mushroot, or held by him as			
" Soubahdar	—	6,80,000 0 0	
" Belah Shert, or unconditional	—	2,03,246 4 0	
			8,83,246 4 0
			11,11,996 4 0
			17,81,405 15 2 0
			1,22,54,271 12 0 3") §
Jagheer Lands.			
Held by the Nobles of the First Rank (Omra Ozzaum.)			
Mohummud Ally Verdee Khan,			
Behadur Mohabut Jung Belah.			
Shert, or unconditional, calculated at the Rate of Five Months			
			1,19,793 0 0
Syf Khan Bahadur, Syf Jung Belah.			
Shert and Mushroot, or Part conditional and unconditional, for 830			
Horse, &c.			
			1,10,666 11 0
			1,22,645 14 0
Held by sundry Munsubdars.			
Mahmud Hafer Ullah Khan.			
Mushroot, or in virtue of the following Offices:			
Dewanny of Bengal Horse 150, Pay at the Rate of Six Months			
		15,000 0 0	
Darogah of the Artillery H. 120, Pay 5 Months			
		9,895 13 0	
			24,895 13 0
Mirza Ghaleb Ally Khan.			
Mushroot, or conditional for the Neabut of the Soubahdarry of Dacca, H. 400, Pay 5 Months			
		33,333 5 0	
For the Thanah, or Post of Collimpore, H. 55, Pay 5 Months			
		4,416 11 0	
			37,750 0 0
Fukher ud deen Husein Khan, &c.			
Belah shert, or unconditional Munsubjaat and Horse, Pay 6 Months			
			69,000 0 0
Guzzun Husein Khan.			
Mushroot, or in virtue of his Office of Darogah, or Superintendant of the Nowarrah or Fleet of Boats, Pay 5 Months			
			83,335 0 0
Shereat Ullah Khan.			
Mushroot, or in Condition of his commanding the Tanorah, or Post of Sundcep, H. 95, Pay 5 Months			
			7,916 11 0
Mirza Ruzveck Khan.			
Mushroot, or Condition of his commanding the Tanahs, or Posts of Serripore and Sungramgur, &c. H. 100, Pay 5 Months			
			8,333 0 0
			2,31,230 8 0
			1,22,645 14 0
			1,22,54,271 12 0 3
Carry over			

(a) Vide supra, Page 2046.

[18 E]

	Brought over	—	2,31,230 8 0	1,22,645 14 0	1,22,54,271 12 0 3
Held by sundry Munsubdars.					
Shemsheer Khan.					
Mushroot, or on Condition of his holding the Foujdary of Sythet, Horse 600, Pay 5 Months	—	—	75,000 0 0		
Belah Shert, or unconditional Daams, in Part 23,61,800, Pay 5 Mo ^s	—	—	24,602 0 0		
				99,602 10 0	
Khas Tullub Khan.					
Mushroot, in virtue of the Fouzdarry of Akbernagar and Telliagurry, Horse 150, Pay 5 Months	—	—		16,666 10 0	
Shemsheer Ally Khan.					
Belah Shert, or unconditional, for Munsub and Horse, Daams 15,00,000, Pay 5 Months	—	—		15,625 0 0	
Golaum Ruffool.					
Belah Shert, or unconditional, Daams 1,92,000, Pay 5 Months	—	—	2,000 0 0		
Sehamut Ally Khan, Munsubdar of the Horse 150.					
The Horse Mushroot, or in virtue of the Foujdary of Banah, and the Pay of Munsubdar of 100 for the Office of Bukhee of Bengal, H. 50, Pay 5 Months	—	—		4,166 11 0	
Yyetsam ud deen Khan.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Tannals or Posts of Bickrampore and Shauzadpore, Horse 60, Pay 5 Months	—	—	5,000 0 0		
Golaum Ally Khan.					
Mushroot, or in virtue of his Office of Fouzdar of Hoogly, H. 150, Pay 5 Months	—	—	12,500 0 0		
Mahommed Askeerce.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Tannals or Jeldee Bauscolly and Khyzerpore, H. 70, Pay 5 Months	—	—	5,833 5 0		
Mahommud Jacob.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Thanah or Post of Thacnee, H. 40, Pay 5 Months	—	—	3,333 5 0		
Gholaum Hufflein.					
Mushroot, or for Cutwally of Dacca, Horse 30, Pay 5 Months	—	—	2,500 0 0		
Roy Joogul Kishwur.					
Belah Shert, or unconditional, in Part, Daams 3,50,000, Pay 5 Months	—	—	3,645 14 0		
Zoal Kudder Khan.					
Mushroot, or for the Office of Commander of the Boats at Chittagong, H. 30, Pay 5 Mo ^s	—	—	2,500 0 0		
Mohummud Ithaak Khan.					
Mushroot, or in virtue of his Office of Accountant of the Artillery, H. 20, Pay 5 Mo ^s	—	—	1,666 11 0		
Meer Jemaul ud deen.					
Mushroot, or for the Appointment of Saraab Chittangong, H. 20, Pay 5 Months	—	—	1,666 11 0		
Golaum Hufflein.					
Mushroot, the Rank and Pay for Munsubdar of 50 and 5 Horse, for the Office of Accountant, H. 50, Pay 5 Months	—	—	7,073 0 0		
Ally Hufflein Khan.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Boats at Ramgamatty, H. 20, Pay 5 Months	—	—	1,200 0 0		
Meer Jemaul udden.					
Mushroot, or for commanding the Artillery at Chittagong, H. 10, Pay 5 Mo ^s	—	—	8,335 0 0		
Hufflein Mahummud Khan.					
Mushroot, or on Condition of his commanding the following Posts or Tannals:					
D ^r Herace	200				
Bunder	60				
Nowacolly	10				
Nyroo Telungoo	100				
Pullingah	50				
Rambo	20				
Tocka	40				
Nukna Moonda	50				
	—	530, Pay 5 Mo ^s .	—	44,166 11 0	
Heis of Suffrauz Khan.					
Mushroot, or on Condition of holding the Foujdary of Kouch Behar and Rangamatty, being the Lands formerly held by Serfrauz, on the Belah Shert, or unconditional Tenure, Horse 1300, Pay 6 Months	—	—	1,30,000 0 0		
Heis of Baher Khan.					
Mushroot, or for holding the Office of Fourdar of Jeffere, H. 50, Pay 5 Mo ^s	—	—	4,166 11 0		
Carry forward			6,02,878 11 0	1,22,645 14 0	1,22,54,271 12 0 3

Brought forward	—	6,02,878	11	0	1,22,545	14	0	1,22,54,271	12	0	3
Held by sundry Munfubdars.											
Heirs of Munnocher Khan.											
Mushroot, or for the Office of Fourdar of Gooragaut, H. 200, Pay 5 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,666	11	0	
Heirs of Kudder Khan.											
Mushroot, or for the Office of Mint Master, and Superintendant of the Artificers of the Fleet of Boats, H. 25, Pay 5 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,333	5	0	
Heirs of Hadjee Ally Khan.											
Mushroot, or on Condition of their holding the Office of Darogha Daag Tusherhah, or Superintendant of the Office for marking the Cavalry in Bengal, H. 20, Pay 5 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	11	0	
Heirs of Fuzzul Ally Khan.											
Mushroot, or for holding the Office of Amcen of the Daag Tufsee-hah, Horse 20, Pay 5 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	4	0	
										5,42,889	0 0
Zemindars.											
Mukund Manick, Zemindar of Tipprah.											
Belah Shert, or unconditional Munsub, 500 Horse, Pay 8 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	0	0	
Narain Sing, Zemindar of Mujoah.											
Belah Shert, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,250	0	0	
Feroz Bukt, Zemindar of Teliagurry.											
Belah Shert or unconditional, Munsub 200, Horse 30, Pay Months 5,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,583	5	0	
Abdurrcheem, Zemindar of Foofung.											
Belah Shert, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,916	10	10	
Seam Sonder, Zemindar of Jeffore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	781	4	0	
										50,53,136	0 0
Amlah Ashaam, or Artillery.											
(This Corps was paid for 12 Months)											
					Men						
Stationed at Dacca	—	—	—	—	2,820	1,35,060	0	0			
Chittangong	—	—	—	—	3,532	1,50,251	14	18			
Rangamatty	—	—	—	—	1,478	63,045	0	0			
Silhet	—	—	—	—	282	10,824	0	0			
										3,59,180	14 18
Amlah Nowarraah or the Fleet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,77,943	5	6	
Pensioners.											
Annually	—	—	—	—	—	6,292	8	11	3		
Daily	—	—	—	—	—	1,543		12			
Imaum Ultumgah.											
Widows of Jaffer Khan	—	—	—	—	9,051						
Molavee Moh ^d Munayum Devife	—	—	—	—	1,666	11					
Molah Lys Ullah	—	—	—	—	520	13					
						11,238	8				
Muddah Maufh	—	—	—	—	—	23,998	7	8			
Tomb of the Mother of Sumfaan ud Dowlah	—	—	—	—	—	1,666	11				
Feringees or Christians, stationed at Hoogly	—	—	—	—	—	1,945	9	12	2		
								46,185	8	11	1
Deficiency in the Jumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			18,99,475	13 5 1
										1,35,075	
Total Affesment of the Soubah of Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1,42,88,822	10 6

Appendix, N^o 15.

Behar Sunnud.

Sunnud of Mohummeed Daood under the Seal of Golaum Ally Khan Dewan of the Soubah of Behar.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah Taal in the Soubah of Behar.

According to the Perwannah from the Prefence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yytemaad ud Dowlah Klimmer ud deen Khan Cheen Bahader Nuferut Jung, dated 4th Sewal, 14th Year of the Reign; the Contents of which are inserted on the Back of the Sunnud; the Sum of One Lack of Daams on the said Pergunnahs having been granted in Jagheer to Mohummiud Daood, Son of Mohummiud Nuffeer, upon the Demise of Mohummiud Dost, from the Commencement of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, or 1138 Fuffile, you will account with him for the Dewanny Rents and Dues with Punctuality and Fidelity, according to established Usage and Custom, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions.

On the Back of the Sunnud.

The Zimun.

Granted to Mohummiud Daood, Son of Mohummiud Nuffeer, upon the Death of Mohummiud Dostkaam, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, or 1138 Fuffile, in Pergunnah Taal Sircar Sarun, Soubah Behar, according to the Perwannah from the Prefence; Contents of which are underwritten in angular Lines.

Perwannah

Perwannah of the Vizier.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Mokuddums, Ryots, and Cultivators of Pergunnah Taal, Sircar Sarun, Soubah Behar, the Sum of One Lack of Daams having been granted in Jagheer to Mohummud Dahood, upon the Removal of Mohummud Dostkaam, according to the Particulars inserted in the Zimun, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, you will account with him for the Dewanny Rents and Dues, according to the established Usage and Custom, nor deviate in any Respect from his Directions.

On the Back of the Vizier's Perwannah.

Granted to Mohummud Daood of Mahommed Nussfer, upon the Death of Mahommed Dostkaam, from the Beginning of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, in Pergunnah Taal, in Sircar Sarun, and the Soubah of Behar.

Daams	—	—	—	1,45,000
Deduct, included in the Jagheer of Shaik Fuzzeel ullah	—	—	—	45,000
				<hr/>
			Rupees	1,00,000

To do Duty with the Troops appointed to mount Guard on Tuesday.

Mohaul of the late Mohummud Dost Kaam, Assignment of 1160				
Fully, according to the Papers and the Razenamah of Mahommed Daood	—	—	—	2,243
Deduct the Jaghire of Shaik Fuzzul Ullah, according to the Royal				
Order—45,000 Daams, or	—	—	R	696
				<hr/>

Remainder, assessed on undry Villages:	Soorajepore	—	—	—	155	4	0	R' 15,478, or, Daams 1,00,000.
	Mowaree	—	—	—	45	13	0	
	Amwer Jamee	—	—	—	236	10	0	
	Keroutee	—	—	—	372	0	0	
	Behka Pandoo	—	—	—	399	2	6	
	Futtehpore, &c.	—	—	—	139	11	0	
	Jugdeespore, &c.	—	—	—	16	13	0	
	Kopatmaw, Eleven Villages	—	—	—	23	10	0	
	Atwah	—	—	—	157	14	6	

Ferd Sowaul.

(Subscription.)

' According to the Order of the Presence, let them
' grant a Sunnud Mataback according to Custom.'

A Perwannah has been received from the Presence, under the Seal of the Vizier Yytemad ud Dowlah, Kummer ud deen Khan, Cheen Behadur, Nuserut Jung, dated 4th Sowaul 14th Year of the Reign, granting in Jagheer to Mohummed Daood, Son of Mohummud Nussfer, the Sum of One Lack of Daams, on Pergunnah Baal in Sircar Sarun, (being the Lands held by the late Mahommed Dost Khan, from the Commencement of the Rubbee Harvest of the Era Tungoozeel, or 1138 Fuzzilly; What are your Orders respecting the granting a Sunnud Mataback?

Assessment on Daams of the Lands held by the late Mohummud

Daft Khan	—	—	—	1,45,000
Deduct	—	—	—	45,000
				<hr/>

Amount of the Assessment 1,00,000

Appendix, No. 16.

Behar Sunnud.

Sunnud of Moh^d Tukkee Khan, under the Seal of Syed Oloovee Kkan, Dewan of the Soubah, dated 1162 Fuzzilly.

This Sunnud specifies, that the Munsubdar obtained Possession of his Jaghire upon producing a Copy of the Vizier's Perwannah, under the Seal of the Head Cawzee of Delhi; and, upon entering into an Agreement, to deliver in the Original in Six Months, which, from the Endorsement on the Sunnud, he appears to have performed under the Zimun on the Reverse of the Vizier's Perwannah. It is also mentioned, that the Munsubdar is detached on Service in the Soubah of Behar. In other Respects, the Sunnud corresponds exactly in Form with that of Mahummud Daood.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXL.Vide supra Appendix, N^o CCXCII.

N. B. In Page 1855 of the Minutes, the Letter from which these Extracts are read is erroneously dated, "the 30th June 1775," instead of "the 4th July 1775." This Error is corrected in Appendix N^o CCXCII, here referred to.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXLI.Vide supra, Appendix, N^o CCCII.A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXLII. (a)

Book 38. Page 634.

Extract of a Consultation of the 26th August 1776.

Fort William, the 26th August 1776.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }
Colonel Monson indisposed,

Secret Dept.
Monday.

The Proceedings of the 19th instant read and approved.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Herewith I have the Pleasure to enclose the Honble. Board my Accounts up to the latest Period I have been able to make them out; viz.

Mr. Bristow.
Four Letters,
dated 8th August.

N^o 1.—Particulars of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Resident at the Vizier's Court, from the First of his taking Charge of his Office to March the 31st 1776, comprehending the Balance of Cash then in the Resident's Hands, both in the several Species received, and in Oude Siccas.

N^o 2.—Particulars of March Balance.N^o 3.—Account of Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier, for the Month of April 1776.N^o 4.—Particulars of April Balance.N^o 5.—Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier, in the Month of May 1776.N^o 6.—Particulars of May Balance.N^o 7.—Account Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier, in the Month of June 1776.N^o 8.—Particulars of June Balance.N^o 9.—Account Current between his Excellency the Vizier and the Honble. Company, dated the 5th August 1776.

In Explanation of the Article of Bareilly Rupees 10,500 my private Cash, which was put under the same Guard with the Company's—The dispatching it was a Mistake of the Shroffs, and produced neither Loss nor Gain to the Company or myself. As the Circumstance happened, so I have stated it, and if the Honble. Board reflect on the Situation of Affairs at the Time, it will appear evident that I had no other Place of Safety to keep my Cash in.

(a) N. B. This Appendix belongs to the Extract from the Consultation of this Date in Page 2055 of the Minutes, the Reference to which is omitted by Mistake.

I take the Liberty to observe to the Honble. Board, that there are not above One or Two of the various Species received and disbursed by me here included in the Assay Master's Report, and had they been included, I hope to give such Reasons for my being unable to abide by it as will prove satisfactory.

I conceived the fixing the Batta on Receipts of Army Subsidy at the Brigade to depend upon the Commanding Officer, who had always regulated this Matter by publick Orders issued for the Purpose from Time to Time.

By these Means no Loss of Batta on such Terms accrued to the Company, the Vizier being credited for no more than the Paymaster acknowledged the Receipt of in the Species stipulated for in the Treaty.

In my Letter of the 16th ultimo, I explained to the Honourable Board the Difficulty of fixing a Standard Batta on Sums disbursed by me. Upon further Enquiry, I find additional Reasons for being of this Opinion, particularly the Fluctuation of the intrinsic Value of the Coin. To explain this in one Instance: The Rupees which pass under the general Denomination of Oud Siccas, comprehending Fyzabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Mocktiar, and Hawley Rupees, are each of them coined at various Mints; over which, the Government keeping no strict Check, the Standard is not adhered to, and the Rupees turn out of different Values, according to the different Mints, although they are still supposed by the Government to pass at One common Rate. To obtain Assays of Coins so fluctuating and numerous, would be next to an Impossibility, with regard to the Sums received and paid by me to the Army; and I therefore, at the Time, conceived the Commanding Officer from his Station, the Custom of the Service, and his Residence on the Spot, the best and only Authority that I had for regulating the Batta.

I did for some Time send down to the Honourable Board the Account of the gross Sums received by me; but this Mode, not stating the Balance within some Lacks, I imagined, that putting the Brigade Batta would come the nearest to it. At the same Time, for Sums not actually disbursed, no final Adjustment has taken place with the Vizier, that an Opening may be left to charge him with the Difference of Batta, should any * rise on Sums sent down to the Presidency. That it will, I am almost certain, from the Abuses in the Mints, and I hope the Honourable Board will not deem me claimable for Deficiencies.

§ (“ (a) The Mint at Lucknow was farmed at 22,000 Rupees a Year to Bowanny Sing, one of
* Sic in Orig. “ the Vizier's favourite Ordelies, who reformed it at * at 8,000 Rupees Profit to himself, and it
“ was again reformed to a Third Person for a further Emolument; so that it stands altogether to
“ the Managers at 30,000 Rupees a Year, besides the Support of his Workmen, and other ne-
“ cessary Expences of every Kind; where, by the best Intelligence I could ever collect, it will not
“ yield above 24 or 25,000 Rupees a Year. I have heard that general Complaints are made by
“ the Inhabitants of the Loss sustained by Mal-Practices in the Mint, and that already Rupees of
“ the 14th and 15th Years are the greatest Part bought up and coined into the Current Siccas
“ with a Gain to the Proprietor. By this Circumstance alone, the Honble. Board may determine
“ the bad Consequences of the present Management in the Coinage, and what is worse, I see no
“ Probability of any Stop being put to it; for on his Excellency's coming into Cantonements,
“ and shortly after Ellize Cawn's Arrival, I represented the Case as particularly affecting his
“ Money Transactions with the Company, since he received this Species of Rupee in Payment of
“ his Revenue, without having the Deficiency in the intrinsic Value made up to him; that the
“ Company would not agree to this for their Monies, it being stipulated in the Treaty, that they
“ were to be paid for their Transactions at the Standard then in being; that should it hereafter be
“ debased, his Excellency was to make up the Deficiency; and I therefore hoped he would not be
“ offended at being charged with the Difference. He answered in general Terms, “ That he had
“ entrusted the Management of the Mint to a Man in whom he placed great Confidence, and who
“ was capable of the Office.” I tried to convince his Excellency to the contrary, but all to no
“ Purpose; and notwithstanding I repeatedly urged him on this Point, I could obtain no real Satis-
“ faction, and I found my Representations so ill received, that I was forced to drop them. I did
“ it very unwillingly, because Ellize Cawn had solicited me in the strongest Terms to use my
“ Influence with the Vizier, to rectify the Mismanagement of the Mint, being fully sensible of
“ the Detriment which would accrue from it; but the Manager being a Man so much favoured,
“ he hardly dared openly to speak against him. The only Point we were able to effect was to get
“ an Order to Bowanny Sing to coin the Rupees at the old Standard; and so far from curbing
“ his Authority and Influence, the Vizier has since farmed to him all the Mints throughout his
“ whole Dominions. Notwithstanding the Order, Bowanny Sing still continues to debase the
“ Coin. In Corah particularly the Abuses are the greatest. That Mint is reformed at a most
“ exorbitant Rate, and has already produced Lead Money, the same in Proportion in all other
“ Parts of the Country.

“ In Reply to what the Honble. Board direct, that I should ascertain and report the Weight and
“ Fineness of a Bunguloo Sicca, I hope I have evinced the Impracticability of my doing it, in the
“ present State of the Mint. The Oud Sicca ought to be composed of Eighteen Burrunge Alley,
“ and weigh Eleven Mafhha, which will guide the Honble. Board in their Decision on the real
“ Difference in Value between it and a Patna Sunnaut, if the Standard was adhered to. I under-

“ stand, however, that the New Oud Sicca is now current in the Buzar, at a Discount of Two per Cent. on the old, and that this Discount is expected to encrease upon every new Coinage.

“ I have for a long Time flattered myself with the Hopes of Ready-money Payments from the Vizier, which the Situation of his Country, and extraordinary Expences until the present Juncture, have prevented from being accomplished; and I am further to observe from his lavish Disposition, that it is impossible I should ever be able to obtain them: I therefore see no Way of realizing his Debt to the Company, but by procuring from him specific Funds, for the Payment of it, which he shall be bound not to appropriate to any other Purpose. To evince the Truth of this, it is impossible to ascertain with Precision, the Expences of the Privy Purse; and in order that they should not be known, he has appointed Two Persons, Hussein Reza Cawn and his favourite Bowanny Sing, besides the public Treasurer, to receive the Produce of his Revenues. Excepting the fixed and unavoidable Expences of his Household, not any Thing is paid into the public Treasury. Hussein Reza Cawn has latterly held his Office nominally, for very little Money has been deposited with him: Bowanny Sing receives almost the Whole, and when I have been able to trace his Excellency's Disbursements in this Channel, it has generally been in the Purchase of Trifles in the Buzar, and in Presents to his Favourites, almost immediately upon the Receipt * of even large Sums.

* Sic in Orig.

“ Having such a Disposition to counteract, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, whether the Mode of securing specific Funds is not the only One of realizing the Company's Demand; and I hope my Conduct in adopting this Measure will meet with Approbation;—at all Events should it be disapproved, I can always give them up, and it would not be an easy Matter to procure them, if the Collections on Account of the new Year were once commenced. Herewith I do myself the Pleasure to enclose a Statement of the Assignments, (N^o 10), which I have procured, both for the Payment of the Debt, and of the Army Subsidy for next Year. I objected strongly to the Assignment on Rohilcund, wishing to exchange it for One on Oud, which his Excellency repeatedly declined to grant me, so that I submit this Matter to the Consideration of the Honble. Board.

“ The Kistbundee I will forward as soon as I procure the Materials from the Aumils, as yet they have not furnished me with them.

“ I have the Honour to be, &c.

“ Lucknow,
“ the 8th August 1776.

“ John Bristow,
“ Resid^t at the Vizier's Court.”) §

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 663.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry a Dropsy contracted by Elije Cawn is likely to prove fatal to him. He has hitherto been attended solely by his own Physicians, who adhere to no one Mode of treating him, but change their Prescriptions almost daily. I have repeatedly requested him to consult Messrs. Chandler and Harwood, which he has declined, and it is the Opinion of these Gentlemen, that he, from all the Symptoms of the Disease, cannot hold it out above Six or Seven Weeks. This Minister has, during his short Administration, rendered the Vizier great Services, and I am sorry to observe, that I see no Man about the Court likely to do so much Credit to the Station. A Successor to Ellige Cawn is a Point of the first Importance, but I do not understand that the Vizier has as yet fixed upon any particular Person.

Dated
11th Aug.

Lucknow,
the 11th August 1776.

I have the Honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) John Bristow.

Ordered, That the Account Current between his Excellency and the Company be entered after the Consultation; also the List of Stipends granted to the Families of the late Rohilla Chiefs by his Excellency the Vizier, and the Statement of Assignments granted for the Payment of the Army Subsidy, and for the Liquidation of the Vizier's old Debt.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your several Letters of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, with the Accounts and other Enclosures referred to in them.

To Mr.
Bristow.

We approve of the Tuncaws you have received on the Provinces of Owde, Cora, and Illahabad, for the Payment of the Army * at Subsidy; and though we are perfectly satisfied that you have used your Endeavours to obtain the best Security for the remaining Payments for which you have received Assignments on Rohilcund, yet we cannot avoid expressing our Doubts of the Probability of your being able to realize them within the Period for which they are granted. We therefore wish you would make another Application to the Vizier in the most pressing Terms, using our Name for your Authority, in order to exchange these Tuncaws for others, on such Parts of his Dominions as are included within the Line of our Guarantee; but if your Instances should ultimately prove unsuccessful, or that you judge it impracticable to obtain the Exchange, we then empower you to accept of those on Rohilcund, informing the Vizier that we consider them

* Sic in Orig.

them only as a collateral Security for that Part of his Debt to the Company, and that he is held responsible for the Balances that may accrue on the Collection of each Kist.

We are sensible of the Difficulty you must have experienced in ascertaining the Value of so many different Coins, as have been received in Payment from the Vizier, but we cannot think of leaving such large Accounts for Months unadjusted. We have already directed that the Owde Sicca Rupee, such as it was when the Treaty was concluded, or in other Words, such as it was in the last Year of the late Vizier's Life, should be the Standard of all Payments received on Behalf of the Company, and that every other Coin should only be received as Bullion, and estimated accordingly to its intrinsic Value in Owd Siccas. In order to regulate this Matter in future, and to prevent any Loss by the Exchange, we recommend that you employ a creditable and intelligent Shraff, with proper Assistants under him, if you think them necessary, to ascertain the real Amount of each Payment.

It must be the Duty of this Shroff to examine and appreciate all the Rupees as they are received from the Vizier, and to determine the Batta on each Species, according to the Proportion of their intrinsic Value with that of Owd Siccas. He is to affix his Seal to the Bags in which they are contained, and deliver an Account in Writing of the Amount of each different Specie, with their Value annexed in Owd Siccas. From these Accounts, the Accounts of the Company must be formed and regulated. The Payments to the Army must be made exactly after the same Rule. Each Dispatch to the Paymaster must be accompanied by a List or Account of the different Species and their Value in Owde Siccas, extracted from the Accounts of the Shroff; and that we may have some Check upon the Person employed in the Shroffage of the Money, we direct that you transmit to us from Time to Time Samples of all the Rupees, with his Valuation annexed; that we may cause them to be assayed and compared by our Assay Master.

The Mode above recommended will serve to prevent any Confusion in the Accounts with the Vizier for the future; and the same Rule must be observed in fixing the Batta on the different Species of Rupees, which may now remain unissued in the Hands of the Paymaster of the Brigade.

(At the End of the Letter)

Fort William,
26th August 1776.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

.(no Signatures.)

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 672.

Resolved, That Colonel Stibbert be addressed as follows.

To Colonel Stibbert, commanding in the Field.

To Colonel
Stibbert.

Sir,

In order to prevent any Loss to the Army from their Pay being issued in the Species of Rupees hereafter received in Payment from the Nabob, as well as to obviate Confusion in the Accounts with him; we have directed the Resident at the Nabob's Court to appoint a proper Shroff to ascertain and fix the Batta on each Coin received from the Vizier, to reduce it into Owd Siccas, to affix his Seal on the Bags in which the Sums are contained, and to deliver them with an Account of the different Species, and their Amount in Owd Siccas. Extracts from these Accounts will be transmitted with each Sum of Money dispatched to the Paymaster; and we direct that you take Care to publish in Orders, in every Month, a List of the Shroff's Valuation of the several Species of Rupees as they are received from the Resident; with Notice that they shall be issued again in Payment to the Troops at the same Valuation.

This Regulation will not affect the Payments already made to the Army; but we direct that the above Rule be observed in fixing the Batta on the different Species of Rupees which may now remain unissued in the Hands of the Paymaster.

Fort William,
• Sic in Orig. 26th August 1776.

We are, &c.

(Signed *)

Resolved also, That the following Letter be written to Lieutenant Colonel Goddard.

To Lieut.
Colonel God-
dard.

To Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, commanding the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

Sir,

We think it a Matter worthy your serious Attention to prevent the Expences of the Nabob's Military Establishment from being increased by the Appointment of Non-effectives; and to be careful that he does not issue Pay to more Persons than are actually employed in his Service. We therefore recommend these Points to your Consideration, and desire you will report to us the most effectual Method of establishing Checks to guard against the Evils abovementioned.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
26th August 1776.

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

His Excellency the Vizier Afful Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company.		Cr.	
1776.			
March 31st.	To Balance of Account Current of this Date — 26,70,932 2 5		
		Oud Siccas.	
June 30.	To Army Subsidy from the 31st March to June the 30th, being Three Months, at 2,60,000 per Month — —	7,80,000	
		Oud Siccas —	34,50,932 2 5
1776.			
June 30.	By Cash received since March the 31st, Account Army Subsidy, as per Cash Account of April, May, and June, viz.		
	April — —	3,90,005 14 0	
	May — —	4,41,978 0 0	
	June — —	60,784 0 0	
			8,92,767 14 0
		Balance — —	25,58,164 4 5
		Oud Siccas —	34,50,932 2 5

Lucknow, 5th August, 1776.
(Errors excepted.)

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

N. B. The above Balance having been received in various Species, and turned into Oud Siccas, agreeable to an estimated Discount, it is probable that such Part as may be sent to Calcutta, may, on affaying, prove of different intrinsic Value, and consequently this Balance erroneous. On this Account no other than Receipts for Specie have been given by the Resident to the Vizier, except for Sums received by the Paymaster, or disbursed to him.

Statement of Assignments granted by his Excellency the Vizier Auffof ul Dowlah, to the Honble. East India Company, for the Hindoo Year 1185.

Names of the Districts.					Names of the Aumils.		
On Account of the Army Subsidy.	Sundulla, Milliabad, Lucknow, and Maholl				Muzzuffer Hofaim Cawn	—	3,75,000
	Kyzabad	—	—	—	Ally Reza Cawn	—	8,43,000
	Shahraw, Sultanpore, &c.	—	—	—	Ulmafs Ally Cawn	—	10,15,000
	Corah	—	—	—	Ditto	—	2,87,000
	Kyragur	—	—	—	Chyte Sing	—	2,00,000
	Allahabad	—	—	—	Jusput Roy	—	4,00,000
					Rupees		31,20,000
On Account of the Debt to the Company.							
	Rohilcund	—	—	—	Surut Sing	—	28,00,000
					Owd Siccas		59,20,000

Lucknow,
August 5th, 1776.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLIV.

Book 39. Page 33.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d Sept. 1776.

Fort William, 23d September 1776.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }
General Clavering indisposed.

§ (“ (a) Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I addrested the Honble. Board on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, and am now to acknowledge their Letter of the 22d ult.

“ In going to Fyzabad to procure an Interview with the Begum, I had no Intention to interfere between her and the Vizier. I only went to be present when any Settlement might take Place, without which the Begum never would have been satisfied, as she looked upon the Guarantee of the Company as her Security. My Rule of Conduct at Fyzabad not having exceeded this Line, and as the Five Lacks were on the Company's Account, I hope the Honble. Board will, for these Reasons, approve the Event of this Negotiation.”

(At the End of the Letter)
I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lucknow,
18th August 1776.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 42.

Read also the following Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry to inform the Honble. Board that Ellije Cawn died last Night, and I shall To-morrow do myself the Pleasure of writing particularly concerning the State of Affairs at this Court in Consequence of this Event.

Lucknow,
25th August 1776.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 43.

- § (“ (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
- “ The great Usefulness of Ellije Cawn to the Vizier I have already mentioned, and as Affairs may Mr. Bristow.
- “ take a Turn in consequence of his Decease, I shall trouble the Honble. Board with the Characters of the Persons who compose the Vizier's Court.
- “ In my Address of the 12th February I mentioned Murteza Cawn, Jado Loll, Souba Sing, Nawar Sing, and Holafs, as Favourites; of whom Murteza Cawn was assassinated, Jado Loll disgraced. Three other Men have since rose into Favour, namely, Tupper Chund, the Treasurer; Jummarin Buksh, the Commandant of the Artillery, and the greater Part of the Troops not under British Officers; and Caim Cawn, his Excellency's Elephant Driver.
- “ Those whom I before defined to the Honble. Board, under the Denomination of Tellinga Rajahs, have Jagheirs of Thirty thousand Rupees a Year each; are Farmers of large Districts, and reap great Emoluments from occasional Gratuities. Excepting Bowanny Sing, they are not particularly distinguished one above another, but this Man enjoys, in a great Degree, the Confidence of his Master; and I have already explained to the Honble. Board that the Irregularities in the Coinage have principally proceeded from his Mismanagement. He is, to the best of my Judgement, possessed of no natural Abilities to make up for the Want of Education, nor any One Recommendation whatever, but merely the Vizier's Favour; and I am sorry to say that the general Conduct of all these Rajahs, and this Man in particular, is exceedingly oppressive and grievous to the People.
- “ Immarin Buksh is a vain light insignificant Character, of the same Education and Abilities as the Telinga Rajahs, and whose real Pretensions to his present Station are much the same as theirs. Caim Cawn has obtained his Favour from the Accident of being constantly under the Vizier's Eye. He is a Man whom I believe his Excellency consults upon many Occasions, and by whom he is much guided. Tipper Chund has been a long Time about the Court, is an artful intriguing Man, not wholly destitute of Abilities, and avowedly ill-disposed towards the English: In every Measure where he has been concerned, I have always met with Opposition from him.
- “ The Vizier's Turn for Dissipation takes up so much of his Time, that it is impossible he should attend to the Administration of his Affairs; and therefore, without a capable Man in the Station of Naib, I see no Prospect of their ever being settled on a permanent Footing. Supposing it to be vacant, there would be no one authorized to take upon him the Controul of Accounts, or to inspect into the general State of Affairs, but every Person who would have Influence with the Vizier would use it to serve his own Purposes. I saw a great deal of this on our Return from Etawa, for if Ellije Cawn, or some Man equally capable had not been placed in Office, the Order and Regularity which were by him preserved would never have existed. The Duties of Naib, under the wisest and most methodical Prince, require great Capacity, and must even then be executed with Difficulty; but under a Prince such as the present, I hardly see it possible for any one to discharge the Trust with Credit to himself.
- “ The Vizier's Unsteadiness is productive of contradictory Orders. The Views of his Favourites clash with the Minister's Measures, and overset all his Endeavours to establish Economy and Regularity; if he should attempt to overset them in the Opinion of the Vizier and fail, Ruin would fall on his own Head. Ellije Cawn was so sensible of this, that far from opposing them, he was forced to forward their Interests in order to establish his own Authority. I am further sorry to observe, that though the Vizier's Attachments are not lasting, yet they are exceedingly strong for the Time, and he thinks he can never be too liberal in bestowing Favours on the Persons to whom he is so attached.
- “ In order to keep the Vizier steady in his Alliance, and to secure the Payment of their Assignments, I conceive the Naib ought to be a Man well disposed towards the English. Though the Vizier is sensible how much the Peace of his Government depends upon us, yet I find him frequently misled by the Insinuations of particular People, who raise his Jealousy of the Company's Intentions, and, notwithstanding Representations which I am almost daily obliged to make him, I am not able to prevent the Officers of his Government throwing great Interruptions in

(a) Vide supra, Page 2056.

“ the

“ the Collections of my Assignments. The Vizier has made it a Condition, that those on Account
 “ the Company, and the Payment of his own Army under British Officers, shall be discharged prior
 “ to any others; he nevertheless often grants *Tuncaws* on the Places where mine are; and, when
 “ I represent that this is departing from a Promise engaged to in the most public Manner, which
 “ can only disgrace his Government, as it must make all Persons lose their Confidence in his
 “ public Faith, he pretends he is unguardedly led into those Measures.

“ The Truth is, that he lavishes so much Money away in unnecessary and useless Expences,
 “ that unless he alters his Mode of Conduct, he will always be distressed. I have, for my Part,
 “ stated to him in the strongest Terms, that the Discharge of all Arrears to the Company, and the
 “ regular Payment of the Army under British Officers, are Points that the Honble. Board cannot,
 “ on any Account, dispense with. He always acquiesces in the Justness of what I say; but drove
 “ to it by his Extravagancies, he still winks at these Attempts to encroach upon my *Tuncaws*.

“ The Appointment of an Officer to the Niabut, in the proper Choice of whom the Compa-
 “ ny's Interests are so nearly concerned, being a Point of the utmost Consequence, I conceived it
 “ to be my Duty to obtain the earliest Intelligence of his Excellency's Intentions; and seeing Elije
 “ Cawn's Decease inevitable, I pressed the Vizier, for some Days past, to come to some Resolution
 “ on this Point, which I was never able to bring him to before this Morning. He had Two Persons
 “ in View, Soorut Sing, the present Aumil at Rohilchund, and Tipper Chund. The latter I strongly
 “ objected to, for the Reasons I have above given, as I am convinced that he would not execute
 “ the Office with Credit to himself or the Vizier, and that he would exert his utmost Abilities to dis-
 “ gust the English. He is besides this a very unpopular Man, and unaccustomed to this Branch
 “ of Business. Soorut Sing appeared to me the fittest of the Two, having been a long Time
 “ Duan to Suja Dowla, and being well informed of the general State of the Country, a Man of
 “ plain Sense, but great Application; and the Aumils and People about the Durbar knowing his
 “ Talent in the Revenue Branch, he would have a Weight with them, which the other could not.
 “ For these Reasons, and that he has always shewn an Attachment to the English, I ever recom-
 “ mended him to the Vizier, and hope that my Conduct in so doing will be approved of by the
 “ Honble. Board.

“ The Vizier, upon considering the Characters of all the Persons about the Court, looks upon
 “ him as the properest, and is determined to appoint him, if he appoints any Body; but he told me
 “ To-day, that he thought he could execute the Office of Naib himself. This Opinion I judged
 “ to have proceeded from the Insinuations of some of the People about him, who, concluding they
 “ could not obtain the Office for themselves, imagined they should have the greater Latitude to
 “ range in, if it was left vacant.

“ I candidly informed his Excellency, that this was the Way to occasion him much Loss, and
 “ create endless Confusion in his Government, as he had too many other Occupations to attend to
 “ the Minutiae of so extensive a Department as that of the Revenue. After much Argument he
 “ agreed with me, but has deferred the Appointment until he shall have fixed on some Person to
 “ go in Soorut Sing's Room to Rohilchund, as likewise another Person to fill the Office of Dewan.
 “ His Excellency conceiving it incompatible that the Naibut and Dewanny should be united in One
 “ Family, the latter Office being now held by Soorut Sing's Son in Law.

“ Whatever further Resolutions the Vizier may form on this Head, I shall be sure to give the
 “ Honble. Board early Information of.

“ Lucknow,
 26th August 1776.

“ I have, &c.
 (Signed)

“ John Bristow,
 Resident at the Vizier's Court.” §

Mr. Bristow.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I wrote last on the 26th ultimo, and am favoured with the Honourable Board's Letters of the
 7th and 12th August; the Directions contained in which I shall be sure to comply with.

The Vizier has not yet appointed a Successor to the Naibut. It was offered to Soorut Sing,
 who declined it, as the Dewanny has been a long Time in his Family, and he preferred holding
 that Office to any other his Excellency could grant him, however lucrative and honourable.—
 Whenever the Vizier shall fix on any Person, I hope it will be somebody well affected to the
 Company; if not, I shall consider it my Duty to represent to him the Disadvantages which will
 accrue from chusing a Man who might interrupt that good Understanding which at present sub-
 sists between the Two Governments.

Lucknow,
 the 4th September 1776.

I have, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
 Resid' at the Vizier's Court.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 J. Clavering,
 Rich^d Barwell,
 P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXLV.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book (B). No Page.

Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General, dated the 26th June 1777.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have now, in Obedience to your Orders of the 12th of May, the Pleasure to forward you the Nabob's Account Current with the Company, to the End of May last; his Account Current with the Army under British Officers, to the End of February last; Wauffil Bankees on Kist-bundee of the Tuncaws granted in Favour of the Company, the Rohillas, and the above-mentioned Army, to the End of Jait; Jumha Wauffil Bankees of the same; Tuncaws to the same Period in the Form required by the Honourable Board; as also Accounts Cash in the Hands of the Resident for April and May. My Cash Account for April, as well as Account Current to that Period, have been delayed to this Time merely from the Hopes I entertained of being able to transmit the Army Account with them longer this *. Such however was the Intricacy of the Military Accounts, in consequence of the State of Arrears the Troops were delivered over to the British Officers, in the total Want of Funds at first, and the slow and inadequate realizing of these Funds when they were assigned, and afterwards Confusion created by the Mutinies, the few Assistants * they were for that Employment, and the Want of having been furnished with Regulations prevailing in the other Paymaster's Offices, that I have been utterly unable to collect these Accounts before into any regular Form and Correctness, then only to the Month of February last. A regular Office having been established from that Time under the Deputy Paymaster General, the preparing of the Accounts to a very late Period will be attended with little Trouble, and I therefore hope to transmit the Honble. Board the Military Accounts to the same Period to which I have drawn out the others in a few Days. The Balance of the Company's Account Current amounts to 26,64,697 3 2. That of the Tuncaws unreceived to only about a Lack of Rupees more. As there are Four Months of the Year remaining, during which the Nabob's Debts will increase by 2,60,000 Rupees a Month, or 10,40,000, it follows that should every Rupee remaining due on Tuncaws be received, the Assets would still be insufficient to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debt to the Company by above Nine Lacks of Rupees. Sorry I am however to be obliged to observe that so far from there being a Probability of the Balances on the Tuncaws being nearly realized, I have little Expectation of realizing Ten Lacks of Rupees more upon that Account. The Season of the Collections may now be looked on as over, and what further Monies may be received will be chiefly raised by Loans on the Credit of next Year's Collections. On the Account Current of Military Receipts and Disbursements there appears a Balance of 21,39,138 6 1. This Account I believe I may venture to offer to the Honble. Board as correct, unless some very trifling Sums may be due which the Officers may have neglected to draw for, and the Deputy Paymasters to charge, in Consequence of the Monies having been at first when the Funds came in, in no Degree proportionate to the Expenses advanced them on Account. Such Difference however must be exceedingly trifling if any, and shall be immediately rectified if they * exist. This Account having been only drawn out to the End of February last, it is necessary to observe that full Twenty Lacks of Rupees have been received since that Time, and as the Military Expenses for March, April, May and June can scarcely exceed Fourteen Lacks of Rupees at 3,50,000 ₹ Month, it will follow that this Balance must now be reduced to about Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. It appears from the Wauffil Bankee of the Military Tuncaws that the Balance remaining to be received on these Tuncaws is Rupees 20,78,034 6 2. Estimating the Disbursements of the remaining two Months, at 3,50,000 ₹ Month, Rupees 7,00,000, the Amount thereof added to the before-mentioned Balance due to the Troops will make the Sum of 22,00,000, or about a Lack and a Half of Rupees more than the Amount remaining due on the Tuncaws, were this to be realized, but there is a little Reason to expect that these Monies, any more than the Company's, will be nearly realized. The Prospect of such large Balances accruing on both the Company's and Military Funds, the absolute Necessity of providing for the Disbursements of the Brigade, and the almost equal Necessity of providing for those of the Troops under British Officers, important as I conceive the Honble. Board would consider their being kept on a regular Footing to the Company's Interests, were the Reasons which induced me to forbear sending down the Company's Cash in Hand, till I could present just Statements to the Board of the Sums likely to be realized on the Company's and Military Tuncaws, and obtained their Orders in Consequence, as to the Propriety of remitting the Money or detaining it for the Use of the Brigade, and in Case of Necessity, appropriating Part to the Disbursements of the Nabob's Troops under British Officers.

§ (“ (a) The Balances have by no Means encreased since my taking Charge of this Station, more than in Proportion to the additional Kists which have become due. In Truth, the Evils which have occasioned these Balances, have originated from the Time of the Tuncaws, have continued to the present Period, and have been such as neither my Predecessors or myself could possibly remedy; nor can indeed any Remedy be applied in future, but by the Adoption of a new System. It is my Duty to represent what these Evils are, and to propose what appears to me the only effectual Remedy, that the Honble. Board may take the Matter into their serious Consideration, and either adopt the Mode proposed by me, or such other as they may deem most expedient. The Causes of such Balances having accrued are, First, the Revenues having been injured by the Lands having been given in Farm to improper People, particularly to Orderlies and Favourites about the Nabob; Men, as I have already observed, of the lowest Extraction, most of them raised from common Sepoys, of Dispositions as mean as their Extraction, and who, from Want of Education, must be totally deficient in the farming Business. Thus ignorant, and, as most Men suddenly raised to Power and Fortune are, rapacious, they have plundered the Reiates * wherever they have had Charge of Provinces, and of Course made them desert, defolated the Country, and ruined its Revenues. Secondly, the Vizier’s Desire to raise his Revenues, which will scarcely in any Instance bear such Encrease without certain ensuing Loss; that has not only been the Case, on making new Bundabusts, but often Two Months after Engagements entered into by Government with Aumils, when an Encrease on the Revenue has been offered by any Adventurer, without any Charge of Delinquency, or even a Failure on the old Aumil’s Part. The Vizier, from his idle Extravagancies, ever distressed for Ready-money, and allured by the Parishgee usually paid on the first Installment of an Aumil, has accepted the new Offer, disgraced the old Aumil, though an unexceptionable one, and put in a needy Adventurer, who if he does any Way realize his Encrease, must do it by plundering the Country, and sucking the Blood of the Inhabitants. It is evident that Proceedings like these must destroy all Confidence in Government, and effectually deter any creditable Men, solicitous of performing their public Engagements, and to improve the Country, from taking the Lands. Lastly and principally, in Addition to the foregoing Circumstances, his Excellency’s public and private Expences are so inordinate and disproportionate to his Revenues, so totally ill calculated for any useful Ends, and the Conduct of them entrusted in such improper Hands, his Parasites, and the Ministers of his * unworthy Pleasures, that he is perpetually surrounded with clamorous Creditors, and, to get rid of their Importunity, he grants fresh Tuncaws on the Lands, although those he may formerly have given exceed the utmost Amount of their Rents. A great Part of these Creditors consisting of his Excellency’s undisciplined Troops, it is but too evident how much an Evil, so great in itself, must be encreased by so lawless a Rabble being let loose on the Country, who will naturally plunder as they may be able, neither paying any Regard to what may be their just Demand, or the Mode in which they levy it; hence it has, within my Knowledge, frequently happened, that the Troops which have been stationed with an Aumil for his Protection and Assistance, have put him in Confinement, and not suffered him or his Officers to meddle with the Collections, until he has satisfied their exorbitant Demands. These united Causes have occasioned the Balances which have fallen so heavy on the Company’s and Military Tuncaws; Causes which it has been impossible to obviate, these Tuncaws having been only partial Drafts on the Revenues of particular Provinces, where the Vizier’s Authority remained in full Force, and where the Resident had no Troops to oppose the Nabob’s lawless Rabble. I have been continually representing to his Excellency the Impossibility of the Company’s and Military Tuncaws being realized, while he continued granting others exceeding the Revenues of the Provinces. My Remonstrances have however proved ineffectual, and I had no Authority over his Aumils in Opposition to his, the Evil has continued encreasing instead of diminishing. Plunged irretrievably, as the Nabob is, in Idleness, Extravagance, and Luxury, it is vain to expect that he should act, or indeed be able to act, another Year in a Manner less injurious to the realizing of the English Tuncaws, unless I am empowered by the Honble. Board to demand from his Excellency the exclusive Assignments of the whole Revenues of certain Provinces to an Amount equal to the Demands upon him, with an express Stipulation that the Rents shall be wholly paid into my Hands, without any Interference on the Part of his Excellency’s Government; so that it shall by no Means be allowable to dismiss the Aumils on whom such Assignments are given, unless on a Representation from me that they have failed in their Payments, or that, from their Conduct, I have Reason to apprehend such Failure; also that the Troops stationed for the Service of the Collections shall by no Means be changed but at my Instance, in consequence of any Complaints from the Aumil of their Misbehaviour. If the Honble. Board think proper to authorize me to make the above Demands from his Excellency, I think I may venture to assure them that whatever may be due on the Honble. Company’s and the Military Account at the Close of this Year, may be very nearly, if not wholly, realized in the Course of next Year; especially if the Honble. Board should also judge proper to authorize me to demand from His Excellency, that only such Troops as may really assist the Collections be

(a) Vide supra, Page 2062.

“ stationed in the Provinces assigned me, to the Exclusion of Cavalry, which is not only an useless Establishment, but a most pernicious Charge on the Country.”)

In noticing the Accounts which accompany this Letter, I omitted to mention an Abstract of Disbursements to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers, under their respective Heads, from the Beginning of the Establishment to the 28th February 1777, which I have also enclosed for the Information of the Honble. Board.

As the Season for forming the new Settlement is now near at Hand, I entreat to be favoured with the Honble. Board's Sentiments and Determinations on the above Subjects as soon as possible, that my Measures may be taken accordingly.

Lucknow,
the 26th June 1777.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLVI.

Mr. Middleton's Letter Book (B). No Page.

Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General, dated the 27th June 1777:

§ (“ (a) To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

“ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

“ I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Letter of the 26th of May, with a Translation of an Address from the Governor General to the Vizier, the Original whereof was forwarded to me by the Persian Translator.

“ The Subject of this Address affording me a favourable Opportunity of pointing out to the Vizier the many Evils which, notwithstanding the Removal of Imaum Buxh, still exist in his Government, and the Measures which appeared to me necessary to a Reform, I thought it highly expedient to embrace such an Occasion; and that I might omit nothing which could tend to convince his Excellency of the Dangers to which he was exposing himself, by so injudicious a Selection of Men to fill the Offices of his State, and impress the more strongly on his Mind the Necessity of an immediate Reform, I had previously prepared a Representation in Writing, which, after delivering the Governor General's Letter, and enlarging a little upon the Grounds of it, I presented to him; and have now the Pleasure to enclose the Honble. Board a Translation of it for their Information: I have the most sanguine Hopes that the Governor General's Letter, enforced by my personal Representations, will be productive of salutary Effects; and I shall be happy to find my Conduct in this Instance meets with the Approbation of the Honble. Board. The Nabob expressed on this Occasion the fullest Confidence in the Honour and Integrity of his Minister, Hussein Reza Cawn, assuring me that he had committed the entire Government of his Household and Country into his Hands, and that he would in no Instance suffer any other Authority to be brought in Competition with his. So strong, however, is his Attachment to his Favourites, and so powerful is their Ascendancy over him, that I do not expect the Minister will venture, of his own Accord, to make any spirited Efforts to destroy the pernicious Influence they at present have in the Country; it will nevertheless occur to the Honble. Board, upon a Review of the Characters and Dispositions of the Men who now comprize his Excellency's Favourites, Men of mean Extraction, raised from the most menial Occupations, and totally void of Education and every Requisite to qualify them for Men of Business, that such a Step is indispensable * necessary to a Reform in the Administration of this Government. It is indeed true that the Removal of Imaum Buxh from his Excellency's Presence has entirely put a Stop to those Cabals and Machinations which were perpetually forming against the Minister, and left him perfectly at Rest as to his personal Security: But to give his Administration its full Effect, and to establish his Authority throughout the Country, the Rest of the Favourites should be deprived of the Share they hold in the Civil Government of the Country, and if possible of their Military Commands;—from the former they derive an Influence which the Ministry cannot effectually controul, and the latter must even make it their Interest to oppose any Attempts at a Reduction of Expence in the Department where it is most required. As his Excellency promised to give me his Sentiments at large on all these Points at a future Interview, I shall again renew the Subject in my Correspondence with the Honble. Board.”)

* Sic in Orig

(a) Vide supra, Page 2066.

The Contest between Nujef Cawn and Zabitta Cawn is still undecided. The former it is said has made Overtures of Peace through the Mediation of Luttafut Allee Cawn; but the Conditions which Zabitta Cawn demands, are not likely to be accepted. They consist of the Three following Heads: First, the Country of Merket, &c. formerly taken from him by the King, shall be restored to him: Secondly, the District of Saurumpore now in his Possession, to be confirmed to him upon his paying an annual Tribute to his Majesty: And Lastly, the Office of Meen Buxhey Geere, &c. from which he was dismissed on his Retreat from the Presence, to be restored to him. Upon these Conditions, and no other, declares * himself ready to return to his Duty and Allegiance, and to contribute every Thing in his Power to the Relief of his Majesty's Distresses. It is however impossible Nujef Cawn can assent to Terms disadvantageous to himself and so dishonourable to his Master; nor would indeed his Troops allow him to do it, as he has all along fed them with the Hopes of large Compensations upon the Defeat of Zabitta Cawn; and has had Address enough to make these Promises supply the Want of Ready Money; inducing them thereby to overlook the Consideration of their being Eight, Ten, and some even Twelve Months in Arrears.

Lucknow,
the 27th June 1777.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Nathl Middleton.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXLVII.

Book 590. Page 893.

Fort William, the 3d November 1777.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read the following Letters from Mr. Middleton.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am now with Concern to inform the Honble. Board, that the Apprehensions I entertained and fully expressed in my Address of the 26th June, of a Failure in the Funds assigned for the Payment of the Nabob's Troops under British Officers, have been but too seriously verified.

The Troops in general have continued Three Months, and from a total Cessation of the Collections for these Two Months past, a few of them are even now on the Eve of Four Months, in Arrears. These Troops having from the Date of the new Establishment become a Company's Brigade, I deemed it my indispensable Duty, under the Circumstance of the Vizier's Funds failing, to pay them in August from the Honble. Company's Cash a Sum, which, with the Military Cash in Hand, shall be equal to One Month's Subsistence; although without your special Orders, I by no Means thought myself authorised to pay up their Arrears. The many probable, I might add certain evil Consequences to be apprehended from suffering a further Protraction of the Pay of so large and important a Body of the Company's Troops, just formed into such, and therefore more likely to be alarmed for the ultimate Security of their Pay, than Men used to and well acquainted with the Certainty of their being fully paid up sooner or later in our Service, would not admit of my waiting the Honble. Board's Instructions on this Head, and I trust the Urgency of the Occasion, which alone could have induced me to take such a Step without their express Authority, will insure me their Approbation. The same Necessity obliged me to advance another Month's Subsistence a few Days before I received your last Commands. I beg Leave in this Place particularly to offer to your Notice, that the Two Sums advanced to this Brigade from the Honble. Company's Cash in August and September, amount only to 5,31,835 Rupees, a Sum by no Means adequate to the Payment of the Troops, comprehending the Three Supernumerary Battalions which Colonel Goddard has not yet dismissed, owing to the Want of Funds to pay up their Arrears, but barely equal to the Subsistence of that Part of the Troops actually become the Honble. Company's, agreeably to the new Establishment, for the above Two Months.

The inclosed Account of Cash in my Hands for the Month of August will shew you, that at the Expiration of that Month there remained in my Hands a Balance of Rupees 9,48,542 14 8; since which Three Lacks having been advanced to the new Brigade, and Fifty thousand to the Paymaster of the Third Brigade, there remains only a Balance of Rupees 5,98,542 14 8. Your Instructions direct me to furnish the Troops in the Field with a Supply of Cash sufficient for their ordinary Pay, and to retain in my Hands a Month's Pay in Advance for the new Brigade. Thus estimating the Expence of the Third Brigade at 1,60,000 Rupees, and of the new one at 3,00,000, a further

a further Sum of Rupees 4,60,000, will be to be deducted from the last mentioned Balance, which will leave a Residue only of Rupees 1,38,542 14 8. This Sum I will forward to the Presidency in Obedience to your Commands, as soon as I can procure Boats to transport it. Should the Honble. Board disapprove of my having made the above Disbursements from their Cash to the new Brigade, as Monies will be coming in from the Collections of the new Year in less than a Month, I shall be able, should such be your Pleasure, to replace the Amount in the Honble. Company's Treasury, by appropriating such Monies to that Purpose previous to the Discharge of the Arrears which may be due to the new Brigade, to the Period of its being transferred to the Honble. Company's Service. Should you, on the contrary, judge it expedient to pay up their Arrears, and to provide for the Troops in the Field out of the first Receipts, I think I may venture to assure you, that, in the Space of One Month, I shall be able to pay up Two Months of their Arrears, and, in another succeeding Month, to liquidate the Whole, leaving a Sum remaining in Cash fully equal to the Current Expences of both the Brigades for the Month ensuing, and, probably, an Overplus to send down to the Presidency; after which I shall leave little Doubt of not only realizing the full Amount of Army Subsidy, and Subsistence for the new Brigade, but also of reducing the Balance of Account Current due from his Excellency as fast as can be considering the very heavy Amount of that Balance, and the Immenity of the Aggravation on his Excellency, which, by his own Mismanagement and Extravagance, has accumulated to a Sum exceeding the Half of his Nett Revenue.

I am sorry the Honble. Board should have so just an Occasion to express their Astonishment at the enormous Sum of Balance due to the Officers, Paymasters, and others. I beg Leave however to observe, that, by much the greater Part of this Sum was on account of Pay and Allowance to the Officers and Troops, the February Current Expences not having been really liquidated till May or June, as the Army had been all along full Three Months, and often more, in Arrears; and this will account to the Honble. Board, in a great Measure, for the extraordinary large Amount standing at the Credit of Mr. O'Donnell, a very great Part of which was, in fact, owing to the Army; but which the Disbursements being fully charged, could only appear as a Balance in Favour of the Paymaster, who could not, in an Account apparent only to the 28th February, be debited for Sums received in March, April, or May. The remaining Sums which appear in the Account I laid before the Honourable Board to be due from the Nabob, arise from the Purchase of Horses for the Two Regiments of Cavalry alone, amounting to above Nine Lacks of Rupees, and Sums advanced immediately to the Troops by the late Paymaster, and the Deputy Paymaster.

I am preparing, and shall in a few Days transmit you exact and particular Accounts Current, explaining the Origin and Progress of each Person's Debt, when it will appear to the Honble. Board that the Monies were not lent to the Nabob himself, but as I understand without Exception either borrowed from Merchants or others to supply or immediately advanced by the late Paymaster to the Troops when clamorous for their Pay, at the legal Interest of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum. You may rest assured I shall strictly observe your Prohibition against making any further Payments in Discharge of these Debts without your special Orders for that Purpose.

I have only * informed the Nabob of your having been pleased to comply with his Application for Officers to Three Battalions of Sepoys to be employed in assisting the Resident in the Collections of the Honble. Company's Tuncaws, and with the Limitation you have thought proper to prescribe to their Services; and shall be happy if before that Period a more advisable and equally certain Mode can be adopted for the Security of these Demands. * Sic in Orig.

As soon as I shall be able finally to settle with all the Aumils on whose Districts I have obtained Assignments, as well as to ascertain accurately the several Demands on the Nabob, and make a Distribution of the Assignments accordingly, (Works which I have been for some Time labouring at), I shall not fail to transmit you a particular Account of the assigned Lands, specifying the Services to which the Revenue of each District is appropriated, and its estimated Amount. In the mean Time, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that I have received Engagements from Almassallee Cawn, to the Amount of Rupees 47,65,416, which, from his well known Character and Conduct, there is no doubt will be punctually performed. A Copy of his Khistbunded I have the Pleasure to inclose for the Inspection of the Honble. Board.

I have not yet been able to settle Matters with the Aumil of Rohilcund, the Necessity of the Collections having hitherto prevented his attending me, but the Company's Assignments upon his Revenue not exceeding 28 Lacks of Rupees, I have no Doubt of realizing, as the Amount of his Collections will much more than answer this Demand; and the Force I shall now have at my Call will enable me to claim and exact a Preference in Payment of the Honble. Company's Demands, which for Want of such Support I could not insure last Year. I mention these two Aumils particularly, because their Revenues are very considerable, and assigned principally to me. I have, however, obtained other Assignments upon different Aumils to nearly the Amount of what I have estimated the Demand upon the Vizier for the ensuing Year, a List of which I have the Pleasure to inclose for your Inspection. Until however I can obtain exact Accounts of the Balance due to the Nabob's Army to the Period of its being transferred to the Company's Service, I cannot with any Degree of Accuracy ascertain the Amount the Vizier will have to pay. For my own Justification, in not having furnished the Honble. Board with the Accounts of the Army since February last, I

trouble them with Copies of my Letter to Mr. Oliver, and his Reply on that Subject. The Collections for the old Year being now finally closed, a Revision of the Credits given from Time to Time to the Aumils, and an accurate Adjustment of Accounts with them is become highly necessary. This last occasioned the Delay which has occurred in transmitting my Wauhil Baukee for August, and obliged me to postpone sending it for a Day or two longer. The Vizier's Account Current with the Honble. Company to the 31st August you will receive inclosed. Respecting the Reasons of the Mutiny in Rohilchund, not having received any public Account of the Particulars, either from Colonel Goddard or Captain Stewart, it is not in my Power to speak to this Point with any Degree of Certainty or Accuracy; but as far as I have been able to learn from general Reports it arose amongst, and was confined to a few of the Nabob's Old Sepoys, who had been recruited into the New Battalions.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
27th Sept. 1777.

(Signed) Nathl Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Enclosed you will be pleased to receive Waffil Buckku and Jumma Waffil Buckee of the Vizir's Tuncaws, in Favour of Army Subsidy, and the Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under the Command of British Officers, and the Rohillas to the End of Sawun Ruffullee Year 1184, or 18th August 1777; which not being prepared, were omitted to be forwarded with my Address of the 17th ultimo.

I have also the Honour to enclose the Board Mr. Horbert's Receipts for the Sum remitted him for the Use of the Brigade in the Field in the Month of September.

I hope I shall meet with the Indulgence of the Honble. Board for having thus long delayed sending them particular Accounts Current of the Sums due from the Nabob to the several Gentlemen, whose Names appeared in the Account I formerly transmitted for their Inspection. Some of them, particularly the Paymaster's, being voluminous, they have necessarily taken One Person, who could only at once be employed in extracting them from the Books, a considerable Time to transcribe. They are however now nearly finished, and shall be transmitted to the Honble. Board in Two or Three Days at furthest.

I am, with Respect, &c.

Lucknow,
9th October 1777.

(Signed) Nathl Middleton,
Res't at the Vizir's Court.

§

(" (a) Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" The many striking Inconveniences which result to the Vizir's Government, from the Want
" of his Authority being firmly established throughout the Doab, and the Impossibility of intro-
" ducing perfect Order and Subordination in a Country filled with Zemindars, who consider
" themselves in a great Measure independent, while the Means of Opposition are continued in
" their Hands, induce me to recommend to the serious Consideration of the Honourable Board,
" the Renewal of the Service Colonel Goddard was last Year employed on, under such Limita-
" tions and Restrictions as they may think expedient.

" These Countries, from the Decline of the Mogul Empire to the Period of their being an-
" nexed to the Vizier's Dominions, have been a Theatre of continual Wars. During that Interval,
" they were not only subject on all Sides to the Incursions of rapacious Invaders, but to the
" Ravages of their own numerous Rulers, who were perpetually at Variance, and continually
" exercising every Species of Cruelty and Oppression upon the Adherents of each other. In this
" State of Anarchy and Confusion every Man of Property or Note in the Country thought it
" necessary to erect some Kind of Defence for the Security of his Family and Effects against the
" Attacks of his Neighbours; and, in Proportion as he became formidable to them, he adopted
" Principles of Independency, which have been transmitted from Father to Son until the Idea
" of Subjection to any Superior has been almost totally lost. Hence it has happened, that the
" Province of Corah and the Doab abound in innumerable Forts, which, although not capable
" of standing a regular Siege, were yet a sufficient Defence against the Attacks of a fugitive
" Banditti, which entered the Country with no other View but to plunder and destroy, and are
" now, as Experience daily evinces, formidable enough to resist the Authority of the Aumeel.

" The late Vizier, convinced of the Impossibility of establishing any regular Government in
" these Countries, while so many Bars to his Authority were suffered to exist, razed several of those
" Forts in the Korah Province; and, I am informed, was determined to have done the same in
" the Doab. But the Rohilha Campaign, which immediately succeeded his Conquest of that
" Country, obliged him to suspend his Intention.

" I agree with the Honourable Board, that it would be extremely impolitick to destroy the Defen-
" ces of a Country, admitting them really to be such; but, guarded as these Provinces are by the

(a) Vide Minutes supra, Page 2067, (where this Letter is read from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book B.)

“ River, I humbly conceive these Forts in general, were they even in the Hands of Government, would not be considered as any actual Defence to the Country; and that the wisest System the Vizier could pursue for his own Security, would be to improve the natural Strength of his Boundaries, which might be done, and at no very heavy Expence, by erecting a few strong Mud Forts in proper Situations upon the Banks of the Jumna, and garrisoning them with small Parties of regular Troops; by which Means, an Enemy from the Quarter it would seem his Excellency has most to dread it, might be awed, and perhaps successfully opposed, in any hostile Attempt upon the Doab. But the strong Holds in the internal Parts of the Country, as they are now circumstanced, instead of their being any real Security to the Vizier’s Government in case of an Invasion, might, with great Propriety, be considered as so many Resources in the Hands of the Enemy; for many of the Zemindars, who possess Forts in the Country, exclusive of the natural Ties of Religion, have also Dependencies, and even Family Connections with the Marattas and other neighbouring Powers to the westward of the Jumna, which would probably make them secretly encourage and assist, if not openly join them in any Attempt to subvert the Vizier’s Authority. Independent therefore of any Considerations of immediate Improvement to the Revenue, it certainly behoves his Excellency to guard as much as possible against a Species of Treachery, which might at some Time or other endanger even his very Existence; and this I apprehend would only be done effectually by either demolishing the Forts altogether, or by garrisoning such as may be thought of Consequence with his Excellency’s own Troops. The latter Expedient would obviate any Dangers of the Nature I have mentioned, and be equally effectual in establishing the Vizier’s Authority throughout the Country, but it would oblige him to maintain a larger Military Establishment than he would otherwise have Occasion for; which in the present embarrassed State of his Finances is a Consideration to be attended to. With respect to the Zemindars themselves, it would make no essential Difference which Alternative was adopted. I apprehend they would just as soon suffer their Forts to be destroyed as consent to their being garrisoned by any Troops but their own; since the one, as effectually as the other, would prove fatal to their Views of Independency. In either Case actual Force would be necessary, though I should hope that vigorous Measures, and a few severe Examples of the most refractory of them, would shew the Rest that Opposition were vain, and induce them to surrender their Forts without Resistance. Certain however I am that, while they are permitted to retain them on their present Footing, they will prove an insuperable Obstacle to the Establishment of the Vizier’s Authority, and consequently to the Exaction of the legal Dues of his Government.

“ I humbly submit these Considerations to the Judgement of the Honourable Board, requesting to be favoured with their Sentiments and Instructions as soon as may be, as the proper Season for Field Service is now opening; and if the Board approve of the Plan I have recommended, the sooner it is carried into Execution the better, in Order that the Service may be accomplished before the Expiration of the cold Months.”) §

Lucknow,
October 6th 1777.

I have the Honour to be,
with the highest Respect,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Nathl Middleton,
Resid^t at the Vizier’s Court.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I am sorry to acquaint the Honble. Board that I have had Occasion to take upon me the Character of Mediator in settling a Misunderstanding between the Nabob and his Minister Hussur Reza Cawn.

The Story is simply this: His Excellency, about Ten Days ago, pretending to be greatly in Distress for Money, applied to his Minister for a considerable Sum, which he commanded him to pay immediately. The Minister very truly represented to his Excellency that the Collections had been for some Time closed, consequently that no Money was coming in from his Districts, that he had not the Means within himself of immediately supplying his Wants, nor could he procure the Sum on Credit. This by no Means satisfied the Nabob. He insisted on the Minister’s immediately complying with his Requisition, and absolutely prohibited his Re-admission into his Presence until he had sent him the Money. The Minister acquiesced in this Proscription, but by a Messenger requested his Excellency would suffer Hyder Beg Cawn to wait upon him with a Statement of his Affairs, from a Review of which he would be convinced that no Part of his Revenue had been secreted, or unaccounted for, consequently that the Duties of his Office in this Particular had been faithfully discharged, but that his Excellency’s Expences at the Rate he had been going on for these Two Years past, and still persisted in, so much exceeded his Income, that it would be impossible to provide Funds for them. The Answer to this Message was brought to Hussun Reza Cawn by One of the Nabob’s Orderlies while I happened to be with him, and was couched in the following Terms: That having invested him with an exclusive Authority and Controul over all his Affairs, he would accept of no Excuse for his not complying immediately with his Demands; that he would not give himself the Trouble to look at any Accounts, nor suffer either him or Hyder Beg Cawn

Cawn to appear before him until his present Wants were accommodated, and adequate Funds provided for his future Charges. I advised the Minister to be very explicit in his Reply; to inform his Excellency that although he had given him the nominal Direction of his Affairs, he had absolutely and repeatedly forbid him to meddle with his own private Expences, or the Emoluments of particular Persons who had the Management of them; that having made the necessary Reductions in every Department under his Controul, it rested with his Excellency only to perform the rest, concluding with repeating his Desire that Hyder Beg Cawn might be permitted to wait upon him with the Accounts, and receive his Commands upon those Branches of enormous Expence which his Excellency had thought proper to reserve under his own immediate Direction. The Answer returned was to the former Purport, but in yet more peremptory Terms; and seeing the fatal Consequences which must result to this Government from a Misunderstanding between the Nabob and his first Minister, which was daily growing more serious, I thought it my Duty to interpose my good Offices to effect a Reconciliation, without however advising the Minister to gratify the Nabob in an unreasonable Demand, which, had it been complied with, he would have been too apt to establish as a Precedent for the Rule of his future Conduct. Having therefore desired Hyder Beg Cawn to meet me at the Durbar with the necessary Statements and Accounts, for the Nabob's Inspection, I waited upon his Excellency, and respectfully represented to him the Confusion and Embarrassment to which his Affairs would be liable if he continued to deny the first Officers of his Government access to his Person; observing, that if they had been guilty of any Crimes which proved them unworthy of the Trust he had been pleased to repose in them, immediate Dismissal from their Offices would be their proper Reward, and in that Case, so far from countenancing them myself, or importuning him in their Behalf, I would willingly become a Party in assisting him to convict them and bring them to condign Punishment; but that while he was pleased to continue them in the nominal Direction of his Affairs, his own Interest and the Honour of his Government rendered it necessary he should shew every public Mark of his Confidence, and be as tender of their Honour as his own.

He acknowledged that my Observations were just, and repeatedly assured me that he had no Cause of Complaint either against Hussun Reza Cawn or Hyder Beg, but that he wanted Money and must have it.

§ (“ (a) I earnestly entreated him to peruse with Attention a Statement of his Affairs, to mark the enormous Sum which had been last Year expended in Jaghyrs, Pensions, and Household Charges, and from that he would be convinced of the Impossibility of Hussun Reza Cawn, or any other Ministers, providing Funds for all the Exigencies of his Government.

“ After much Persuasion, he consented to Hyder Beg Cawn's being called in, and a considerable Time was employed in reading and explaining the Accounts; but I am sorry to say, to very little Effect: For although His Excellency appeared clearly convinced of the Necessity of a Reform, and earnestly recommended one; yet would he not on any Account permit it to extend to the Jaghyrs or Emoluments of his Favourites, or indeed to any of those Sources of Expence where there was the most Room for it. He distinguished by Name those Persons who were to retain Possession of their Jaghyrs and Immunities, and the Disbursements which the Ministers were not to interfere with. In this partial Distinction were included the Jaghyrs and Rofs-aulahs of all his Orderlies and other Favourites, without Exception, and all his civil Disbursements under the Denomination of Doab Charges: So that, in Fact, he left nothing for the Ministers to do; as every Reduction which could possibly be made in the Departments immediately under their Controul, had already taken Place; and the heavy Jaghyrs, excepting those to the Begum, the late Vizier's Family, the Son of Mocktar ul Dowla, and a few old Dependants, which he knew could not with Propriety be taken away, his Excellency had particularly stipulated for.”)

A considerable Saving will however arise from the Dismissal of many of his Excellency's undisciplined Troops, which are now of no other Use but to assist the Aumils in the Collections; and Sebundy Servants, which are maintained at One-third of the Expence, will answer the Purpose much better, as they will be more obedient to Orders. As I mean however to transmit the Honble. Board exact Statements of the Nabob's Army, and the Sebundy Establishment, as soon as the necessary Arrangements have taken place, I will defer any Thing I may have particularly to offer on those Subjects to a future Period, confining myself at Present to the Matter which induced me now to trouble them.

Hyder Beg Cawn having gone through the Accounts, and received the Nabob's Directions upon every Article, was dismissed with publick Marks of his Excellency's Approbation. I concluded, that the Misunderstanding which had brought me there was entirely removed. In this however I was deceived, for the next Day, to my great Surprise, I heard the Nabob had again refused to receive Hussun Reza without the Money, and that the latter had, in consequence, proposed to resign his Office. Upon this Intelligence I immediately waited on his Excellency, and expressed my Surprise, but in Terms in no Respect offensive, that he should, after the Assurances he had given me, continue to deny his Minister access to him. I observed, the World in general would naturally conclude from such strong Marks of his Repentment, that the Minister must

have been guilty of some heinous Offence, and the Honble. the Governor General and Council, to whom I had occasionally made favourable Mention of Hussian Reza Cawn for his Attention to the united Interests of his Excellency and the Company, would expect a full Explanation of a Matter which indirectly reflected upon me. I therefore hoped his Excellency would indulge me; either by restoring the Minister to his Countenance and Favour, or that he would acquaint me by what Means he had merited such Disgrace, that I might revoke the Character under which I had represented Hussian Reza to the Board, and acquit myself of the Imputation of countenancing a Servant of his Excellency's, whom he thought unworthy of his Confidence. The Honble. Board will, no Doubt, be surprized, that so much Argument and Persuasion should have been necessary where no Cause of Complaint was pretended; but the Nabob, though perhaps at first not serious, had been taught by some mischievous Men about him to look upon this as a Contest in which his Honour, and even his Independency, was at Stake; and that after having insisted upon the Point so long, he could not give it up without a violent Wound to both. This appeared evidently the Notion he had taken up from the Style of his Discourse to me. He, however, at Length consented to my bringing Hussian Reza Cawn to him in the Evening, which I did; and his Excellency, after having presented him with a Khelaut, did him the Honour of accompanying him to an Entertainment, at which I was also present, and observed, with real Satisfaction, a Return of that Cordiality and confidential Intercourse which had before subsisted between the Nabob and his Minister.

I am sorry to have troubled the Board with so long and uninteresting a Detail, but as the Subject has made some Noise here, I thought it highly necessary they should be minutely acquainted with every Particular concerning it, as well to prevent any Suspicion falling on the Minister, as to explain the Motives of my Interposition.

Lucknow,
the 10th October 1777.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

We approve of the Advance made to the Paymaster of the Troops under British Officers from the Company's Cash in your Hands, in Default of the Sums assigned for your Disbursements, and expect to be speedily furnished with the Account which you have promised of the State of Pay due to that Establishment on its Dissolution; and to this we desire you will add an Account of the whole Expence incurred by that Establishment from its Commencement to that Period. We shall be very well satisfied with the Assignments which you have obtained from the Nabob for the Liquidation of his present Debt, and for the Services of the current Year, could we place any Dependence on them for realizing the Amount at which they are stated. We must desire that you will inform us very particularly what Means you have taken for securing the full Payment of the assigned Rents; and that if you should judge them insufficient to clear off the whole of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, and to defray the Charges of the temporary Brigade, the Subsidy, and the Pensions of the Rohilla Captives, within the Course of the Year, you will require and insist on additional Funds for the Deficiency. We desire also, that you will transmit an accurate Estimate of those Demands, that we may compare it with the Amount of Assignments which have been granted for them.

Proposed
Draft of a
Reply to the
Letter of the
27th Sept.

Mr. Francis.—I do not disapprove of the Advances made by Mr. Middleton to the new Brigade out of the Company's Cash, considering it as a Measure of pressing and indispensable Necessity; but I think it ought to be replaced as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Middleton.

Sir,

We approve of the Advance which you made to the Troops lately transferred to our Establishment from the Company's Cash in your Hands, in Default of the Funds which had been assigned for their Disbursements by the Nabob.

We expect to be furnished speedily with an Account of the State of Arrears due to the Troops under British Officers when they were transferred to the Company's Service; and we desire that you will add to it an Account of the whole Expence incurred by that Establishment from its Commencement to that Period.

With respect to the Assignments which you have obtained from the Nabob on the Revenues of his Country, for the Liquidation of his present Debt to the Company, and for the Services of the Current Year; we should be well satisfied with them if we could place any Dependence on your being able to realize the Amount at which they are stated. We must desire that you will particularly inform us what Measures you have taken for securing the full Discharge of them; and if you shall judge these Assignments insufficient to clear off the whole of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, to defray the Charges of the temporary Brigade, the Subsidy, and the Pensions allotted to the Rohilla Captives, you will require and insist on the Appropriation of additional Funds, for the Deficiency. We further desire that you will transmit to us an accurate Estimate of these several Demands, that we may compare it with the Amount of the Tuncaws which have been granted for them.

(Signed at the End of the Letter and Consultation)

Fort William,
the 3d November 1777.

We are, &c.
Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier Afoph ul Dowlah, in the Month of
D' August 1777. C'

To Balance of July Account	13,30,635 13 8	By Army Subsidy.	
		Remitted the Paymaster of the Third Brigade	1,50,000 0 0
		By the Vizier.	
		Advanced the Paymaster of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers	2,31,835 0 0
		By Treasury Charges.	
		Making Charts for Treasury	217 15 0
		Gunnies for Bags, and making ditto	40 0 0
			<u>257 15 0</u>
		Balance	3,82,092 15 0
			<u>9,48,542 14 8</u>
Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	13,30,635 13 8	Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	13,30,635 13 8

Lucknow, August 13, 1777.

E. E.

Nathl Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

His Excellency the Vizier Afoph ul Dowla, in Account Current with the Honourable
D' Company. C'

1777. July 31. To Balance of Account Current of this Date	27,12,790 6 2	1777. Augt 31. By Balance	32,15,169 13 11
Augt 21. Colonel Upon.			
Pay of Jaumader of his Excellency's attending the Colonel, at 50 R' per Month, from the Month of April 1776, to July 1777, being Sixteen Months	800		
Pay of Twenty Horsemen of his Excellency's attending the Colonel, at Twenty-eight R' each Month, for the above Period	8,960		
	<u>9,760 0 0</u>		
28. To Stores issued by Colonel Stibbert, from the Magazine in the Field, to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.			
Light Cartridges, 6,000	113 7 0		
Flints, 1,00,890, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p' 1,000	757 5 7		
	<u>870 12 7</u>		
Deduct 11 p' C'	86 4 10		
	<u>784 7 9</u>		
31. To Army Subsidy for this Month	2,60,000 0 0		
To Cash advanced to the Paymaster of his Excellency's Troops under British Officers	2,31,835 0 0		
	<u>32,15,169 13 11</u>		
Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	32,15,169 13 11	Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	32,15,169 13 11

Lucknow, August 31, 1777.

Errors excepted.

Nathl Middleton,
Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Copy of Almas Ally Cawn's Kiftbunder for the Fussullee Year 1185.

To the End of Coaur	—	—	—	3,29,000
Caurtic	—	—	—	3,34,000
Aughum	—	—	—	5,00,000
Poos	—	—	—	4,00,000
Mauge	—	—	—	4,00,000
Faugun	—	—	—	4,00,000
Chait	—	—	—	6,00,000
Byfaac	—	—	—	6,00,000
Thait	—	—	—	6,00,000
Affaur	—	—	—	2,00,000
Sauwun	—	—	—	2,00,000
Bhaudoon	—	—	—	2,02,416
Lucknow and Corah Rupees	—	—	—	47,65,416

Nath. Middleton,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Lift of Tuncaws or Assignments granted by the Vizier to the Resident at his Court, on Account of the Honble. Company's Balance, Army Subsidy, Arrears due to his Excellency's Troops under British Officers, Maintenance of the new Brigade, and the Rohillas, Fussullee Year 1185.

Names of the Aumils.	Names of the Districts.	Amount of the Assignments.	Gross Amount.
Rajah Caondun Laul	— Rohilkund	— 28,50,000	
Almas Allu Cawn	— Doaub Corah Jugdispore	— 47,65,416	
The Nabob Muzuffer Jung	— Furruckabad	— 4,00,000	
Raja Holas Sing	— Durrucabad	— 1,00,000	
Affreen Ally Cawn	— Purtabgurah	— 2,00,000	
Rajah Cheyt Sing	— Khyragurh	— 2,00,000	
Muccoo Cawn	— Ruddfubry	— 1,00,000	
Noor Allee Cawn	— Khyrabad	— 6,00,000	
Gopaul Row	— Allahabad	— 4,95,000	
Rajah Jai Sing	— Ghoundah	— 2,00,000	
Roy Jesput Roy	— Sultanpore, &c.	— 5,00,000	
Rajah Bowany Sing	— Ahmuty, &c.	— 1,50,000	
Golam Zyne ulabdun Cawn	— Azimgurt	— 2,50,000	
Mahomed Bulhur Cawn	— Bittoor	— 50,000	
Seid Mahomed Cawn	— Bahiach	— 6,35,000	
Muzuffer Husein Cawn	— Sundeila Milliabad	— 2,75,000	
Rajah Nowaz Sing	— Berella Dulmore	— 1,25,000	
Gocut Naut	— Seilue	— 1,00,000	
Saulim Sing	— Amurah	— 1,25,000	
Meer Abdoola	— Mahole	— 1,00,000	
			1,22,20,416

Nath. Middleton,

Resident at the Vizier's Court.

To Mr. Laver Oliver, Assistant Paymaster General to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

Sir,

The Honble. the Governor General and Council having expressed their Surprize at not being furnished with the monthly Accounts of Disbursements of the Nabob's Army since February last, the Regulation of which is in your Department, I request that you will inform me of the Causes of Delay, that I may satisfy the Honble. Board in this Particular. I have also, in consequence of their Order, to beg that the monthly Account may be prepared with all possible Expedition, to be transmitted to the Presidency.

Lucknow,
Sept. 26th 1777.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Paymaster General to the Vizier's Forces under British Officers.

To Nathaniel Middleton Esquire, Paymaster General of the Vizier's Forces under British Officers.

Sir,

I am just favoured with your Letter of this Date. You will be pleased to inform the Honble. the Governor General and Council, that in the first Instance the Occasion of Delay in the Accounts of Disbursements arise from the Pay of the Troops in the Vizier's Service being generally Three Months in Arrears. The Abstracts of Pay, &c. for the Months of March and April, for the major Part of the Army, did not come into the Office until the Month of August; they were then too irregular and incorrect to be admitted into the Books: I have therefore been obliged to dissect and new model the Accounts, and make out complete Forms of general Abstracts from them, to return to the Deputy Paymasters for their copying and Signatures. When these are received back into the Office, they shall be audited, and got immediately ready to be transmitted to the Honble. Board.

The Honble. Board will be assured, that the Accounts of the Nabob's Service cannot be forwarded to them with the same Regularity and Expedition as those of the Honble. Company, when they are acquainted that the Disbursements for June last to the Troops are not yet completed.

Lucknow,
Sept. 26, 1777.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
(Signed) Laver Oliver,
Auditor and Assistant Paymaster General
at the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.

A true Copy.

Nath. Middleton.

(1577)

WAUŞIL BAUKÉE of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Army under British Officers, and the Rohillas, t
End of Sauwan Fuffillee Year 1184, or August 18th, 1777.

Annals Names.	Districts.	Balance last Month.	Total Balance last Month.	Kitt this Month.	Total Kitt this Month.	Protected Bills returned.	Total protected Bills returned.	In Advance last Month.	Total in Advance last Month.	Demand this Month.	Total Demand this Month.	Received this Month.	Total received this Month.	Balance.	Total in Balance.	In Advance this Month.	Total in this M
Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.																	
Harrier Hussia Cawn	Sundbee Mufabad, Lucknow Malol	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Jafar Roy	— Allahabad	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—
Zulfiar Ally Cawn	— Allahabad	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—
Ally Reza	— Khairabad Salue Bhyfack	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—
Noo Beg	— Khairabad	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—
Georga Beg	— Bhyraich	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—
Chat Sing	— Khyragur	63,161 2 2	—	16,666 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	79,827 12 10	—	—	—	79,827 12 10	—	—	—
Alais	— Corah and Shahrab	—	—	39,000 0 0	—	—	—	54,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000 0 0	—
Arant Sing	— Rohilkund	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—
Golden Lal	— Rohilkund	10,04,766 11 9	—	2,87,692 0 0	—	5,790 0 0	—	—	54,000 0 0	12,08,248 11 9	—	—	—	12,08,248 11 9	—	—	—
			23,24,401 2 9		3,43,358 10 8		5,790 0 0				26,34,558 13 5				26,34,558 13 5		15,000
His Excellency's Troops under British Officers.																	
Ally Reza	— Khairabad Salue Bhyfack	10 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—
Nelhu Sing	— Salue	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—
Georga Beg	— Bhyfack	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—
Hyde Beg	— Acherpore	57,735 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,735 3 0	—	—	—	57,735 3 0	—	—	—
Za ul abden Cawn	— Dowanb	9,25,010 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,25,010 0 0	—	337 0 0	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—
Alais Sing	— Durrabad	5,131 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,131 4 0	—	36,653 2 10	—	3,131 4 0	—	—	—
Sala Sing	— Udollu Mahumunge	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	2,000 0 0	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Jau Sing	— Ghana	20,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 0 0	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Bouance Sing	— Alimait Sandy Shahuald	35,953 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,953 12 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	32,896 2 0	—	—	—
Za ul abden Cawn	— Azim Gurh	1,84,020 1 0	—	—	—	5401 0 0	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	3,057 10 0	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Golden Lal	— Rohilkund	—	—	—	—	1,145 3 11	—	79,600 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Fakee Beg Cawn	— Pertanb Gurh	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Nelhu Beg	— Furrookabad	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
			18,33,734 15 5				6,546 3 11		79,600 0 0		18,39,135 15 5		52,047 12 10		17,87,088 2 7		78,454
Rohilla.																	
Ally Reza	— Khairabad Salue Bhyfack	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	8,026 3 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Nelhu Beg	— Khairabad	31,611 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,611 8 0	—	—	—	23,585 5 0	—	—	—
			41,611 8 0								41,611 8 0		8,026 3 0		33,585 5 0		
			41,99,756 10 2		343,358 10 8		12,336 3 11		1,33,600 0 0		45,15,306 4 10		60,073 15 10		44,55,232 5 0		93,454

JUMMA Waufil Baulce of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under
• sic in Orig. • British Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Sauwan Fufilee Year 1184, or August 18th, 1777.

DISTRICTS.	Original Amount Tuncaws.	Total original Tuncaws.	Receipts to the End of Sauwan.	Total Receipts to the End of Sauwan.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advance.
Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.								
Shahrah and Corah	13,02,000 0 0	—	12,78,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—
Sundilee and Mulliabad, Lucknow Mahol	3,75,000 0 0	—	2,49,246 8 0	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Allahabad	4,00,000 0 0	—	1,97,715 3 3	—	2,02,284 12 9	—	—	—
Khairabad	8,43,000 0 0	—	4,82,913 4 2	—	3,60,086 11 10	—	—	—
Khairagur	2,00,000 0 0	—	1,03,505 8 6	—	96,494 7 6	—	—	—
Rohileund	24,00,000 0 0	—	5,33,394 0 0	—	18,66,606 0 0	—	—	—
The Vizier's Troops under British Officers.		55,20,000 0 0	28,44,774 7 11	—	26,75,225 8 1	—	—	—
Dowaub	30,00,000 0 0	—	21,11,643 2 10	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—
Khairabad Sailue Bhiraich	4,25,000 0 0	—	2,20,626 7 10	—	2,04,373 8 2	—	—	—
Acherpore	1,25,000 0 0	—	67,601 13 0	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Durreabad	50,000 0 0	—	46,868 12 0	—	3,131 4 0	—	—	—
Barrelly Delmow, &c.	1,00,000 0 0	—	1,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Udallee Mahumdee, &c.	1,50,000 0 0	—	1,04,541 13 3	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Ghonda	2,00,000 0 0	—	1,90,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Pertaub Gurh	4,00,000 0 0	—	2,43,946 15 6	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Corah	2,00,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ahmaity Sandy Shahabad	3,50,000 0 0	—	3,17,103 14 0	—	32,895 2 0	—	—	—
Azim Gurh	3,00,000 0 0	—	1,10,578 15 0	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Rohileund	4,00,000 0 0	—	4,78,454 12 1	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Furuckabad	3,50,000 0 0	—	1,50,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
The Rohillas.		60,50,000 0 0	43,41,366 9 6	—	17,87,088 2 7	—	—	78,454 12 1
Khairabad Sailue Bhynauk	1,00,000 0 0	—	66,414 11 0	—	33,585 5 0	—	—	—
		1,00,000 0 0	—	66,414 11 0	33,585 5 0	—	—	—
		1,16,70,000 0 0	—	72,52,555 12 5	44,95,898 15 8	—	—	78,454 12 1

(Signed) Nath. Middleton, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Dr

Mr. John Bristow his Account Current

Per Contra

Cr

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

1776.	March 31st.	By Cash advanced Captain Webber for the Pay of the Tunc Fultan under his Command	—	19,178	8	0
		By ditto advanced Captain Webber	—	4,821	8	0
	April 12th.	By ditto ditto to the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances through Mr. Francis Palmer, Deputy Paymaster.				
		Lieut. Griffith	800	0	0	
		Captain Justly Hill	3,040	4	0	
		Lieut. Robert Grant	1,300	0	0	
		Captain George Haggan	3,242	10	3	
		Mr. Francis Palmer	1,776	0	0	
		Ensign Darby	1,400	0	0	
		Ensign Mordaunt	1,670	0	0	
		Lieut. McKenzie	500	0	0	
		Ensign Pothill	1,400	0	0	
		Ensign Cullen	700	0	0	
		Lieut. Bourke	200	0	0	
		Lieutenant Denty	154	0	0	
		Lieutenant McVeagh	1,250	0	0	
		Captain Ch. Marlach	500	0	0	
		Lieut. George Martin	100	0	0	
		Ensign Murray	900	0	0	
		Ensign McIntosh	750	0	0	
		Ensign McNamara	1,400	0	0	
		Lieutenant Smith	1,854	0	0	
		Lieutenant Young	2,523	0	0	
		Ensign Heatly	1,400	0	0	
		Ensign Petit	1,396	0	0	
				28,255	14	3
		By Cash advanced through Mr. Palmer to Captain McClary	—	500	0	0
		By ditto ditto to Lieutenant C. Clarke	—	2,724	3	0
		By ditto ditto through Mr. Palmer, Deputy Paymaster, to Lieutenant Montague	—	3,500	0	0
		By ditto ditto to Captain Haggan for recruiting Infantry	—	510	0	0
		Carried forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees		59,490	1	3

Dr Mr. John Bristow his Account Current

Per Contra

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

N^o 347.

Cr

1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	59,490	1	3
April 12th.	By Cash advanced through Mr. Palmer to Captain Hill for Artillery	3,695	12	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain P. Stuart, on Account	1,500	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain Showers, ditto	3,588	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain James Webber	17,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieutenant Foley	5,728	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieutenant Monro	900	0	0
17th.	By ditto ditto to Mr. Francis Palmer, Deputy Paymaster	20,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto through Mr. George Herbert, Paymaster to the Third Brigade, on Account of the Pay and Allowances of the British Officers, viz.			
	To Mr. Francis Palmer	630	0	0
	Captain Justly Hill	2,000	0	0
	Captain James Home	4,376	0	0
	Captain Thomas Carter	2,222	0	0
	Captain Charles Marlack	500	0	0
	Lieut. James Denty	612	0	0
	Lieut. George Martin	2,084	0	0
	Lieut. Robert Maxwell	2,060	0	0
	Lieut. John Collins	2,010	0	0
	Lieut. E. Nunn	950	0	0
	Lieut. Walter Bourk	2,506	0	0
	Captain Erskine	2,346	0	0
	Captain Haggan	2,160	0	0
	Lieut. Marshall	200	0	0
	Ensign Mordaunt	600	0	0
	Ensign Edmonson	753	0	0
	Ensign McIntosh	3,410	0	0
	Ensign Petit	660	0	0
	Ensign McNamara	660	0	0
	Ensign Cullen	310	0	0

Carried over Lucknow Haley S^r R^t 31,059 0 0 1,11,901 13 3

1580

A P P E N D I X.

Per Contra

Dr Mr. John Bristow his Account Current

For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.

A P P E N D I X.				ARTICLE II.			
1776.	Brought over Lucknow Haley S ^r R ^r	31,059	0	0	1,11,901	13	3
April 17th.	By Cash advanced to Ensign Pothill	660	0	0			
	To Ensign Heatly	—	660	0	0		
	Ensign Darby	—	660	0	0		
					33,039	0	0
	By Cash advanced through Mr. Hibbert to Lieutenant Montague	—	—	—	1,500	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Captain Samuel Showers	—	—	—	4,116	0	0
	By Cash advanced through Mr. Herbert,						
	To Captain Ware	—	3,276	0	0		
	Lieut. Blacker	—	1,456	0	0		
	Lieut. Moore	—	1,456	0	0		
	Lieut. Welch	—	1,084	0	0		
	Ensign Rotten	—	910	0	0		
					8,182	0	0
	By ditto advanced through Mr. Herbert to Lieutenant Balfour	—	—	—	2,134	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Monro	—	—	—	496	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Foley	—	—	—	1,000	0	0
	By ditto ditto through ditto to Lieut. Mince	—	—	—	612	0	0
30th.	By Cash advanced the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances;						
	To Captain Home	—	3,000	0	0		
	Capt. Tho ^r Carter Billon						
	Benares	1,000					
	Exchange 2 per Cent.	20					
					1,020	0	0
	Capt. Cha ^r Marlack	—	7,623	0	0		
	Lieut. Dentry	—	2,824	0	0		
	Ditto Martin	—	1,406	0	0		
	Ditto Maxwell	—	2,195	0	0		
	Ditto Collins	—	360	0	0		
	Ditto Robert Grant	—	2,600	0	0		
	Ditto J. Griffith	—	4,844	0	0		
					24		
	Carried forward Lucknow Haly Sicca Ruppes				1,62,980	13	3

D ^r		John Bristow his Account Current		Per Contra		C ^r	
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.							
1776.		Brought forward Lucknow Haley S ^r R ^r				1,62,980 13 3	
April 30th.		By Cash advanced to Lieutenant E. Nunn		2,035			
		Ditto Walter Bourke		1,370			
		Ditto L. Smith		586			
		Ensign Edmonson		210			
		To ditto by Abdulah Beg		1,000			
		Ensign John Wood		1,000			
		Ditto by Abdulah Beg		1,592			
		Ditto P. Murray		2,592			
		Ditto Alexander McIntosh		2,223			
		Ditto Peter Cullen		800			
		Ditto Thomas Polhill		1,208			
		Ditto Francis Palmer		200			
				1,000			
						38,496 0 0	
		By Cash advanced to Lieutenant Montague				4,203 0 0	
		To Lieutenant Robert Foley				2,320 0 0	
		To Captain Samuel Showers				4,139 0 0	
		By Cash advanced Captain James Home					
		per Receipt		20,000			
		Ditto ditto		3,000			
						23,000 0 0	
		By ditto advanced Captain Charles Ware on Account of the Pay and Allowances of himself and the Officers of his Regiment, viz.					
		To a Bill on Korah		4,807			
		His Receipt of the 10th instant		500			
		Ditto 24th instant		1,000			
		Ditto of this Day		3,000			
						9,307 0 0	
		To Lieutenant Moore		2,110			
		Lieutenant Welsh		1,782			
		Ensign Rotten		500			
						4,392 0 0	
		By Cash advanced Captain Ware on Account of his Regiment, as per his Receipt of the 28th instant					
						20,000 0 0	
		Carried over Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees		2,68,837. 13 3		1582	

Dr	John Bristow his Account Current	Per Contra	Cr
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.			
1776. May 9th.	To Cash received of his Excellency the Vizier through Hassan Reza Cawn ————	50,000 0 0	Brought over Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees 2,68,837 13 3
June 30th.	To Cash received through Huzzien Reza Cawn ————	59,998	
	Ditto ditto through Almas Allee Cawn ————	63,000	
	Ditto ditto through Ellich Cawn ————	50,000	
		<u>1,72,998 0 0</u>	
	To Cash received through Zine ul Abdeen Cawn, Naib of the Doab ————	29,214 9 1	
			By ditto advanced Lieutenant McClary ———— 20,000 0 0
			By ditto ditto Lieutenant Mence ———— 11,000 0 0
			By ditto ditto Lieutenant Balfour ———— 2,398 0 0
			By ditto ditto Captain Robert Stuart ———— 7,000 0 0
			By ditto ditto Lieutenant Alexander Monro, 20th infant ———— 15,000 0 0
			By ditto ditto by Mr. F. B. Thomas ———— 600 0 0
			By ditto ditto Lieutenant E. Clark ———— 15,600 0 0
May 1.			By ditto advanced Captain James Home per his Receipt ———— 516 0 0
			By ditto Lieut. Balfour per his Receipt ———— 5,000 0 0
			By ditto ditto to the following Officers, on Account of their Pay and Allowances; ———— 5,000 0 0
			To Lieutenant Collins ———— 616 0 0
			Captain Robert Stuart per his Receipt ———— 23,000 0 0
			Lieut. Mackenzie his Draft in Favour of Lieut. Grant ———— 1,360 0 0
			Ensign Henry Mordaunt ———— 700 0 0
			Lieut. Robert Grant ———— 300 0 0
			Ensign Edmonson ———— 1,010 0 0
7th.			By ditto advanced Captain Robert Stuart through Mr. George Herbert ———— 3,986 0 0
			By Cash advanced Lieut. Peter Connellan, command- ing Body Guard, on Account of the Battalion ———— 700 0 0
18th.			By ditto advanced Captain Webber, paid his Draft to Mr. Thomas ———— 11,000 0 0
27th.			By ditto paid to Mr. Shumshire Beg, a Reward for apprehending Loll Sing Commandant, and Bowany Sing Adjutant, of Lieutenant Edward Blacker's Battalion (Mutineers) ———— 1,345 0 0
			Carried forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees ———— 2,000 0 0
			Carried forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees ———— 3,78,666 13 3

Dr		John Bristow his Account Current		Per Contra		Cr	
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.							
1776.		Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6		
	1776.					Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	3,78,666
	May 31st.	By Cash paid Lieutenant Collins his Expenses in pursuing the Mutineers					13
		By Cash advanced to Captain Charles Ware, commanding 5th Regiment, by Bills of Exchange for the Support of the said Regiment, forwarded thro' Mr. John Hollingbury, Deputy Paymaster; 1 Bill to Col. Parker on the Lolla Haley Sicca.					600
		Seeda Gopall for Corah Rupees					0
		20,000, is					0
		1 Bill to Capt. Ware 10,000					19,002
		1 Ditto to Seeda Gopall					6
							9,501
							3
							1,303
							1
							29,806
							10
		Deduct paid by Mr. Hollingbury, Batta exchanging 10,000 Corah for Bungalow Rupees sent to Lieut. Blacker by Capt. Ware's particular Defire					156
							10
							29,650
							0
							0
		By the Loss of Battalion on the above Exchange					156
		By Cash advanced Capt. Charles Ware a Bill of Exchange on Corah					9,650
		By Cash advanced Capt. James Webber					9,400
		By ditto Lieut. Peter Connellan					3,000
		By ditto ditto Capt. Charles Ware a Bill on Allahabad in Favour of Lieut. Edward Blacker					10,000
		By ditto advanced Capt. James Webber					500
		By ditto ditto the following Officers on their Pay and Allowances;					
		To Lieut. Maxwell					1,218
		Capt. Charles Manfack					5,000
		Ensign Henry Mordaunt					2,282
		Ensign Archibald Edmonston					275
		Lieut. John Collins					700
		Lieut. E. Nunn					2,000
		Lieut. Robert Grant					6,000
		Lieut. John Law					6,116
		Carried over Lucknow Haley S. R.	2,52,212	1	6		
							2,52,212
							13
							3

Dr.		John Bristow his Account Current		Per Contra		Cr.	
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.							
1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees	2,52,212	1	6	1776.	Brought forward Lucknow Haley S ^r R ^e	23,791
						By Cash advanced to Ensign P. Murray	—
						Mr. Bufick Harwood, Surgeon	2,984
						Capt. Thomas Cartus Draft	3,000
						Lieut. Walter Bourke	2,362
							32,635
						June 30th. By Cash advanced Capt. Samuel Showers through Mr. Geo. Herbert	1,520
						By ditto ditto Capt. Robert Stuart through ditto, viz. Purchase of Camp Equipage,	—
						Pay for Jan. Feb. and March 546	1,500
						Batta 5 per Cent.	27 4 8
						Full Double Batta for Ditto Months as Major	573 4 8
						Pay for April, May, and June 546	2,730 0 0
						Batta at 5 per Cent.	27 4 8
						Full Double Batta for D ^r Months as Major	573 4 8
						Pay to Supernumeraries	2,760 0 0
							2,100 0 0
						By Cash advanced to Capt. Webber per Receipt	10,236 9 5
						By ditto ditto Lieut. P. Connellan for his Battalion	13,182 7 6
						By ditto ditto Mr. John O'Donnell Deputy Paymaster by a Bill on Furruckabad	11,000
						Batta on the above Bill at 2 per Cent.	10,000
						By Cash advanced to the following Officers on Account of their Pay and Allowances, viz.	200
						Lieut. Collins	1,800
						Mr. Bufick Harwood, Surgeon	2,614
						Lieut. Walter Bourk	2,156
						Lieut. George Wright	4,778
						By Cash advanced Capt. James Webber	11,348
						By ditto ditto Mr. J. O'Donnell Dept. Paymaster, paid to Captain Marfack per Receipt	500
						By ditto advanced Capt. Erskine	10,000
							4,000
						Carried forward Lucknow Haley S ^r R ^e	5,42,244 13 14

Dr				John Bristow his Account Current				Per Contra				Cr																
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Troops under British Officers in his Excellency the Vizier's Service.																												
1776.				Brought forward Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees				2,52,212	1	6	1776.				Brought forward Lucknow Haley S ^r R ^r				4,000	5,42,244	13	14						
Sept. 30.				To Cash received through Lieut. Connellan paid him by Mistake 14th June				—	—	—	By Cash advanced Lieut. McVeagh				—	5,000												
Nov. 30.				To Cash received this Month				—	—	—	By ditto ditto to Capt. William McClary				—	—	9,000											
Dec. 31.				To ditto ditto				—	—	—	By ditto ditto to Lieut. Balfour for the Purchase of Bullocks and mending Tumbrills				—	—	15,000											
								6,60,251	5	1	August 15.				By ditto advanced to J. O'Donnell Lieut. Young's Bill				—	—	818				4			
											20.				By ditto ditto to ditto through Mr. Hy John Chandler				—	—	3,000							
											29.				By ditto ditto to ditto by his Receipt				—	—	29,214				1	6		
1777.				Feb. 28.				Balance due to Mr. John Bristow on this Account of Principal				—	—	—	31.				By ditto ditto to ditto paid Mr. James Peter Auriol, Secretary, his Fees for the following Officers Commissions;				—	—	2,00,000			
												2,15,267	8	7					Captains McClary, Balfour, and Lane, Lieutenant McIntosh, and Ensign Polhill				—	—	265			
																			By Cash advanced Mr. Francis Palmer Deputy Paymaster, paid to Mr. James Peter Auriol, Secretary, for the following Officers Commissions;				—	—	75			
																			Ensign Derby, Petit, McNamara				—	—				
																			By Cash advanced to Capt. James Webber, (viz.) Lieut. Eb ^r Nunn's Receipt				—	2,000				
																			Lieut. McIntosh ditto				—	3,000				
																			By ditto advanced ditto Capt. Webber for Hackery Hire				—	—	5,000			
																			By ditto advanced ditto per Receipt				—	—	86			
															Sept. 22.				By ditto advanced Mr. John O'Donnell through Lieut. Clarke per Receipt				—	—	500			
																			By ditto advanced Mr. O'Donnell for the Troops				—	—	2,400			
															30.				By ditto advanced ditto for ditto				—	—	13,000			
															Oct. 31.				By ditto advanced ditto for ditto				—	—	24,218			
															Nov. 30.				By ditto advanced ditto for ditto				—	—	6,247			
															Dec. 31.				By ditto advanced ditto for ditto				—	—	1,050			
																			Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees				—	8,75,518	13	8		
																			Lucknow Haley Sicca Rupees				8,75,518	13	8			

Errors excepted.
Lucknow, 28th February 1777.
Nath. Middleton,
Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.

D ^r	Capt. Charles Marfack his Account Current	Per Contra	C ^r
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.			
1777. Feb. 28th.	Balance to Captain Marfack	— 2,19,136 3 0	
			1776. March 31st. By Cash advanced for the Pay of his Regiment 5,372 0 0 April 30th. By ditto for ditto ditto 10,442 0 0 May 1st. By ditto for the Purchase of 201 Horses for the Use of his Regiment, at 600 Rupees per Horse 1,20,600 0 0 31st. By Cash advanced for the Pay of his Regiment 14,877 0 0 June 30th. By ditto for ditto ditto 16,305 0 0 July 31st. By ditto for ditto ditto 15,519 0 0 August 31st. By ditto for ditto ditto 17,544 8 0 1777. By Interest on the above at One per Cent. per Annum, as per separate Account — 18,476 11 0 Feb. 28th. — — — Sicca Haley Rupees 2,19,136 3 0
			E. E. Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777. Nath. Middleton, * Ref ^t at the Vizier's Troops.*

•• Sicca Orig.

D ^r	Captain Charles Marfack his Account Interest to the 28th February 1777 included.	C ^r
Balance due Captain Marfack	— 18,476 11 0	
		12 per Cent. Annum, On 5,372 R ^s from March 31st 1777 — is 591 10 3 On 10,442 ditto from April 30th — 1,047 0 0 On 1,20,600 ditto from May 1st — 12,053 6 3 On 14,877 ditto from May 31st — 1,340 2 3 On 16,305 ditto from June 30th — 1,307 15 6 On 15,519 ditto from July 31st — 1,086 11 9 On 17,544 8 ditto from August 31st — 1,049 12 3 Sicca Haley Rupees 18,476 11 0
Sicca Haley Rupees	— 18,476 11 0	
		Lucknow, the 28th February 1777. Nath. Middleton, Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.

Dr.		Cr.	
Captain James Webber in Account Current with his Excellency the Vizier, For Monies received and advanced in Payment to his Excellency's Troops under British Officers.			
1777. Feb. 28.	Balance due Captain James Webber	4,95,123 4 6	
By Cash advanced by him for the Purchase of 750 Horses for the Use of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, at 600 Rupees per Horse —		4,50,000 0 0	
By Interest at 12 per Cent. per Annum, on the above, from the 1st of May 1776, to the 28th of February 1777, is 305 Days —		45,123 4 6	
Sicca Haley Rupees		4,95,123 4 6	
Errors excepted. Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777. Nath. Middleton, Paymaster of the Vizier's Troops.			

Dr.	Lieut. Col. Thos. Goddard in Account Current		Per Contra	Cr.
	For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.			
1777. Feb. 28th.	By Balance due to Lieut. Col. Goddard	2,64,280 10 9		
			By Amount Purchase of 565 Horfes purchased by the Vizier's Orders, at 600 Rupees per Horse Deduct One-third of the Amount transferred by Col. Goddard to Lieut. John Collins	3,39,000 <u>84,750</u>
				2,54,250 0 0
			By Interest on 2,54,250 Rupees from the 1st November 1776, to the 28th February 1777, 120 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum	—
				10,030 10 9
				2,64,280 10 9
	Sicca Haley Rupees	2,64,280 10 9	Sicca Haley Rupees	
			Errors excepted.	
			Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777.	
			Nath. Middleton,	
			Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.	

Lieut. John Collins his Account Current		Per Contra		C ^r	
For Monies received and advanced in Payment of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.					
1777. Feb ^r 28.	Balance due to Lieutenant Collins	—	88,093 8 9		
	Sicca Haley Rupees		88,093 8 9		
1776. Nov ^r 1.	By One-third Amount Purchase of 565 Horses transferred to him by Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, who purchased them by the Vizier's Orders	—	84,750 0 0		
1777. Feb ^r 28.	By Interest on 84,750 R ^s from the 1st Nov ^r 1776, to the 28th Feb ^r 1777, 120 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum	—	3,343 8 9		
	Sicca Haley Rupees		88,093 8 9		
Errors excepted. Lucknow, the 28th Feb ^r 1777. Nath. Middleton, Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.					
Lieut. Alex ^r MacIntosh in Account Current		Per Contra		C ^r	
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.					
1777. Feb ^r 28.	To Cash paid him through Mr. O ^r Donnel the Deputy Paymaster in the Doab	—	1,248 6 7		
	Balance due to Lieutenant M ^c Intosh	—	10,971 15 5		
	Sicca Haley Rupees		12,220 6 0		
1776. May 1.	By Cash advanced for the Use of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers	—	11,110 0 0		
1777. Feb ^r 28.	By Interest 11,110 Rupees from the 1st of May 1776, to the 28th Feb ^r 1777, 304 Days, at 12 per Cent. per Annum	—	1,110 6 0		
	Sicca Haley Rupees		12,220 6 0		
Errors excepted. Lucknow, the 28th Feb ^r 1777. Nath. Middleton, Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.					

D ^r		Lieut. Walter Bourke in Account Current		Per Contra		C ^r	
		For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.					
1777. Feb ^y 28.	Balance due L ^t Bourke	—	—	22,090 15 6			
						20,000 0 0	
		Sicca Haley Rupees		—	22,090 15 6	—	2,090 15 6
						Sicca Haley Rupees	
						—	
						Errors excepted.	
						Lucknow, the 28th February 1777.	
						Nath. Middleton,	
						Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.	

D ^r		Lieut. Peter Connellan in Account Current		Per Contra		C ^r	
		For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.					
1777. Feb ^y 28th.	Balance due L ^t Connellan	—	—	19,720 11 8			
						19,203 0 8	
		Sicca Haley Rupees		—	19,720 11 8	—	517 11 0
						Sicca Haley Rupees	
						—	
						Errors excepted.	
						Lucknow, the 28th February 1777.	
						Nath. Middleton,	
						Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.	

D ^r	Juggol Dofs, Banker, in Account Current	Per Contra	C ^r
For Monies received and advanced in Payment to the Vizier's Troops under British Officers.			
1777.			
		1776. Dec. 2. By Cash advanced for the Use of the Vizier's Troops under British Officers	50,000 0 0
		1777. Feb. 28. By Interest on 50,000 Rupees, from 23 December 1776, to 28th Feb. 1777, is Days 89, at 12 per Cent. per Annum	1,463 0 0
Feb. 28th.	To Balance due Juggul Dofs	— Sicca Haley Rupees	51,463 0 0
		Errors excepted.	
		Lucknow, the 28th Feb. 1777.	
		(Signed) Nath. Middleton,	
		Paymaster to the Vizier's Troops.	

D ^r	Cash in the Hands of the Resident with the Vizier Afoph ul Dowla, in the Month of September 1777.	C ^r
To Balance of last Month's Account	—	—
To Army Subsidy.	—	50,000 0 0
Received from the following Persons,		
Chart Sing	—	22,631 11 6
Goorjee Beg	—	1,878 12 0
Coondun Loll	—	197 4 4
	24,707 11 10	
		By Army Subsidy.
		Remitted to the Paymaster of the 3d Brigade
		By Affiliants Allowances.
		Paid Mr. Hill Allowance from the 1st August 1776, to March 1st 1777, being 8 Months, at 200 Siccas per Month
		Ditto travelling Charges and Expenses in the Field, as allowed by the Honble. Board
		Ditto Houfe Rent from March 1st 1776, to March 31st 1777, 13 Months
		Batta at 5 per Cent.
		By the Vizier.
		Advanced the Paymaster of his Troops under British Officers
		Balance
		Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas
		E. E. September 30, 1777.
		(Signed) Nath Middleton, Residt at the Vizier's Court.

His Excellency the Vizier Afoph ul Dowla on Account Current with the Honourable Company.		C ^r	
D ^r	1777. August 31st. To Balance of an Account Current this Date	32,15,169	13 11
	Sept. 30th. To Army Subsidy for this Month	—	2,60,000 0 0
	To Cash advanced to the Paymaster of his Ex- cellency's Troops under British Officers	—	3,00,000 0 0
	Fyzabad 16 Sun Siccas	—	37,75,169 13 11
1777. Sept. 30th. By Cash received in the Course of this Month		24,707	11 10
Balance		—	37,50,462 2 1
Fyzabad 16 Sun S ^r		—	37,75,169 13 11

E. E. September 30th 1777.
(Signed) Nath^l Middleton, Ref^t at the Vizier's Court.

WAUSEL BAUKKEE of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Company's Balance of his Excellency's Army under British Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Baccoon Fuffullee Year 1777. Preceding Receipts to the End of September 1777.

Annals Names.	Districts.	Balance half Month.	Total Balance half Month.	Kill this Month.	Total Kill this Month.	In Advance Month.	Demand this Month.	Total Demand this Month.	Received this Month.	Total received this Month.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advance.
Army Subsidy, and Hooble Company's Balance.														
Muzaffer Hoffer Cawn	Sundila Mullcabad, Lucknow Mahul	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Inspector Roy	Allahabad	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—	1,030 8 9	—	—	—
Zoolfur Alla Cawn	Allahabad	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—	2,01,254 4 0	—	—	—
Ally Reza	Khairabad Sailue Bhyrauck	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—	44,132 1 7	—	—	—
Noor Beg	Khairabad	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—	1,51,940 5 3	—	—	—
George Beg	Bhyrauh	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—	1,64,014 5 0	—	—	—
Chait Sing	Khairagur	73,827 12 10	—	16,666 10 3	—	—	56,494 7 6	—	23,119 11 6	—	73,827 12 0	—	—	—
Almas	Coral and Shalirah	—	—	39,000 0 0	—	15,600 0 0	24,000 0 0	—	—	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—
Soorut Sing	Rohilcund	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—	5,68,357 4 3	—	—	—
Condou Lal	Rohilcund	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—	12,98,248 11 9	—	—	—
		26,34,558 13 5	—	—	55,666 10 8	—	26,75,225 8 1	—	23,119 11 6	—	26,52,105 12	—	—	—
His Excellency's Troops under British Officers.														
Allee Reza	Khairagur Sailue Bhyrauck	10 12 5	—	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—	10 12 5	—	—	—
Nedhu Sing	Sailue	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—	1,28,445 5 9	—	—	—
George Beg	Byrauck	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—	75,917 6 0	—	—	—
Hyder Beg	Acharpore	57,398 3 0	—	—	—	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Zein ul abdu Cawn	Dowaub	8,88,356 13 2	—	—	—	—	8,88,356 13 2	—	4,000 0 0	—	8,84,356 13 2	—	—	—
Holas Sing	Durcebad	3,131 4 0	—	—	—	—	3,131 4 0	—	3,151 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sobha Sing	Udoobe Mahumdee, &c.	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Jue Sing	Ghonda	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Bowancee Sing	Ahmaity Sandy Shahabad	32,896 2 0	—	—	—	—	32,896 2 0	—	32,896 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Colzientul abdu Cawn	Azem Gurh	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Condou Lal	Rohilcund	—	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—	—
Tuckee Beg Cawn	Pertaub Gurh	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Abdoola Beg	Feroockabad	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
		17,87,088 2 7	—	—	—	—	17,87,088 2 7	—	50,000 0 0	—	17,37,088 12	—	—	78,454 12 1
Rohillas.														
Allee Reza	Khairabad Sailue Bhyrauck	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	—	—	—
Noor Beg	Khairabad	23,585 0 0	—	—	—	—	23,585 5 0	—	3,771 3 0	—	19,814 2 0	—	—	—
		33,585 5 0	—	—	—	—	33,585 8 0	—	3,771 3 0	—	29,814 2 0	—	—	—
		44,55,232 5 0	—	—	55,666 10 8	—	44,05,898 15 8	—	46,918 4 6	—	44,28,980 0 0	—	—	78,454 12 1

(Signed) Nath. Middleton,
Res^t at the Vizir Court.

of the Vizier's Tuncaws in favour of Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance of his Excellency's Troops under British Officers, and the Rohillas, to the End of Baudoon Fullee Year 1184, comprehending Receipts to the End of September 1777.

DISTRICTS.	Original Amount Tuncaws.	Total original Amount Tuncaws.	Receipts to the End of Boudoon.	Total Receipts to the End of Boudoon.	Balance.	Total Balance.	In Advance.	Total in Advance.
Army Subsidy, and Honble. Company's Balance.								
Shahrah and Corah	13,02,000 0 0	—	12,78,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0	—	—	—
Sundilee Mullehabad, Lucknow Mahol	3,75,000 0 0	—	2,49,246 8 0	—	1,25,753 8 0	—	—	—
Allahabad	4,00,000 0 0	—	1,97,715 3 3	—	2,02,284 12 9	—	—	—
Khairabad Sailue Byraich	8,43,000 0 0	—	4,82,913 4 2	—	3,60,086 11 10	—	—	—
Khyzagur	2,00,000 0 0	—	1,26,625 4 0	—	73,374 12 0	—	—	—
Rohilcund	24,00,000 0 0	—	5,33,394 0 0	—	18,66,606 0 0	—	—	—
His Excellency's Troops under British Officers.		55,20,000 0 0	—	28,67,894 † 5	—	26,52,105 12 7	—	—
Dowaub	30,00,000 0 0	—	21,15,643 2 10	—	8,84,356 13 2	—	—	—
Khairabad Sailue Byraich	4,25,000 0 0	—	2,20,626 7 10	—	2,04,373 8 2	—	—	—
Acherpore	1,25,000 0 0	—	67,601 13 0	—	57,398 3 0	—	—	—
Durreabad	50,000 0 0	—	50,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Barrilli Delnow, &c.	1,00,000 0 0	—	1,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Udolee Mahumdee, &c.	1,50,000 0 0	—	1,04,541 13 3	—	45,458 2 9	—	—	—
Ghonda	2,00,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Pertaub Gurh	4,00,000 0 0	—	2,43,946 15 6	—	1,56,053 0 6	—	—	—
Corah	2,00,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Almaity Sandy Shahabad	3,50,000 0 0	—	3,50,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Arem Gurh	3,00,000 0 0	—	1,10,578 15 0	—	1,89,421 1 0	—	—	—
Rohilcund	4,00,000 0 0	—	4,78,454 12 1	—	—	—	78,454 12 1	—
Ferokabad	3,50,000 0 0	—	1,50,000 0 0	—	2,00,000 0 0	—	—	—
The Rohillas.		60,50,000 0 0	—	43,91,393 15 6	—	17,37,060 12 7	—	78,454 12 1
* * * * *								
	1,00,000 0 0	—	70,185 14 0	—	29,814 14 2	—	—	—
		1,00,000 0 0	—	70,185 14 0	—	29,814 14 2	—	—
		1,16,70,000 0 0	—	73,29,474 0 11	—	44,18,980 11 2	—	78,454 12 1

* The Original is torn here, so that it is impossible to read it.

† The Original is torn here, and a Figure is wanting.

(Signed) Nath. Middleton, Resident at the Vizier's Court.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXLVIII.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCII.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLIX.*

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCXVIII.

- * N. B. By the Omission of a Numeral, X, the Series of the References to the Appendices is thrown forward Ten Numbers between this and the last; but, as they follow each other regularly, and no Variation is caused by the Error between the References and their respective Appendices, it is left uncorrected; to avoid the Confusion that might arise from the Alteration of the several subsequent Numbers.
-

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLX.

Book 86. Page 123.

(No Presents.)

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th August 1783.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Jacques to Mr. Richard Johnson, dated Fyzabad, the 6th March 1782.

The Women belonging to the Khord Mehull complain of their being in Want of every Necessary of Life; and are at last drove to that Desperation that they at Night get on the Top of the Zenanah, make a great Disturbance, and last Night not only abused the Sentinels posted in the Gardens, but threw Dirt at them. They threaten to throw themselves from the Walls of the Zenanah, and also to break out of it.

Humanity obliges me to acquaint you of this Matter; and to request to know if you have any Directions to give me concerning it.

I also beg Leave to acquaint you, I sent for Letaffit Ally Cawn the Cojah, who has the Charge of them, who informs me, that their Complaint is well grounded; that they have sold every Thing they had, even to the Cloaths from their Backs, and now have no Means of existing. Inclosed I transmit you a Letter from Mondall on the Subject.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Jacques to Mr. Richard Johnson, dated Fyzabad, 7th March 1782.

I beg Leave to address you again concerning the Women in the Khord Mehull. Their Behaviour last Night was so furious that there seemed the greatest Probability of their proceeding to the utmost Extremities; and, that they would either throw themselves from the Walls, or force the Doors of the Zenanah. I have made every Enquiry concerning the Cause of their Complaint; and find, from Litaffit Ally Cawn, that they are in a starving Condition; having sold all their Clothes and Necessaries, and now have not wherewithal to support Nature; and as my Instructions are quite silent on this Head, should be glad to know how to proceed, in case they were to force the Doors of the Zenanah; as, I suspect it will happen, should no Subsistence be very quickly sent to them.

Copy of a Letter from Major Gilpin to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 30th October 1782.

Last Night, about Eight o'Clock, the Women in the Khord Mehull Zenanah, under the Charge of Litaffit Ally Cawn, assembled on the Tops of the Buildings, crying in a most lamentable Manner

Manner for Food; that, for the last Four Days, they had got but a very scanty Allowance; and that Yesterday they got none.

The melancholy Cries of Famine are more easily imagined than described; and, from their Representation, I fear the Nabob's Agents for that Business are very inattentive. I therefore think it requisite to make you acquainted with the Circumstance, that his Excellency the Nabob may cause his Agents to be more circumspect in their Conduct towards those poor unhappy Women.

§ ("a) Copy of a Letter from Major Gilpin to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 15th November 1782.

" The repeated Cries of the Women of the Khord Mehul Zenanah for Subsistence, has been truly melancholy.

" They beg most piteously for Liberty, that they may earn their daily Bread by laborious Service, or be relieved from their Misery by immediate Death.

" In consequence of their unhappy Situation, I have this Day taken the Liberty to draw on you in Favour of Ramnarain (at Ten Days Sight) for Twenty Sun Korah Rupees, Ten thousand ‡ which I have paid to Cojah Litaffit Ally Cawn, under whose Charge that Zenana is. *

(No Signature at the End of the Letter.)

" Translation of a Letter from Litaffit Ally Cawn, to Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Vizier's Court. Received the 5th July 1783.

" All the Sons and Daughters, and the Ladies of the Zenanah of the late Vizier, are offering up daily Prayers, and counting their Beads in the Sincerity of their Hearts for your long Life, Prosperity, and Greatness, as their Existence depends upon the Permanence of your Power. " May the Almighty God long preserve and cherish such Goodness. *") §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edward Wheler,
John Stables.

* The Resident applied to the Minister to furnish the Khord Mehul with the Amount of the Allowances granted for its Support, and some Part was accordingly paid.
‡ Sic in Orig.

* Other Letters of Thanks to the same Purport, from the Ladies of the Zenanah, were received by the Resident.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXI.

Book 652. Page 521.

Extract of a Consultation of the 15th June 1792.

Fort William, 15th June 1792.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
William Cowper, } Esquires.

Pub. Dept.
Friday.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

The following Letters were written on the 10th Instant by Mr. Stuart, to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, and to the Resident at Lucknow.

To the Vizier.

It has given me much Concern to learn from Mr. Ives, that your Excellency is likely to be deprived of the Services of the Nabob Ameer-ul Dowlah.

The unremitted Obedience to your Excellency's Commands, with which the said Nabob conducted himself in the Affairs intrusted to him, so as daily to make it more and more evident that the Interests of your Excellency and of the Company were inseparable; and the Zeal with which he laboured on all Occasions, in Conformity to your Excellency's Pleasure, to strengthen, and if possible increase the Friendship that unites the Two Governments, will certainly make your Excellency feel much Regret, if, which God forbid, what is apprehended should happen. The Decrees of Fate are unchangeable; but as I well know that your Excellency's accustomed Circumspection and Wisdom will prevent your appointing a Successor till your Excellency can consult with Lord Cornwallis, because his Lordship's Solicitude for the Prosperity of your Excellency's Affairs, and his Knowledge of them, derived from a long and close Intercourse with your Ex-

Nº. 11.
To the Nabob Vizier * to the Resident at Lucknow
* Sic in Orig.

10th June 1792.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2082.

cellency

cellency, enable him to speak upon the Subject with Benefit to your Excellency ; I have therefore great Satisfaction in informing your Excellency that I expect his Lordship's Arrival in a few Days.

No 12.

To E. O. Ives, Esquire, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I was very sorry to learn from your Letter of the 28th ultimo, that Hyder Beg Khan was at that Time in so dangerous a State of Health.

It being very desirable in the Event of his Death, that the Vizier should use great Circumspection in his Selection of a Person to fill the important Station held by Hyder Beg Khan, it is to be hoped that he will not precipitately nominate a Successor. Indeed it would be very agreeable to the Board, that Lord Cornwallis should have an Opportunity of delivering his Sentiments to his Excellency on the Occasion, before the Vacancy (supposing it to happen) was supplied.

This Consideration has induced me to write the enclosed Letter to the Vizier, to whom however you will not deliver it, excepting in the Event of Hyder Baig's Death, and of your having Reason to apprehend an Intention in his Excellency of nominating a Successor to this important Office, without previously communicating on the Subject with Lord Cornwallis.

I am, &c.

Calcutta, 10th June 1792.

(Signed)

Charles Stuart.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed)

W. Kirkpatrick,
Priv. Secre^t.

No. 11.
Resident at the
Vizier's Court,
dated 4th June.

Read, Letters from the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Par. 1st. I have the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that Hyder Beg Khawn is much recovered from his Illness, since I had last the Honour of writing on the Subject ; but I am sorry to be under the Necessity of adding, that the Payment of the Company's Money does not seem to be advanced by it. I have not been able to obtain a single Rupee since the 60,000 mentioned in my Letter of the 28th ultimo, and it does not appear that I am any nearer realizing the 2,19,000 Rupees still due to the End of March, than I was Six Weeks ago. I was then promised it in the Course of Two or Three Days, and I have ever since received almost daily Assurances from the Minister that it should be paid me, sometimes in the Course of Two Days, sometimes of One, and sometimes in a few Hours. These Assurances are conveyed in Terms at once so expressive of Shame for past Failures, and of Confidence of present Performance, as could scarce fail of feeding the Hopes of any Person, how often soever he may have been disappointed. Your Lordship will accordingly perceive by my Letter, that though never confident, I have from Time to Time allowed myself to hope for the Realization of the Money. This Disposition however I beg Leave to observe, has not induced the smallest Degree of Supineness in me. I have continued to use every Means compatible with my Instructions to prevail on the Minister to perform his Promises. I have now to lament their Failure ; and I also think it my Duty to delay no longer confessing the great Apprehension I am under that, without some very strong Interference on the Part of Government, there is very little Probability of the Minister's enabling me to make such Remittances now, and for many Months to come, to the Military Stations, as to prevent the Troops being alarmingly in Arrears.

2d. Hyder Beg Khawn is so much in the Habit of Procrastination, and of giving the fairest Professions and Promises in lieu of Performance, that I greatly fear a common Letter from your Lordship or Mr. Stuart would not be sufficient, and that nothing but the Menace of some very strong Measure, conveyed in Terms sufficiently forcible to convince him that nothing is menaced but what is meant, if Circumstances require it, to be performed, can have the desired Effect.

3d. In Justice however to the Minister, I think it my Duty to add, that Effects (consisting of Jewels, &c.) belonging to the Vizier, to the estimated Value of Seven Lacks of Rupees, have for some Weeks past, been sent about to the different Bankers for the Purpose of raising Money upon them, but that, (whether owing to the Scarcity of Specie * to the Bankers to take Advantage of the Distress of the Times to make unreasonable Advantages, or to the Ministers Disinclination to yield to such as are reasonable, I cannot pretend to say, it has been without Success.

The Fund expected to arise from these Valuables, the Minister has repeatedly informed me of his firm Determination to dedicate solely to the Liquidation of the Balance due to the Company. But unproductive as it hath hitherto been, there appears very little Likelihood of the Company's deriving any great Benefit from it, and in the mean while he has been more fortunate in regard to other Resources, which have been appropriated to Purposes that do not seem to me to be near so pressing as the Claims of the Company. During the Time that I have been able, by every Exertion in my Power, to obtain from him no more than One Lack and Five thousand Rupees (45,000 on the 25th and 26th of April, and 60,000 on the 25th and 26th of May) he has given his Excellency, at different Times, the Sum of Three Lacks and Twenty-five thousand. It may however be proper for me to observe that Two Lacks of this was repaid his Excellency for Money he had lent the Minister from his private Purse, a short Time before, to pay the Company.

But

But I cannot help thinking that in a Time of such Distress, the Nawaub should have been prevailed upon, to postpone his Claim till the Liquidation of the Company's Arrears.

4th. It is with much Pain that I trouble your Lordship on this Subject, and nothing but the thorough Conviction of its being out of my Power, and I may venture to say out of the Power of any Person whatever in my Situation, to be sure of obtaining the Liquidation of the Balance, so as to prevent much Inconvenience arising from the Military Arrears, could have prevailed on me to be thus full. But when it is considered that so large a Sum as 2,19,000 Rupees out of the Money due at the End of March still remains undischarged; that it is now Three Weeks since the Whole of the April Kist &c. (amounting to 3,58,000 Rupees) ought to have been completely liquidated; that before I can receive an Answer to this, the whole of the May Kist, &c. (amounting to 3,58,000 Rupees more) ought to be paid also; and that the Troops are now in general Three Months (from the Beginning of March), and by the Time that Money can be remitted in consequence of any Steps taken at the Presidency will, if nothing be paid in the Interim, be Four Months in Arrear; I trust it will be thought I am not more troublesome than the Occasion requires.

5th. Should it be judged proper, in consequence of this Address, to write either to the Vizier, or Hyder Beg Khawn, or both, I beg Leave to suggest whether it may not be best to leave it to my Discretion either to deliver or suppress the Letters, according to the Situation of Things at the Time. It is so conformable to my Wish, as to your Lordship's earnest and repeated Instructions, to continue on the best Terms with them, that I certainly shall not be induced (if it be left to my Discretion) to deliver such Letters without its appearing to me to be absolutely necessary.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
the 4th of June 1792.

(Signed)

Edw^d Otto Ives.
Resident Viz. Court.

No. 14. Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have detained my Letter of Yesterday with some Hopes that I might have been able to inform your Lordship of the Receipt of a Lac of Rupees, about which a Negotiation has been some Time carrying on with Munfaram, the Agent of Gopaul Doss's House, and which I had been told it was not improbable might be settled Yesterday Evening, and paid into the Treasury To-day, but I am sorry to inform your Lordship that this has not been the Case, and to add, that Hyder Beg Khan was again taken exceedingly ill yesterday Afternoon, and still continues so.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow,
the 5th June 1792.

(Signed)

Edw^d Otto Ives,
Res^t Viz. Court.

No. 15. Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I am very sorry to inform you that Hyder Beg Khawn died this Afternoon. I am just returned from his Excellency's, from whom I have obtained a Promise that he will make no permanent Arrangements till an Answer shall be obtained from the Presidency; but, that for the present, Matters shall remain as they are, with Rajah Tichet Roy at the Head of the Revenue Department, (as he was before under Hyder Beg) merely for the temporary Management of the Business.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow,
June 5th, 1792.
P. M.

(Signed)

Edw^d Otto Ives,
Res^t Viz. Court.

N^o 16.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

§ “ (a) My Lord,

“ Par. 1. In Conformity to my Letter of Yesterday, I now do myself the Honour of informing
“ your Lordship of the Particulars of the Conversation I held with * Nawaub Vizier, in conse- • Sic in Orig

“ quence of Hyder Beg Khawn's Death.
“ 2d. After some Time passed in the usual Compliments of Condolence, I told him that though
“ it might be thought a very improper Time for Business, yet I deemed myself bound, both by
“ my public Duty, and my Zeal for his Excellency, to be thus early in speaking a few Words to
“ him on a very interesting Subject. I reminded him that the Agreement, acceded to by your
“ Lordship, had been settled through Hyder Beg Khawn, and that it was on your Knowledge of
“ his Excellency's having reposed his Confidence in him as the efficient Minister, that your Lord-
“ ship had confirmed them*; for which Reason, I conceived, now that this Source of your Lord- • Sic in Orig
“ ship's Confidence was at an End, his Excellency would deem it a proper Mark of Attention to

(a) Vide supra, Page 2083.

“ defer forming any permanent Arrangements in consequence of the Minister’s Decease, until
 “ Letters on the Subject should be received from the Presidency. The Vizier replied, that he had
 “ no Idea of making any Alterations whatever; that he meant to continue Hussin Reza Khawn
 “ in his Post of Prime Minister, and Rajah Tickait Roy at the Head of the Revenue Depart-
 “ ment; at the same Time however, conferring on Hyder Beg Khawn’s Son, who was a mere
 “ Child (he seems to be about Seventeen or Eighteen Years of Age) the nominal Title of Hussin
 “ Reza Khawn’s Naib, holden by his late Father; that this was the Plan he was determined to
 “ adopt, and he could not think of listening to any other. I replied, that it was by no Means my
 “ Will to dispute the Propriety of the proposed Arrangement; that I would write to your
 “ Lordship any Thing on the Subject his Excellency might desire; but that my Object was
 “ to represent that whatever System should be adopted (whether the Appointment of a new Per-
 “ son in Hyder Beg’s Room, or the Continuance of what remained of the old Administration),
 “ it should be professedly a temporary System only; and I added, that though his Excellency
 “ might agree in consequence of my Recommendation to wait till the Sentiments of our Govern-
 “ ment should be known, yet I did not wish him to assign that to the World as his Motive
 “ for the Delay; it being sufficient for him to give out simply that he deferred a permanent
 “ Arrangement until he should have had Time to weigh well a Matter of such Importance.

“ 3d. I found that the Nawaub had fully made up his Mind on the Subject, and that he would
 “ have been much better pleased to give the official Khellauts immediately, and to settle the whole
 “ Business permanently without any Reference; and it seems not improbable, that if I had
 “ neglected to make him a very early Visit, he would have been precipitate enough (as I feared,
 “ from my Knowledge of his Temper, might be the Case) to commit himself beyond the Power
 “ of retracting without Discredit. After a good deal of Conversation, however, in which I found
 “ it no easy Task to keep his Excellency from flying from the Question, he consented, with-
 “ apparent good Humour, to my Proposal: But he desired me to obtain an Answer as soon as
 “ possible, and to inform your Lordship most fully, that the Arrangement he had mentioned was
 “ the only One which could be adopted, and which could merit the Confidence of your Lordship,
 “ as well as of himself; and he told me that were any other proposed to him, he would prefer
 “ relinquishing his Country to consenting to it.

“ 4th. Having now given your Lordship the Substance of the Vizier’s Conversations, it may
 “ perhaps be thought incumbent on me to say something regarding the Arrangement he has
 “ proposed.

“ 5th. To the Character of Hussin Reza Cawn your Lordship is no Stranger; mild, polite,
 “ and humane in his Manners and Conduct, of a pleasing Address, respectable Character, and good
 “ Sense; he is generally liked, though, I believe, he has never yet been thought a Man of Business.
 “ Indeed his Ignorance of Letters appears to be an insuperable Obstacle to his acting as an efficient
 “ Minister in Revenue Matters, or in such other Business as requires an accurate Investigation of
 “ Papers. It must, however, be observed, that though he does not read, yet he speaks the Persian
 “ Language, and is sufficiently Master of it to understand it when read to him. Perhaps the Exercise
 “ of a Degree of Patronage in the Revenue Department, the interfering with his Excellency in Matters
 “ wherein the Interests of Foreign States are concerned, the giving him Advice for the Regulation of
 “ his Expences, of his Caprices, and of his ill Humours, might be not disadvantageously entrusted to
 “ Hussin Reza Khawn. But to have any Influence over the Nawaub in such Matters, he must be
 “ known to possess the full Support of our Government; for hitherto he has been as frequently and
 “ (bating that he has not been disgraced or dishonoured) merely as much outraged by the Vizier’s
 “ Caprice, as any other of his Excellency’s Dependants in more humble Stations. Supposing how-
 “ ever, that he could be prevailed upon, by the Consciousness of the Support of our Government,
 “ to stand forth on such Occasions with Spirit, and that the Nawaub be made equally sensible of his
 “ having such Support, I know no Person more likely to persuade him to do what is right, and to
 “ avoid what is wrong, than Hussin Reza Cawn.

“ 6th. In regard to Rajah Tickait Roy, he has been for many Years the principal Person em-
 “ ployed under Hyder Beg Khawn in the Revenue Department; all the Papers have passed through
 “ his Hands, and he is understood to have had the full Confidence of the late Minister, with whom
 “ therefore, I conceive he must share in no inconsiderable Degree, the Merits and Demerits of that
 “ Part of his Administration. Your Lordship knows that Rajah Tickait Roy was left in Charge of
 “ the Revenue Department, when Hyder Khawn went down to Calcutta. But I have great Doubts
 “ whether there be a sufficient Degree of Respectability attached to the Rajah’s Character to command
 “ that Deference from the Aumils, &c. which may be thought in some Degree necessary in a
 “ Country where personal Considerations have no little Weight to enforce due Subordination, and
 “ prompt Obedience to the Orders of Government. Possibly, however, this Surmise of mine may
 “ be unfounded, or a more elevated Station, or rather a more confirmed Authority, might call forth
 “ those Qualities which may not have appeared in an inferior Situation.

“ 7th. I ought to have added to the above Account of my Conversation with the Vizier, that
 “ notwithstanding his Excellency’s Promise to defer the final Arrangement, I thought it highly
 “ proper to apprise Hussin Reza Khawn of what had passed, to the End that he might be in-
 “ duced to discourage any Overtures which the Nawaub might inconsiderately make, for coming
 “ to a permanent Settlement. I sent to him therefore very early this Morning, before he went

“ to the Durbar, and informed him of the Whole; and I have the Satisfaction to find, that his Sentiments on the Subject seem to agree most perfectly with mine; and that without being sure of the Support of our Government, to secure him against the Effects of his Excellency’s Caprices, and to give Weight to the Advice he might find it necessary to offer him, he professes that he would by no Means accept of the Trust from his Excellency. I call it ‘accepting a Trust,’ because though the Nawaub only mentioned Houssein Reza Khawn’s continuing in the Office he has long since nominally holden, yet it was evident he meant me to understand that an additional Degree of Influence and Responsibility was intended to be given him.

“ 8th. Some Apprehensions having been for several Weeks past entertained of the Event which has now occurred, I had frequently during that Period turned my Thoughts to the Consideration of what Arrangement it might be most for the mutual Interest of the Vizier and the Company to adopt; but I acknowledge that I had never been able to make up my Mind on the Subject.

“ 9th. There are Two Persons who, from the Circumstance of Hyder Beg Khawn’s having been supposed to dread them as his Rivals, might be considered as likely to become Competitors for the vacant Office. These are Almaufs Ally Khawn and Rajah Juggernaut, of whom therefore it may be thought proper for me to say something on this Occasion. It is necessary however for me to premise that a strict Adherence to your Lordship’s positive and repeated Instructions to avoid as well the Appearance as the Reality of a Wish to interfere in the internal Government of his Excellency’s Country, has deprived * of such Opportunities of getting acquainted with the real Character of People of this Class, as must have been formerly enjoyed by Gentlemen now in Calcutta, who were in Station here at a Time when the Nature of our Connection with the Vizier rendered it the Duty of the Resident to superintend, and in a great Measure to controul, the whole Administration.

* Sic in Orig.

“ 10th. Rajah Juggernaut was the Son-in-law of the late Rajah Soorub Sing, who was Dewan under the Nawaub Sujah Dowlah; the Duties of that Office were also executed by Rajah Juggernaut himself for a long Time in the present Nawaub’s Time; and during a considerable Part of that Period, his Power over the Aumils was exceedingly extensive, and he received a Rissloom (or Commission) on the Revenues of Two per Cent. At Length however, as the Influence of Hyder Beg Khawn increased, the Office of Dewan became merely nominal, till in the End he was deprived entirely of it. I have myself never seen Juggernaut, for he has for about these Five Years been confined under a Guard to his House, on Account, or at least under Pretence of some outstanding Balances incurred during the Time he was Farmer of Rohilcund, in which Place he had succeeded his Father-in-law Soorut Sing, who had holden it for the Two Years preceding his Death, in Amauny (that is as accountable for the Collections), and had, it is supposed, been given the Appointment by Hyder Beg Khawn, merely for the Purpose of getting him out of the Way.

“ 11th. In regard to Almaufs Ally Khawn, your Lordship is, I am sure, so well acquainted with his Character, that it can only be necessary for me to add, that in my late Excursion to Agra, in which the greatest Part of my Route lay through his Districts, I found the Country in general in a fine State of Cultivation. For its Police, I fear there is no great Room for Commendation. Almaufs is equally ignorant of Letters, as Houssein Reza, though the Extent of his Memory, and his intimate Knowledge of the Revenues are such, as to counter-balance this Disadvantage. Whether his Character as a Minister would equal his Abilities as a Farmer, may, perhaps, be reasonably doubted. My Ideas indeed, of the Qualifications necessary for a Successor to Hyder Beg Khawn, are so totally foreign from every Thing I have seen of any Person I am acquainted with here, that I should have no Hope of being able to fill the Office to my own Satisfaction, had I the Choice from among the Whole of the Inhabitants of his Excellency’s Territories, for in no One of them, do I believe, are to be found united, an intimate Knowledge of the Revenues of the Country, Diligence in Business, Moderation in his Desires of accumulating Wealth, an Ambition to restore the Country to Order, if not by the Introduction of a complete System, at least by the enforcing of a general Adherence to the Principles of Justice, and by the Abolition of that lawless Oppression and systematic Plunder, which but too generally prevail, a Knowledge of the Means to revive Manufactures and Commerce, with a Resolution to pursue them through every Difficulty; and, in a Word, a Wish and Determination (with Knowledge and Abilities equal to the Undertaking) to render the Country permanently flourishing, without being for the Purposes of private Emolument, or for the Gratification of his Excellency’s Caprices, diverted by the Temptation of raising occasional Supplies of Money, either by anticipating the Revenues by borrowing at an exorbitant Interest, or by any such ruinous Methods.

“ 12th. Were it fortunately in my Power to point out a Man with these Qualifications, I should not hesitate a Moment; but despairing as I do, of any such being to be found among the Natives of Oude, I see nothing but the Choice of Evils; and I am far from having sufficient Confidence of the Success of any Expedient I could devise for continuing the present System, to justify my taking the Liberty of recommending to your Lordship, unless it should appear proper to you on other Accounts, an Opposition to his Excellency’s Plan, which seems to me to be, upon the Whole, as liable to as few Objections as any other that I can think of. A Change of System, by which the Company’s Servants should be entrusted with the effectual Administration (for I conceive

“ conceive a partial Change would probably be attended with more Evil than Good) and charged with Responsibility, I conceive to be totally out of the Question.

“ 13th. From the Tenor of the Nawaub's Conversation of Yesterday, I am led to hope and believe, that he has no Intention of doing any Thing to the Prejudice of Hyder Beg Khawn's Family, although he might plead but too many Precedents for seizing on the Property of such Persons as die in the Service of the Prince. I have, however, thought it best, by Way of Precaution, to desire Hussim Reza Khawn to give me the earliest Notice if any Thing of the Kind should happen, that I may consider how far it may be proper for me to interfere in the Matter. Hyder Beg Khawn has left Eight Sons, the Two eldest of whom, Ackbar Ally and Hussim Ally, are by his Wife, and the remaining Six by other Women. He has left also Four Nephews (Sons of his eldest Brother Noor Beg), the eldest is Serfrauz Beg, then Auzim Beg, Muckdoom Bucksh, and Rujib Beg. Serfrauz Beg and Muckdoom Bucksh are married to Two of Hyder Beg's Daughters, the Wife of the latter being born of his favourite Woman. Muckdoom Bucksh is of a very haughty turbulent Disposition, and has several Times given his Uncle much Trouble. This slight Sketch of Hyder Beg Khawn's Family, I hope, will not be thought foreign to the Subject.

“ 14th. I must not conclude this Letter without adverting to the Balance due from his Excellency to the Company, and the Arrears in which the Troops now are, both which Subjects, as it is impossible for me to find Time at present to write fully upon them, in a Manner more applicable to the present State of Affairs, will be best elucidated by my sending the Letters, which I had written to your Lordship Yesterday and the Day before on these Points, but which the late Event (that renders indeed a great Part of that of the 4th superfluous) prevented my dispatching last Night. I have not yet had Time to discover whether I may hope for the Liquidation of any Part of the Balance, before the Establishment of a permanent System, but I shall use my Endeavours for that Purpose, and inform your Lordship of the Result.

“ 15th. May I be now allowed to take the Liberty of observing, that it was not without some Diffidence that I decided in my own Mind, uninstructed as I was for the Occasion, what Line of Conduct it was my Duty to pursue; that I flatter myself I shall have the Satisfaction of finding that the Line which appeared to me, after the most mature Deliberation, to be the most proper, has been approved of; and that the Firmness with which I have already pursued what I judged to be my Duty, and in which I am determined to persevere, will be also honoured with Approbation.

“ I have the Honour to be, &c.

“ Lucknow,
June 6, 1792.

(Signed) “ Edw. Otto Ives,
“ Ref. Viz. Court.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

“ Peter Speke,
“ William Cowper.”) §

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXII.

Book 653. No Page.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 27th June 1792.

Fort William, 27th June 1792.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke, and } Esquires.
William Cowper, }

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

Read Letters from the Resident at the Vizier's Court.

N° 11.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

§

“ (a) My Lord,

“ Par. 1. Hussain Reza Khan brought the late Minister's two eldest Sons, Ackbar Ally and Hussain Ally, to my House this Morning to introduce them to me. Rajah Tickait Roy came

(a) Vide supra, Page 2086.

“ with them, and after some Time passed in the usual Compliments on such Occasions he took
 “ the Opportunity of repeating the greatest Part of what they had jointly sent me Word the other
 “ Day, as mentioned in my Letter of the 8th instant.

“ 2d. The Rajah said, that all the Demands of every Kind against the Nawaub could not be much
 “ less than a Crore of Rupees. That an Account of the Huslabood of the Country was nearly
 “ prepared, which he would shew to me as soon as finished; that it was absolutely necessary some
 “ System should be adopted, and not departed from, by which his Excellency should so limit his
 “ Expences as to secure a Provision, First, for the regular Discharge of the Company's Subsidy;
 “ Secondly, for defraying the necessary Expences of Government; and Thirdly, for a gradual
 “ Liquidation (which he was ready to admit could not be done in the Course of One Year) of the
 “ Claims above mentioned—but he added, repeatedly, that though they were conscious that in
 “ wishing for such a Plan they were actuated by an ardent Zeal for his Excellency's real Inter-
 “ ests, yet they were but too well convinced it could not be effected without the active Support
 “ of our Government. I replied, that I was as fully sensible as they could be of the absolute Ne-
 “ cessity of such a System taking Place by some Means or other, but that with respect to the Rest
 “ I had written to your Lordship fully on the Subject, and could say nothing further but by your
 “ Directions.

“ 3d. How far it may be proper to interfere in respect to these Matters, your Lordship is the
 “ best Judge. My Letter of the 4th instant will shew the Difficulties I had to encounter, even
 “ during the late Minister's Life, in regard to the Realization of the Company's Subsidy; and that
 “ it had not always that Preference to his Excellency's Demands of Cash which its superior Degree
 “ of Importance required. Indeed I have never concealed from your Lordship how much I con-
 “ ceived the Advantages resulting from Hyder Beg Khan's Abilities, and undoubted Attachment to
 “ the English Government, were counterbalanced by his extreme Timidity in regard to opposing
 “ the Vizier's inconsiderate Conduct, and by those inveterate Habits of Procrastination in every
 “ Matter, however important, or however trivial, from which nothing could rouse him. And my
 “ Letter of the 24th of February will evince that long before any Apprehensions were enter-
 “ tained of the Minister's Death, I was alarmed at the apparent State of his Excellency's Finances,
 “ and at the consequent Probability of the Subsidy's falling very considerably in Arrears, unless
 “ some effectual Measures should be taken to excite the Minister to uncommon Exertions.

“ 4th. Though by no Means material, I think it proper to observe, that I find from Hussein
 “ Reza Khan that Hyder Beg has left Twelve Sons instead of Eight, as mentioned in my Letter of
 “ the 6th instant.

“ I have the Honour to be, with the highest Respect, &c.

“ Lucknow,
 10th June 1792.

(Signed) “ Edward Otto,
 Resident at the Vizier's Court.” §

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

No. 14. From the Vizier.

Received 18th June 1792.

At this melancholy Time by the Will of God, the much esteemed Amur ul Dowlah Hyder Beg Khan has departed from this World of Mortality to the Regions of Eternity and filled my Heart with excessive Sorrow and Concern, as well as that of the faithful Serferaz U Dowlah Hossein Rezza Khan who has for a Length of Time been the Naib and sincere Well-wisher to me. Since on such Occasions there is no Remedy but patient Acquiescence in the Will of God, I am compelled to conform to his Decree, and have laboured to remove the Grief with which the Death of the late Khaun has inspired his Mind, and to comfort and re-assure him as the Arrangement of the Affairs of my Sirkar has from the first been committed to the Guidance of his well-directed Judgment, and he judiciously selected the late Amur U Dowlah Behauder as his Deputy, and was perfectly satisfied in Respect of the Conduct of the Affairs of my Sirkar. Now that by the Will of God Ameer U Dowlah has departed this Life, I have in full Confidence committed the Charge of Affairs as before to Serferaz U Dowla, and I have not a Doubt but that by the Grace of God through his Discernment, Wisdom and Attention, the Affairs of my Sirkar will be conducted with the utmost Propriety. As the Prosperity of my Affairs has from the first derived Strength from the Support of that (the Company's) Sirkar, and in particular from the Kindness of his Lordship who has always afforded his Assistance and Attention for the Arrangement and Prosperity of them; I am now also certain that his Lordship will approve of this Measure and do what may afford Serferaz U Dowla Confidence and Support, because I have no other Source of Support and Confidence in this World except the Union and Attachment of the Company and the Kindness of his Lordship. I have the fullest Certainty that the Degree of Intimacy and Friendship between the two Sirkars, will through the Attention of * Kindness of his Lordship, be continually encreasing, and that Serferaz U Dowla in the Confidence and Hope of his Lordship's Favour, will with his Heart and Soul be attentive and zealous in the Arrangement and Execution of the Orders and Affairs of my Sirkar, and in promoting the Business of the Company's*, agreeably to his Lordship's Wishes more than before. All these Points have been personally explained to Mr. Ives, from whose Letters they will be made known to you; from your Friendship and Goodness I am confident you will pay Regard to them. As I was in the
 [18 T] highest

* See in Orig.

* See in Orig.

highest Degree pleased and satisfied with the Services and Fidelity of the late Khaun, who, to the Last of his Life exerted himself in the Arrangement of the Affairs of my Sircar, I shall out of Regard to his Services, from the Bottom of my Heart, attend to the Care and Education of his Sons whom I look upon as my own.

A true Translation,
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Act^y Pr^y Tr.

No. 15. From Hossain Reza Khan.

Received 18th June 1792.

At this Time by the Decree of the Almighty, from which no One is exempt, the Nawaub Amcel ul Dowla Behauder has departed this mortal World to the World of Eternity, and left the Hearts of the Survivors impressed with the most lively Sense of Sorrow. Although Men of enlightened Minds who are versed in the Secrets of Wisdom and Foresight, and have made Researches into the System of Creation, well know that this tottering and feeble Habitation, this ancient illusive Defart, which for a few Days is the Residence of Man, does not constitute the perpetual Dwelling of his Soul; yet since the late Nawaub employed his whole Time Night and Day in manifesting his Services and Zeal for his Excellency's and the Company's Sircar, from his conciliating Conduct afforded me the greatest Pleasure, and with respect to his Management of his Excellency's Affairs the utmost Confidence and Content, this Event has afforded me inexpressible Sorrow. His Excellency out of his Kindness has been pleased to manifest his Favour and has committed the Management of the Affairs of the Sircar as before to my Charge. At the first, by the Favour of the Company, the Station of Naib was conferred upon me, and that of my Naib on the late Nawaub; and it is wholly owing to the Influence of your Favour that for these several Years those Affairs have been carried on so successfully, and to this Time your Favour has continued to that Degree that Words are inadequate to the due Acknowledgment of it; and now also that his Excellency is graciously pleased to honour me with the Superintendence of Public Affairs, although I deem my Happiness and Duty to consist in an Obedience to the Commands of my immediate Superior, yet as my Concerns have, from the first Day, claimed your Aid and Support, and I have never undertaken any Thing without your Concurrence, and deem your Commands and Permission as peculiarly the Means of Happiness, I aver before the all-knowing God, that besides your Indulgence and Favour I have no Source of Confidence, and in whatever Commands it shall please you to issue, deeming it the Spring of firmest Support, I will with my Heart and Soul exert myself to a Compliance with them. Depending wholly on your Kindness, I shall be zealous and forward in the Management of the Affairs of his Excellency's Sircar, and in promoting those of the Company's Government agreeably to your Wishes. From finding the late Nawawb adorned with the Jewel of Wisdom and Ability, an Excess of Sense and Judgment, Understanding and Penetration, and a Well-wisher to both Sircars, I appointed him my Naib with full Powers, and made over to him Maha Raja Tuckeit Roy for the Conduct of Affairs great and small accordingly. During his Life, the late Nawaub conducted all Affairs by the Hand of the Rajah. Now that the Nawaub has departed this World, it is my Intention to invest him as before with the Management of the Affairs of the Sircar, and to conduct them all through his Hands. His Excellency, who from his Heart and Soul was satisfied and pleased with the Services of the late Nawaub looking upon his Children as his own, proposes, out of the Excess of his Kindness to patronize and educate them, and I also from my Heart devote myself to their Protection and Education, and to the Care of the late Nawaub's Relations and Dependants. By the Favour of God, to the utmost of my Ability I will in no wise be deficient herein, and will consider the Nawaub's Children and Dependants in a higher Light than my own. Further Particulars will be made known to you by the Letters of Mr. Ives. I hope from your Indulgence to be ever kept in Remembrance.

A true Translation.
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Act^y Pr^y Tr.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Peter Speke,
William Cowper.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCLXIII.

, Book 189. Page 281.

Extract of a Consultation of the 6th August 1772.

Fort William, 6th August 1772.

At a Consultation; Present,
 William Aldersey Esquire, President;
 Richard Barwell,
 James Harris,
 Henry Goodwin, } Esquires.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Mr. Lane being returned from Jeffore, takes his Seat at the Board.

Read, the following Letter from the Committee of Circuit, together with the Proceedings which accompanied it.

Letter from
Committee of
Circuit.

To William Aldersey Esquire, and the rest of the Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

Since our Arrival at the * City, we have at different Meetings had under Consideration, agree-
 able to your Instructions, the new Appointments for the conducting of the Business of the Nizamut;
 and the Regulation of the Nabob's Household. The Method we have pursued, and the Steps we
 have hitherto taken in this Business, will best appear by the Copy of our whole Proceedings relating
 to them, which we transmit to you along with this.

* Sic in Orig.

It is with Pleasure we can declare that, on these Points in general, there has prevailed the
 greatest Harmony of Sentiment in your Committee. We set out on Principles unanimously
 established, and the sole Difference of Opinion which has arisen relates only to the Nomination of
 a Person to fill the Office of Dewan. The Reason for preferring Rajah Goordass for that Em-
 ployment, and the Objections which have been made to him are fully * dated in the Minutes of
 the respective Members now laid before you. We submit them to your Determination; and we
 flatter ourselves you will not only find in them the Information required, but also that Spirit of
 Moderation in Debate which is becoming our Characters, and necessary in the Execution of the
 Trust reposed in us.

* Sic in Orig.

We shall be glad to receive as soon as convenient your final Resolutions on these Points, and
 future Instructions regarding them.—Our Proceedings on the Business of the Kkalsa will be for-
 forwarded to you without Delay.

We are, with Esteem, &c.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings,
 Sam^l Middleton,
 P. M. * Dacres,
 James Lawrell,
 J. Graham.

* Sic in Orig.

Cossimbuzar,
 28th July 1772.

Cossimbuzar, the 11th July 1772.

At a Committee; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
 Samuel Middleton,
 Philip Milner Dacres,
 James Lawrell,
 and
 John Graham, } Esquires.

The Committee having assembled this Day, to consider on the Means of regulating the Nabob's
 Household; one of the Points referred to them by the Instructions of the Board in their Letter
 of the 4th June,

Considerations
on the Ap-
pointment of
a Dewan.

Read, the following Extracts of the Honble. Company's Commands, per Lapwing.

Par. 24. Though we have not a Doubt but, that by the Exertion of your Abilities, and the
 Care and Affiduity of our Servants, in the Superintendency of the Revenues, the Collections will
 be conducted with more Advantage to the Company, and Ease to the Natives, than by Means of
 a Naib Dewan; we are fully sensible of the Expediency of supporting some ostensible Minister in
 the Company's Interest at the Nabob's Court, to transact the political Affairs of the Sircar, and

Extracts from
the Company's
Letter.

interpose

interpose between the Company and the Subjects of any European Power, in all Cases wherein they may thwart our Interest or encroach on our Authority; and, as Mahomed Reza Cawn can no longer be considered by us as One to whom such a Power can safely be committed, we trust to your local Knowledge the Selection of some Person well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and of whose Attachment to the Company you shall be well assured. Such Person you will recommend to the Nabob to succeed Mahommed Reza Cawn as Minister of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority; and we persuade ourselves that the Nabob will pay such Regard to your Recommendation as to invest him with the necessary Power and Authority.

25. As the Advantages which the Company may receive from the Appointment of such Minister, will depend upon his Readiness to promote our Views and advance our Interests, we are willing to allow him so liberal a Gratification as may excite his Zeal and insure his Attachment to the Company. We therefore empower you to grant to the Person whom you shall think worthy of this Trust, an Annual Allowance not exceeding Three Lacks of Rupees; which we consider not only as a munificent Reward for any Services he shall render the Company, but sufficient to enable him to support his Station with suitable Rank and Dignity. And here we must add, that, in the Choice you shall make of a Person to be the active Minister of the Nabob's Government, we hope and trust that you will shew yourselves worthy of the Confidence we have placed in you, by being actuated therein by no other Motives than those of the public Good, and the Safety and Interest of the Company.

26. As the Disbursements of the Sums allotted to the Nabob for the Maintenance of his Household and Family, and Support of his Dignity, will pass through the Hands of the Minister who shall be selected by you, conformable to our preceding Orders; we expect that you will require such Minister to deliver annually to your Board a regular and exact Account of the Application of the several Sums paid by the Company to the Nabob. This you will strictly examine, and we trust that you will not suffer any Part of the Nabob's Stipend to be appropriated to the Minister's own Use, or wasted among the unnecessary Dependents of the Court, but that the whole Amount be applied to the Purpose for which it was assigned by us.

The Committee are fully sensible of the Expediency, remarked by the Honourable Court of Directors, of holding out the Authority of the Country Government to the European Powers, in all Cases wherein their Interests may interfere with those of the Company; but we humbly conceive that, when they are acquainted with all the Circumstances which the Opportunity of present and local Information have offered to our Notice, they will judge with us, that it is neither necessary for that Purpose nor advisable for other Reasons to delegate an extraordinary permanent Authority to any single Minister of the Nabob; since any Man of what Rank soever may be occasionally commissioned to treat on the commercial Concerns of the European Nations settled in these Provinces, according to the Custom which has been invariably observed in such Cases with all the European Companies, the English alone, within these 15 Years, excepted. They were never allowed a personal Intercourse with the Nabob, but as a special Favour, nor even with his Minister, but transacted all Affairs by their Vakeels with the Mutisuddies of the Dubar.—In Matters respecting the Government and Peace of the Country, in which Foreign Nations may be concerned, the Nabob's Mandate under his Seal will be a sufficient Indication of his Pleasure, and the Officers acting by his Authority in consequence will receive the usual Warrants in his Name, without any apparent Intervention of either the Controul or Influence of the Company.

The Appointment therefore of a Naib Soubah for such Purposes we judge unnecessary, nor is it allowable to suppose that our Honble. Masters would approve of our putting them to the Charge of an annual Salary of Three Lacks of Rupees to such an Office, merely for the sake of giving Eclat to the Negotiations, or authenticating the Privileges of their Rivals in Trade, if the Ends of an ostensible Ministry can be equally answered by other Means that shall not encroach in so great a Degree on the public Treasure or lessen the Consequence of our own Administration.

But it is not only unnecessary, it may be liable to much present Inconvenience and future Danger.

The Office of Naib Soubah, according to its original Constitution, comprehends the Superintendency of the Nabob's Education; the Management of his Household; the Regulation of his Expences; the Representation of his Person; the Chief Administration of Justice; the issuing of all Orders, and Direction of all Measures which respect the Government and Police of the Provinces; the Conduct of all public Negotiations, and the Execution of Treaties; in a Word, every Branch of Executive Government. We do not mention the Military Command, that having been by Treaty ceded to the Company; but, even this great Charge, cannot be wholly alienated from the Naib Soubah, if there is One, since, by Virtue of his Office, it is his Name which must authorize every Act of Compulsion with regard to the European Companies. By the Exercise of such extensive Powers united in the same Person, the Rights and Privileges of the ancient Government will still be preserved, and the Minds of the People, instead of being familiarized to the Authority of the Company, will be taught to look forward to the Time when the Nabob shall resume the Sovereignty and State of his Predecessors, from which his present Youth excludes him.

We

We are not informed what Line our Superiors mean to pursue on the Conclusion of the Nabob's Minority. We can plainly see that whatever Faith may be due to Treaties, subsisting on Grounds of very controvertible Authority, a divided Government cannot last, but must be productive of continual Contests, and end at length in a Scene of Bloodshed, like that which we have once already experienced. For these Reasons it is our Duty to suppose the Possibility of a total Change of Government by Degrees taking place, which shall substitute the real Power which protects this Country, in the Place of that which claims Possession of it by a Right it is unable to assert or support, and to provide for the gradual Completion of it, by such Means as can be regularly and justifiably exerted. The Nabob's Minority incontestably affords us such Means, since whatever Share of Authority we should leave in his Hands, or whatever Portion of the public Revenue we should allow for his Use, would prove of no Benefit to him; the former would be usurped to gratify * the private Ambition, and employed perhaps to his Destruction; the latter would be dissipated by the Minions of his Court. In whose Hands can both rest with so much Propriety as in those to which they naturally belong? and if, at the Expiration of the Term which shall be fixed for the Nabob's Minority, it shall then be resolved to resign to him the Authority which his Rank and Station may claim, such a Cession will have so much the more Merit as the Temptation and Means of withholding it are the greater. Whatever therefore may be the future Determination, it is our Duty to take such Measures as may ensure to our Superiors the Option of acting according to their own Ideas of Justice and Propriety; that is, to retain, openly and in our own Hands, the whole Conduct of Government for the present, to accustom the People to the Sovereignty of the British Nation; to divide the Officers of the Nizamut, and to suffer no Person to share in the Management of the Nabob's domestic Affairs, who, from Birth, Rank, personal Consideration, or from actual Trust, may have it in his Power to assist his Master with the Means, or even to inspire him with the Hopes, of future Independence.

On these Grounds we are of Opinion, that the Office of Naib Soubah be totally abolished, that a Person not liable to the above Objections be appointed Guardian to the Nabob, and entrusted with the Care and Rule of his Family; and that a Dewan be also nominated, subject to the Controul of the former, who shall regulate the Salaries of the Nabob's Servants, and keep the Account of his Expences, to be Monthly transmitted to the Board, according to the Orders of the Honble. Court of Directors. Of the Magistracy we shall speak in another Place.

We know no Person so fit for the Trust of Guardian to the Nabob, as the Widow of the late Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn, Munnee Begum. Her Rank may give her a Claim to this Pre-eminence, without hazard to our own Policy, nor will it be found incompatible with the Rules prescribed to her Sex, by the Laws and Manners of the Country, as her Authority will be confined to the Walls of the Nabob's Palace; and the Dewan will act, of course, in all Cases in which she cannot personally appear. Great Abilities are not to be expected in a Zenâna; but in these she is very far from being deficient, nor is any extraordinary Reach of Understanding requisite for so limited an Employ. She is said to have acquired a great Ascendant over the Spirit of the Nabob, being the only Person of whom he stands in any Kind of Awe, a Circumstance highly necessary for fulfilling the chief Part of her Duty, in directing his Education and Conduct, which appear to have been hitherto much neglected.

Resolved, therefore, that it be recommended to the Board to appoint Munnee Begum to the Guardianship of the Nabob, and Superintendency of his Household.

The President proposes Rajah Goordas, the Son of Maha Raja Nund Comar, for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Household.

The inveterate and rooted Enmity which have long subsisted between Mahomed Reza Cawn and Nund Comar, and the Necessity of employing the Vigilance and Activity of so penetrating a Rival to counteract the Designs of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to eradicate that Influence which he still retains in the Government of this Province, and more especially in the Family of the Nabob, are the sole Motives for this Recommendation. The Honble. Company, in their Letter by the Lapwing, order that both 'Mahomed Reza Cawn, and every Person employed by or in Conjunction with him, or acting under his Influence, shall be divested of any further Charge or Influence in the Collections.' And they further direct, that a strict Scrutiny be made into his Conduct, in the Exercise of his Office of Naib Soubah, from the Suspicions of his having been 'equally unfaithful in the Discharge of that Trust.'

It is very evident from these Orders, that it was the Intention of the Court of Directors to make an entire Reformation in the Government of these Provinces, and to begin with the Abolition of that Authority which had been established in it during the Course of the last Seven Years. Indeed, if this had not been expressed, it must necessarily have been implied in their Commands, since it was not to be expected that a new Plan of Government could effectually take place, while the Influence of the former subsisted. The same Man, till lately, had the Charge of the Nabob's Household, the sole Application of his vast Stipend, the Administration of Justice, and the Collection of the Revenues of the Province; in a Word, every Branch of the Administration was centered in the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn. It is true that his Authority was much diminished in the Collections, by the Institution of the Supervisors; but he still retained an Influence in most Parts of the Province, and in some, his secret Power was even superior to that of the Supervisor. In the Direction of the Nabob's Household, he acted without Check and Controul.

* See in Orig.

Resolution of
the Committee.Munnee Begum to be appointed to the
Guardianship of the Nabob.
President's Minute.

The Nabob's Servants were all of his Appointment, his Creatures, and Dependants. These still continue in Charge of the Nabob's Person, and in Possession of his Mind, which they may be naturally supposed to bend to such Inclinations and Purposes as may best suit the Views and Interests of their Patron.

These Reasons will justify the Nomination of a Man to supply the Place of the late Naib Soubah, who is known to be his most violent Opponent, and most capable of opposing him. It is not pretended that these Ends are to be obtained merely from the Abilities of Rajah Goordas. His Youth and Inexperience render him, although unexceptionable in other Respects, inadequate to the real Purposes of his Appointment; but his Father hath all the Abilities, Perseverance, and Temper, requisite for such Ends in a Degree perhaps exceeding any Man in Bengal. These Talents have heretofore made him obnoxious to Government itself, and therefore it might be thought unsafe to trust him with an Authority so near the Nabob, whom he might inspire with his own Ambition, and assist with the Means of carrying it to the most dangerous Extremes. It is possible that this might be the Case were he immediately and formally entrusted with the Charge in Question, and therefore it is proposed to confer it upon his Son, who is of himself incapable of making a very bad Use of it, and to allow of his acting under the Influence and Instruction of his Father, who holding no Office under the Nabob, and being a Subject of our Government may be removed without Eclat, or the least Appearance of Violence, whenever he shall be proved, or even suspected to abuse his Trust, and apply it to Designs hurtful to the Interests of the Honourable Company.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Mr. Middleton delivers in the following Minute.

Mr. Middleton's Minute.

For the Reasons which have been so properly and powerfully urged by the President, I entirely approve of the Choice he has made in the Person of Rajah Goordas, as a Man the most eligible to superintend the Affairs of the Nabob's Household, and at the same Time to complete the Reformation which the Company have thought necessary to be made in the Government of this Country. Young and inexperienced himself, without that Temper of Mind which denotes Ambition, no Apprehensions need be entertained of his making an improper Use of the Authority with which he is invested: Yet, directed by the Counsel of his Father, whose Abilities and Inveteracy to the late Naib Soubah are well known, he not only must be deemed capable of discharging all the Functions of his Office with Applause, but must appear particularly calculated to answer those Ends the Honble. Company have in View, by the total Suppression of that Influence which has hitherto been placed in the Person of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and this without any Danger that Schemes of Ambition will be formed, without a Possibility of executing them, seeing that the Power from which his Consequence is only reflected, will be so circumscribed, and wholly unable to secure him, on the least Breach of Confidence, from the just Resentment of those to whom he is indebted for the Degree of Consideration he holds.

(Signed) Samuel Middleton.

Messrs. Dacres, Laurell, and Graham dissent.

Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, object to the Proposition of appointing Rajah Goordas Dewan to the Nabob, and will assign their Reasons at a future Meeting.

Coffimbuzar, the 26th July 1772.

At a Committee; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, President;
Samuel Middleton,
Philip M. Dacres, } Esquires.
James Lawrell,
John Graham, }

Minute of Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham.

Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, lay before the Committee the following Minute in Support of their Dissent from the President's Proposition for appointing Raja Goordas, Dewan to the Nabob.

The Basis on which we object to the Appointment of Raja Goordas to the Office of 'Dewan of the Household, and Manager of the Nabob's Finances,' is because we esteem it in Effect the Appointment of Nundcomar, who, with Respect to the various Accusations against his political Conduct, and the Orders which have been in consequence received from the Honble. Court of Directors, stands in such a Predicament as to preclude, in our Opinion an Acquiescence in the President's Proposition. We crave the Patience of the Committee to peruse those Testimonies, faithfully collected from the public Records of our Government, on which we ground this Opinion.

Extracts referred to in the Minute.

* Sic in Orig.
31st July.

Extracts from Sept * Consultations 1762.

The President having had Information that Nundcomar was assisting in carrying on a Correspondence between the Sha Zada and the Government of Pondicherry, desires that Monick Chowdree may be called before the Board, and interrogated thereon.

The

The Board being now met to consider and determine on the Subject and Proof of this Accusation against Nundcomar, read the several Proceedings thereon since the Commencement of the Enquiry, whereby it appears to be clearly proved, by the Testimony of several Witnesses, corroborating the Declaration of Gorechunt Batcharge, that he, the said Gorechunt, was not in Calcutta at the Time Nundcomar alledges in his Defence to have given him the Letter from Mr. Law. 30th Sept.

Nundcomar being therefore called in, and acquainted therewith, was asked if he had any Thing else to plead in his Defence, but is found to be able to urge nothing material.

The Question being put, whether from the Facts stated, and the Evidence and Depositions taken before this Board, Nundcomar is guilty of the Charge laid against him, or not?

The Board are unanimously of Opinion that he is guilty; but agreed to defer passing a Sentence upon him until they are able to form a Judgement on the Subject of the other Enquiry relative to the intercepted Letters.

The Board having taken into Consideration the Whole of the Proceedings in the Enquiry 4th October. regarding the intercepted Letters, are of Opinion, as there are no direct Proofs of the Charge appear in the Course of the Evidence, that they had better defer coming to any final Decision upon the Matter.—But as it fully appears, from the Subject and Substance of this Enquiry, that Nund Comar is a Man every Way capable and inclined to create Disturbances in the Country, prejudicial to the Company's Interest, the Board are of Opinion that he ought not to be trusted with his Liberty.

Agreed therefore that he be kept in his own House under so strict a Guard as to prevent his writing or receiving Letters.

N. B. These Proceedings commencing 27th April 1761 and ending 11th April 1762, and continued again from 31st July 1762, to the Date of the last Extract, contain Charges against Nundcomar of forging the intercepted Letters with an Intent to ruin Ramchurn, and of being instrumental in conveying Letters from the Shahzada to the French Governor General at Pondichery. He (Nundcomar) was also convicted in the Course of those Proceedings of carrying on a treacherous Correspondence with the Burdwan Rajah and other rebellious Zemindars, who were in Arms against Meer Cossim, as appears by the Words of Mr. Vansittart's Minute recorded the 31st July 1762, 'For the Enmity which Nundcomar had long bore against Ramchurn was well known, and 'had been aggravated just before by Ramchurn's intercepting, by my Order, that treacherous 'Letter which Nundcomar had written to the Burdwan Raja, and of which he was fully convicted 'before the Board, the 13th January 1761.'

But as those Consultations are voluminous, and as they are at the same Time open for further Reference and Inspection if necessary, we have contented ourselves with extracting the foregoing Opinion of Nundcomar's general Character, and indeed seek for Proofs of it where we will, for a Succession of Years, we find him uniformly delineated to be a Man intriguing and untrustworthy.

Extract from the Company's General Letter to their President and Council, dated 22d February 1764.

Par. 37. From the whole of your Proceedings with respect to Nundcomar, there seems to be no Doubt of his endeavouring by forging and false Accusations to ruin Ramchurn; that he has been guilty of carrying on a Correspondence with the Country Powers, hurtful to the Company's Interest, and instrumental in conveying Letters between the Shahzada and the French Governor General of Pondicherry. In short it appears he is of that wicked and turbulent Disposition that no Harmony can subsist in Society where he has the Opportunity of interfering. We therefore most readily concur with you that Nundcomar is a Person improper to be trusted with his Liberty in our Settlements, and capable of doing Mischief if he is permitted to go out of the Province either to the Northward or towards the Decan; we shall therefore depend upon your keeping such a Watch over all his Actions as may be the Means of preventing his disturbing the Quiet of the Public or injuring Individuals for the future.

Extract from Meer Ashruff's Narrative recorded in Consultation the 11th October 1764.

As the Major (Major Carnac) continued pressing me very earnestly, I acquainted him with every Thing that had come to my Knowledge to the following Purport.

One Day Hajee Abdoola who fought for Meer Cossim in Patna Fort, and is now with the Army in Rajah Nundcomar's Service, informed me that Rajah Nundcomar had been speaking to him about making an Agreement with Meer Cossim, whereby he (Nundcomar) would engage constantly to send him faithful Accounts of all the Transactions of the English Army, on Condition that he would appoint him to the Dewanny of the Province of Bengal, &c. Moreover, he had set his Seal to a Blank Paper and given it to a Person to carry it to Meer Cossim, and write thereon whatever Engagements might be necessary for his Satisfaction and deliver it to him. I told Hajee Abdoola I was not a Hircarra, that I should represent this Matter to the Nabob; that Moorlydur has the Office of Hircarra, and that he should inform him of these Particulars, that he might represent them to his Excellency. Accordingly Hajee Abdoola acquainted Moorlydur with the Af-
fair

fair, whereupon he sent some of his Hircarrahs to apprehend the People who were carrying the Paper under Nundcomar's Seal; but as Nundcomar's People went away the Day before, the Hircarrahs could not catch them. Moreover, when Dundyal Missar received the Agreement from you and the Nabob, and was dismissed to Rajah Bulwant Sing, Rajah Nundcomar spoke to him by Night in his Tent, in the following Terms: 'It is out of Friendship that I give this Admonition; tell the Raja it is unjustifiable and dishonourable for him to revolt from his Master. These Gentlemen here are wavering in their Counsels, be sure you fail not to mention this.'

Copy of a Letter from Raja Nundcomar to Raja Bulwant Sing, recorded on Consultation of the 11th October 1764.

I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter by the Hands of Dundyal Missar. A Treaty is now sent you from hence, under the Care of the said Missar. I who am sincerely your Well-wisher, and look upon your Prosperity as my own, write you out of Friendship, that your revolting from your Master and your Duty is contrary to the Rules of Honor and Justice; here* that these Gentlemen are every Minute changing their Councils and pursue nothing with Steadiness. You should not place any Confidence in their Writings or Agreements: Dundyal Missar acquainted me fully with the Message you sent by him, and I have sent you by his Mouth the Particulars of my Answer and Advice agreeably to my Friendship for you. Moreover he has seen with his own Eyes, he will inform you of every Thing. You should act conformable thereto; and believe me to be your Well-wisher.

Copy of a Letter to the Honble. President from Mr. Vansittart, recorded on Consultation 16th March 1765.

Agreeably to your Orders, I now lay before you what Information I have received relative to Nundcomar's treasonable Correspondence with the Enemy. On my Arrival at Patna, in my Way to Camp, Meer Ashruff being introduced to me by Mr. Billers, complained much of the Hardships he had suffered on Account of his Accusation against Nundcomar, and begged that I would use my Endeavours to discover the Truth, that he might be freed from the Imputation of Falseness, and his Business freed from the Obstructions by which it had been long totally put a Stop to. I immediately asked him by what Means he had got Nundcomar's Letter into his Hands. He said, that on the News of Bulwant Sing's having paid a Visit to Sujah ul Dowla, and offered his Service to him, he wrote to Ramchurn Pundit, his Gomastah at Banaras, expressing his Surprise at this his Conduct, and desiring to know the Reason of it. His Gomastah, in Answer, sent him Nundcomar's Letter, which was given him by a Moonshy of Bulwant Sing's, and wrote him, that was the Reason. In Proof of his Assertion, I made him give me a Copy of his Letter to Ramchund Pundit, and Ramchund's original Answer, which, together with their Transactions*, I have here enclosed N° 1 and 2. I then enquired what could be his Reason for never having shewn Nundcomar's Letter to General Carnac. He intimated, that looking upon him to be prejudiced in Nundcomar's Favour, he did not chuse to shew it him alone, but said he told him he had further Proofs against Nundcomar, which he would produce in Presence of Messrs. Batson and Billers; but the General would not consent to any Examination in Concert with those Gentlemen. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive any other Reason for Meer Ashruff's not having produced the Letter, than that which he assigns, as I am well assured it was in his Hands, Doctor Fullarton having told me that he had himself seen it, and actually had it in his Possession at the Time when Meer Ashruff was strongly pressed to sign the Paper, testifying Nundcomar's Innocence. When I set out for Benares, I carried Nundcomar's original Letter with me, and the first* Opportunity I had of seeing Bulwant Sing, I produced it to him, and made Enquiry of him concerning the Authority of it. His Evidence on that Subject you will see fully from the enclosed Paper, N° 3. From the Manner Meer Ashruff has expressed himself, in his Narrative, one would imagine Bulwant Sing had only told him that there was a Person who betrayed our Secrets, without mentioning his Name; but upon my making Enquiry of Meer Ashruff concerning this Matter, he said, that after much Solicitation from Shawbazbeg and himself, Bulwant Sing plainly informed them that Nundcomar was the Man. This Account is confirmed by Doctor Fullarton in the enclosed Letter, N° 4. The Letter of Bulwant Sing, which Doctor Fullarton speaks of, I have not, at present, by me; but I remember it contains no more than what Dr. Fullarton mentions, referring him for Particulars to Meer Ashruff and Shawbazbeg. N° 5. is a Translation of Part of a Paper, which I am informed, was in the Hands of Mr. Batson's Moonshy, at Patna, before the Nabob Meer Jaffer set out from thence for Calcutta. It was copied by Cummur ul Deen, Sir Robert Fletcher's Moonshy, who says that he before saw a Copy of the same Paper in the Hands of Byaram Chowdree. Some further Account of this Paper may, perhaps, be obtained from Mr. Batson's Moonshy and Byaram Chowdree. Anonymous as it now appears, I should not think it worthy of the least Notice, but that it is in some Measure confirmed by the following Information, which I received from Mahomed Gous Hafiz Israr Cawn, (Meer Cossim's head Moonshy) who came down with me from Illahabad, viz. in the Month of Sauwun, from the 24th January to 24th February. Mahommed Warris Sootaburdar, with Two Hircarrahs, came from Lucknow to Illahabad, in their Way to Bengal, they had with them a Letter for Nundcomar, given them by Cullun, a Favourite Servant of Sujah ul Dowla's, and Naib of Hussun Ally Cawn, with whom (Hussun

sun Ally Cawn) a Vackeel of Nundcomar's, has always resided, from the Beginning of the War between Suja ul Dowla and the English, to this present Time. N^o 6 is Nundcomar's original Letter to Bulwant Sing. Doctor Fullerton has told me that he believes he would bring * bring * Sic in Orig. Twenty People, who would swear to its being the Hand Writing of a Moonshy of Nundcomar's.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. Vansittart.

N. B. The Translation of the Original Letter, N^o 6, is entered under N^o 3.

From Meer Ashruff to Ramchund Pundit, his Gomastah at Benares, dated 15th April 1764.

You are well acquainted with the Treaty made by Rajah Bulwant Sing, that he promised to act entirely in Conjunction with the Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn to the English Gentlemen, and continue in a strict Alliance with them; accordingly a Copy of an Agreement was made out and sent to him. Now that the Rajah, in Contradiction to the Agreement, has joined with Suja-ul-Dowla, and is ready for War; What is the Reason of it? What is become of the Agreement he made with the Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn and the English Gentlemen? It is requisite you make full Enquiry into these Matters from the Raja or his People, and inform me thereof, for this Affair surprises me greatly: Acquaint me without Delay.

From Ramchund Pundit to Meer Ashruff.

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter, wherein you write that Rajah Bulwant Sing entered into an Agreement with the Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn and the English Gentlemen to act entirely in Conjunction with them;—What can be the Reason that, in Contradiction thereto, he is now coming with Suja Dowla, and is ready for War; that I should make Enquiry into this Matter, and inform you thereof, Sir? Rajah Nundcomar has written to Rajah Bulwant Sing, that these Gentlemen are not firm to their Agreements; and this is the Reason of his having joined with Suja ul Dowla. This Letter the Raja has delivered to me. Enclosed I send it to you, thereby you will be acquainted with the Particulars. This is the Cause of Bulwant Sing's Departure from his Agreement. Indeed when a Dewan * has the Management of Affairs, * Sic in Orig. writes in this Manner, how can any One have Confidence in his Master's Agreements.

Bulwant Sing's Evidence in the Presence of Mr. Marriott and Mr. Vansittart.

The 24th of February 1765. Raja Bulwant Sing being on a Visit to Mr. Marriott at Benares, I took out of my Pocket, in the Presence of Messrs. Marriott, Taylor, and Polcer, and several of the Rajah's own People, the original Letter which Meer Ashruff accused Nundcomar of having written to the Rajah, and presented it to the Rajah, and at the Time said to him, ' Mr. Marriott and I are desirous of knowing whether, when Suja-ul-Dowla was preparing to invade the Bengal Dominions, you received this Letter from Nundcomar, or not.' After reading the Letter, he replied, ' It would be a Dishonour to me to speak a Falshood, and speaking the Truth may be attended with ill Consequences to me; but' (says he, addressing himself to Mr. Marriott) ' I will inform you by and by.' Accordingly about Half an Hour afterwards he told Mr. Marriott secretly he had received it. Mr. Marriott asked him if he had written any Answer to it; he said that he had; that he would look for it among his Papers, and if he could find it would send it him. Immediately after I seated myself close to the Raja, and asked him again secretly whether he had received the Letter, or not;—he told me that he had. I asked him how Meer Ashruff had got it into his Hands;—he told me that he sent it him. I then said you must remember ' That at that Time there was a Negotiation on Foot between you and the English.' Meer Ashruff informed me that on the News of your having paid a Visit to Suja Dowla, and offered him your Service, he wrote to his Gomastah expressing his Surprise at your Conduct, and desiring to know the Reason of it; and that his Gomastah in Answer enclosed him Nundcomar's Letter, and told him that Letter was the Reason;—pray is this Matter of Fact or not? He answered you are acquainted with all the Particulars already; what Occasion is there for me to mention them to you? I repeated my Question,—' But is what Meer Ashruff told me Matter of Fact, or not?' He said it is so entirely. I then asked him if he had received any more of such Sort of Letters from Nundcomar; he told me that he had received Two or Three, but that Suja Dowla had received Fifty. I asked him if he had seen any of those Letters which were written to Suja-ul-Dowla; he said that he had not; but that being with Suja-ul-Dowla he very well knew that he did receive them. I desired that he would let me have those other Two or Three Letters that were written to himself; he told me that he would look for them among his Papers, and deliver them to Mr. Marriott.

Benaris, 26th February 1765.

(Signed) George Vansittart.

What is mentioned in this Narrative regarding Bulwant Sing and myself, I assert to be a Fact.

Benares, 26th February 1765.

(Signed) Ran^d Marriott.

Letter to Mr. Vansittart.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I send you a Letter received from Bulwant Sing about the End of April 1764, in which he plainly shews a Kind of Diffidence of our Sincerity in the Manner of our treating, and that every Thing that passed among us was known to the Enemy; and in this Letter he gives this for Reason, that there were so many People employed in the Management of the Treaty with him that he was at a Loss to know what to think of it.

• Sic in Orig. About the same Time, at our Camp at Buxar, Meer Ashruff informed me to the same * Purpose with respect to Nundcomar and his Letter to Bulwant Sing, as he has set forth in his Letter to your Brother.

Patna,
20th Feb. 1765.

I am, Dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) W^m Fullerton.

N. B. Both Shaw Basbag and Ashruff agreed in their Account, that Bulwant Sing had openly impeached Nundcomar of Treachery.

(Signed) W^m Fullerton.

Nundcomar wrote by the Vackeel to Suja-ul-Dowla, 'That if he would drive the English out of the Country, he would make him a Nuzerana of a Crore of Rupees, and give up the Patna Province to his Possession'. But Suja ul Dowla did not consent to his Desire. He therefore sent his Vackeel Syed Ru Olla to Hafun Aly Cawn (Suja ul Dowla's Aruzbeggy) with a Note for several Lacks of Rupees, requesting that he would use his Endeavours to persuade Suja ul Dowla to this Scheme. Hafun Ali Cawn, with a View to enrich himself, made the strongest Representations on the Subject to Suja ul Dowla and at length prevailed upon him. Accordingly Syed Roo Olla is still at Suja Dowla's Court on this Business.

Extract from Consultation, Secret Department 16th March 1765.

Letter from the Depart^t at Moorshedabad, dated 10th March.

In a Day or two we are in Hopes of completing such a State of the present Collections and Divisions of the Revenues as may enable us to propose to you the Distribution you direct; but as it has been proposed to place one Branch in the Hands of Nundcomar, we think it necessary before this be fixed, to acquaint you that Mr. G. Vansittart just arrived from the Army, has communicated to us some very corroborative Proofs of the treacherous Correspondence imputed to Nundcomar in April 1764, which may perhaps induce you to alter the intended Partition of Business. The Facts as attested, must for the present destroy all Confidence between us and Nundcomar, and if fully proved must expose him to the severest Repentment of our Government.

The President informs the Board that Mr. G. Vansittart arrived Yesterday in Town, and that he had desired him to produce the Proofs which the Gentlemen of the Deputation mention him to be possessed of in their last Letter, concerning the treacherous Correspondence imputed to Nundcomar in last April; and he accordingly now lays before them the following Letter from him and Papers therein referred to.

Here * is inserted Mr. Vansittart's Letter and Papers already given.

• Sic in Orig.

Read the Consultation of the 11th October last.

Read also the following Letters from Messrs. Carnac, Batson, Billers and Swinton, containing the Informations they were then called upon to give on this Subject.

The Board taking this Affair again into Consideration; from the Circumstances before them, it appears, supposing the Charge be fully proved against Nundcomar, that it is absolutely unsafe either for us or the Nabob, that he should have any, the smallest Share in the Business of the Government; and therefore as there now appears such corroborative Circumstances against him, it is resolved that he be immediately called to Calcutta, and the Enquiry into it here resumed. Agreed therefore that the Deputies do make a proper Representation on the Subject to the Nabob, and desire, as the Enquiry can only properly be made here, that he will send him down accordingly, that he shall have a fair and candid Examination, and when the same is completed, his Excellency be fully advised and consulted on the Measures still further necessary; that the President do also address the Nabob on the Occasion referring him to the Gentlemen for Particulars, and urging his Compliance with the Application to be made to him by them; that Doctor Fullerton as before mentioned, Meer Ashruff, Ranchurn Pundit his Gomastah, be called from Patna, and Hadjee Abdulla, mentioned in Meer Ashruff's Narrative to have been acquainted with his and other Circumstances of Nundcomar's Treachery from Moorshedabad, where we find he now is, to give their personal Evidences on the Charge. A Letter is accordingly wrote to the Deputies with a Copy of the Proceedings for their Guidance, and a Letter to Patna for the three Evidences, as the Branch of the Revenue intended to be allotted to Nundcomar may suffer greatly by his Absence, it appearing not safe to trust so great a Charge solely to the Management of his Servants or Creatures, while his Character lays under so dishonourable an Imputation, with such particular Proofs of his Delinquency.

Agreed

Agreed the Deputies be desired to urge to the Nabob the Disposal of such Allotment to other trusty Servants until we have come to a Determination concerning Nundcomar.

N. B. The Nabob for some Time declined complying with the Council's Desire, and upon the Deputies applying for fresh Orders, the Council directed them (Consultation 25th March) should the Nabob persevere in his Proposals to seize Nundcomar, and send him a Prisoner to Calcutta.

Extract of the First Letter from the Deputies at Moorshedabad, dated the 26th Feb. 1765.

We found the Nabob's Mind greatly prepossessed with a Suspicion of our aiming to raise Mahomed Reza Cawn to the Subahship; we soon convinced him how idle were his Fears on this Head, and how needless and absurd the Steps we were now taking to secure him in the most effectual Manner in the full and quiet Enjoyment of the Soubahdarry, by the Faith of the most solemn Treaty, if we actually had any such Design. This naturally led us to enquire of the Nabob concerning the Perwanna, he had wrote to Mahomed Reza Cawn, forwarded in his Letter to the President, under Date the 29th Instant, expressly forbidding him to stir from Dacca, notwithstanding he knew the Purport of the Letter wrote by the President with the Approbation of the Board, desiring him to set out immediately and meet the Deputies here, and after that he had assured Mr. Middleton that this Perwannah which was sent sealed up in that addressed for the Governor, should be expressed in the same Terms. This was fully proved to have been dictated by Nundcomar on examining the Moonshy, in Presence of the Nabob.

Extracts from further Letters of the Deputies at Moorshedab.—One of the 3d March.

We before mentioned that we thought it not advisable to seat the Nabob on the Musnud till Mahomed Reza Cawn's Arrival. The Nabob himself by no Means expressed his Desire to have it done until he arrived, and has even since seemed willing to defer it, and it was done this Day at our particular Desire. We could by no Ways account for the Nabob's Backwardness to be seated on the Musnud till this Morning, when Nundcomar came to us with a Perwannah to the Nabob obtained from the King, through Shitabroy, under the private Seal, in consequence of the Application the Nabob had made on the Death of his Father, promising his Confirmation in the Soubahship, and desiring to know whether a Tent should as usual, on such Occasions, be erected without the City, where the Nabob might publicly, and with due Reverence, receive this Perwannah of the King.

We went soon after to the Kella, and explained the Impropriety of such a Measure to the Nabob, who was so easily convinced, and so readily acquiesced in receiving the Government only from the Company, that we suppose it a Measure put into his Head by some ill Advisers. If Sunnuds from the King should ever appear necessary, we explained to the Nabob that they were to be obtained through the Board's Application alone. He seemed perfectly happy with what had been done for him, and fully content to rest himself upon the Board's Advice and Protection.

One of the 7th March.

That you may not be surprized that we have not yet addressed you on the other Points of your Instructions, it is necessary you should be acquainted that we find it a much more difficult and laborious Work than we expected, to acquire such a Knowledge of the Revenues, and their present Arrangement, as is needful, before we can propose, for your ultimate Decision, such an Allotment of the Collections as may answer the Intentions of the 4th Article of the Treaty. We are daily busied in this Matter, and have to struggle against every Impediment, which Nundcomar and the Mutfuddies under him in his Office, can throw in our Way, as few Accounts seem to have been settled since the War with Meer Cossim. It is necessary you should be acquainted that neither Nundcomar, the Zemindars, nor the Officers of the Cutcherry under him, made the usual Acknowledgements to the Naib Soubah, though confirmed in that Employment by the public Interchange of Treaties, till he was absolutely ordered by the Nabob Four Days afterwards, on our Representation. Such a public Opposition to the Board's Measures appears extremely insolent, and has greatly obstructed our Proceedings; and as, in Contradiction to the Article of the Treaty in Favour of Mahomed Reza Cawn, he appeared still a principal Adviser of the Nabob, and to be transacting the Business, and carrying on Correspondence which only belonged to the Naib Soubah, we thought it necessary in Presence of the Nabob, he and the Moonshys should be given to understand the Limits of Nundcomar's Authority, and that that was confined solely to the Collections. Such an Intimation was the more expedient from the Correspondence which had been commenced with the King, and the other Officers of his Court, for procuring the Sunnuds. The Nabob has now acquainted the King with Mahomed Reza Cawn's Appointment, and we have fully made known to both your Sentiments as to the procuring Sunnuds from the King. Nundcomar has made a very unbecoming struggle in Opposition to your Orders to retain the absolute Power he had assumed, and if a watchful Eye be not kept on his Intrigues, he will certainly embroil the Nabob's Affairs, and resume the Power you have meant to place in the Hands

Hands of Mahomed Reza Cawn. As all the People about the Nabob's Person are absolutely devoted to Nundcomar and Enemies to this Change, and though Men of very low Condition, we have Reason to fear they have a very improper Influence over the Mind of the young Nabob, though he always expresses himself to us perfectly happy in what has been done for him. Of the Affairs of Bahar we have as yet no Information, and have been told by Nundcomar that there is no Account hitherto come of those Collections, by which we might obtain a general Idea of the Whole. A Mutfuddy, who was of the Patna Khalsa, in Meer Cossim's Time, states the Revenue above a Crore of Rupees.

Extract from the Letter of the Deputies at Moorshedabad in Answer to the Board's Orders for persuading the Nabob to remove Nundcomar, and send him to Calcutta.

If the Nabob had the Dependance he ought to have on the English, he would not in so warm a Manner be protecting a Man we must esteem an Enemy to us, nor put his own Honour and the Honour of at least a suspected Traitor to us, on a Footing. How shameful must it appear that he shall hesitate to part with such a Man, or propose himself to accompany him to Calcutta; such a Step, on his Part, would be placing Nundcomar in the highest Point of View. Its putting his Attachment to Nundcomar and us too much on the Level; and his Presence in Calcutta on such an Occasion, would so overawe the Witnesses, that the Truth could scarcely be got from them; nor could such a Proceeding but give a very low Impression of him through the Kingdom, and throw the Affairs every where into Confusion; and we doubt not will, in every Respect, seem as improper to you as it now does to us to admit of it.

* Sic in Orig.

After all, supposing that Nundcomar should * ever be cleared of that; the Influence it is manifest he has over the Nabob, the constant Endeavours he has used to secure his own Power, and thwart the Plan the Board would have pursued, the Resentment he entertains himself and instills into the Nabob against Mahomed Reza Cawn, not to mention the very great Abuses there appears to be in the Management of the Collections, serve only to confirm our Opinion, and that of the Board, how extremely dangerous and improper it is that such a Person should continue longer to be the Chief Adviser and Director of this young and unexperienced Prince.

Sequel of the Minutes.

All these Extracts serve to place in the strongest Point of View the dangerous Character and intriguing Disposition of Nundcomar, as well as his uniform Disaffection to the Company. They exhibit him accused of Practices tending materially to prejudice the Company's Affairs; and these committed not only when he was out of Place and Employ, but also when a Concurrence of fortuitous Circumstances had elevated him to the highest Pinnacle of Greatness that could be enjoyed by a Subject in these Provinces. In the former Situation, we find him endeavouring by Forgery and false Accusations to ruin Individuals; guilty of carrying on Correspondence hurtful to the Company's Interest; and instrumental in conveying Letters between the Shawzada and the French Governor General of Pondicherry. For all these Misdemeanors, our then Administration unanimously adjudged Nundcomar deserving of perpetual Restraint, and the Honourable the Court of Directors confirmed the Sentence. In the latter Situation, at a Time when Mutiny and Desertion had spread their Infection throughout our Army, and when a most formidable Invasion impended Bengal and threatened the very Existence of the Company, we again observe Nundcomar not only counteracting the Views of the Company's Government to draw off Raja Bulwant Sing from his Alliance, which must have greatly weakened the Strength of Sujah Dowlah, by advising the Rajah against the Measure, and declaring the English an unsteady People not to be trusted, but also labouring under a very strong Suspicion of being engaged in inviting and exciting Sujah Dowla to commence the War, and in carrying on a Correspondence with the Fugitive Meer Cossim. The Board, in consequence of the criminal Light in which they viewed these Transactions, directed Nundcomar to be sent a Prisoner from Moorshedabad to Calcutta in March 1765, and actually summoned Evidences from that Place and Patna, in order to his being brought to a Trial. This Trial not having taken place, we consider as an additional and corroborate Presumption of his Guilt, for notwithstanding the Administration which succeeded the one that removed Nundcomar, was composed of Members who were well inclined to him, and disposed to controvert every Act and Measure of their Predecessors, yet even under this Prejudice they did not presume to acquit Nundcomar; but they thought proper to confine him to his House, and entirely exclude him from any Share in the Administration; a Decision which could only arise from an impressed Conviction of Nundcomar's Guilt had they brought him to Trial. Besides these Circumstances of the highest criminal Nature against a State, it is well known in the Negotiations the President and Council had to transact with the Nabob Meer Jaffer in 1764, every Artifice was employed and every Difficulty started by Nundcomar that could tend to retard the Progress of these Negotiations, and to obstruct their being terminated for the Company's Advantage. A similar Conduct is again adopted by him at the Time of the Accession of Nizam ul-Dowla; where we find he strives to thwart the Views and oppose the Influence of the Company in the Nabob's Councils; Circumstances strongly complained of by the Deputation at the City in their many Letters to the Board above quoted. It may be argued, that in these Instances he manifests his Zeal for the Interest of his immediate Masters; but surely it was no Proof of his Regard or Attachment to the Company; and the latter Qualities are directed to be considered as essential

essential Requisites in our present Choice. A Man thus possessed of Talents for Intrigue, and a Proneness to exercise them on all Occasions, even to the Prejudice of the Company's Affairs, we can never esteem a proper Person to be chosen Dewan of the Household, and Manager of the Finances of a minor Nabob, especially at a Time when the Situation of our Territories, both with respect to the Designs of the French and those of the Marattas, render the investing such a Man with the faintest Power, or the most distant Opportunity of doing Mischief, equally dangerous and impolitic. It can never we think be a Maxim either in Prudence or in Policy to repeat a Trial of the Services of a Man whose bad Principles are so very notorious, and who has been already proved to have repeatedly exerted them to the Injury of our State; and as it is not refused that the Son of Nundcomar is to act under the Instruction and Influence of the Father, we hope we shall be justified in withholding from him our Suffrages, knowing that he has neither Abilities nor the Resolution to dare to contradict his Father's Will.

Mahomed Reza Cawn's Power and Influence in the Country have been on the Decline ever since the Establishment of our Council of Revenue and Supervisors in the Districts; and with his Dismission from all his Offices, we apprehend they have totally expired. But admitting that any Relicts of them do still remain, and that the present Appointment would be attended with the desirable Purpose of effectually eradicating them; we think it would be purchasing this Object at too great an Expence, were we thereby to expose the Affairs of our Employers to the Risk of being involved in fresh Troubles by the Machinations of Nundcomar; more especially if we can fix that Choice upon any other Person who is equally, from every Motive and Consideration, the Enemy of Mahomed Reza Cawn; whose Character is fair and unblemished, and whose Loyalty and Attachment to the Company have been repeatedly proved and never suspected.

We beg Leave to conclude this Minute with declaring, that we differ from the Sentiments of the President on this Point with Pain and Reluctance, sensible of the good Effects which must ever result from Unanimity in the Conduct of the Company's Affairs; but when our Sense of the Duty and Fidelity we owe to our Employers; of the express Letter of their past Orders which we have quoted; and our Ideas of those now before us, which direct that we be guided in our Choice by a Regard to the public Good, and the Safety and Interest of the Company; when Considerations, we say of this Nature, influence us to that contrary Way of thinking, we flatter ourselves we shall be justified in dissenting.

(Signed)

Cossimbuzar,
26th July 1772.

Philip M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

Cossimbuzar, the 28th July 1772.

At a Committee; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Samuel Middleton,
Philip M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
John Graham, } Esquires.

The President delivers in the following Minute.

The President feels a Reluctance to dwell any longer on a Subject which has divided the Opinions of the Committee, and already engaged too much of their Attention; but he thinks it incumbent upon him to say something in Reply to the Objections which have been made to his Proposition, because he apprehends that a very different Conclusion may be fairly drawn from the Arguments which have been urged against it. His own Inclination will induce him to confine himself within the same Bounds of Candour and Moderation, which the Gentlemen who differ from him in Opinion have so properly chosen, and which ought to be invariably adhered to where the End sought by all is the public Good; and the only Disagreement is on the Mode of obtaining it.

The President's Minute.

The President has already declared, that he meant by the Appointment of Raja Goordass, that this Government should avail itself of the Abilities and Influence of Rajah Nundcomar for the Purposes assigned. But it was his declared Intention to exclude him from any formal Trust in the Nabob's Services, in order to guard against any Attempts which might be apprehended from his Intrigues; thus, leaving the Government at Liberty to recall him whenever he shall be suspected of applying the Opportunities afforded him to ill Purposes, without giving Umbrage to the Nabob, or leaving him a Pretence to screen him from our Authority.

The President does not take upon him to vindicate the moral Character of Nundcomar; his Sentiments of this Man's former Political Conduct are not unknown to the Court of Directors, who, he is persuaded, will be more inclined to attribute his present Countenance of him to Motives of Zeal and Fidelity to the Service, in Repugnance perhaps to his own Inclinations, than to any Predilection in his Favour. He is very well acquainted with most of the Facts alluded to in the Minutes of the Majority, having been a principal Instrument in detecting them; nevertheless he thinks it but Justice to make a Distinction between the Violation of a Trust, and an Offence committed

committed against our Government, by a Man who owed it no Allegiance, nor was indebted to it for Protection; but, on the contrary, was the actual Servant and Minister of a Master, whose Interest naturally suggested that Kind of Policy which sought, by Foreign Aids and the Diminution of the Power of the Company, to raise his own Consequence, and to re-establish his Authority: He has never been charged with any Instance of Infidelity to the Nabob Meer Jaffer, the constant Tenor of whose Politics, from his First Accession to the Nizamut till his Death, corresponded in all Points so exactly with the Artifices which were detected in his Minister, that they may be as fairly ascribed to the One as to the other. Their immediate Object was beyond Question the Aggrandizement of the former, though the latter had ultimately an equal Interest in their Success. The Opinion which the Nabob himself entertained of these Services, and of the Fidelity of Nundcomar, evidently appeared in the distinguished Marks which he continued to shew him of his Favour and Confidence to the latest Hour of his Life.

His Conduct in the succeeding Administration appears not only to have been dictated by the same Principles, but, if we may be allowed to speak favourably of any Measures which opposed the Views of our own Government and aimed at the Support of an adverse Interest, surely it was not only not culpable, but even praise-worthy. He endeavoured (as appears by the Extracts before us) to give Consequence to his Master, and to pave the Way to his Independance, by obtaining a Firman from the King for his Appointment to the Soubahship; and he opposed the Promotion of Mahomed Reza Cawn, because he looked upon it as a Supercession of the Rights and Authority of the Nabob. He is now an absolute Dependant of the Company, on whose Favour he must rest all his Hopes of future Advancement.

• Sic in Orig. But whatever may have been the Conduct of Rajah Nundcomar in a different Station, and * in former Occasions, the President cannot form any Idea of any Danger to which the Company's Interests can be exposed by his Influence with his Son, in the Office which is now proposed for him. No Situation of our Affairs could enable the Nabob, or any Person connected with him, to avail himself, by any immediate or sudden Act, of the slender Means which he has left to infringe our Power, or enlarge his own. He has neither a Military Force, Authority in the Country, Foreign Connexions, nor a Treasury. A Design of such a Nature, if ever practicable, can only take Effect by a long Train of concerted Events, and must be the uninterrupted Work of Years.

• Sic in Orig. But as * has been repeatedly remarked, the Father having no Trust or Authority, nor the Son Abilities equal to so great an Undertaking; the slightest Suspicion will be sufficient to remove the former, and frustrate every Hope of the Kind for ever.

With Respect to any other Person who may be nominated for this Charge, the President declares, that he has fixed his Choice upon Rajah Goordas, from the thorough Conviction that no other will be found equally qualified to answer the particular Purposes of that Appointment.

To conclude, at a different Season, and under other Circumstances, the President would acquiesce in the Arguments which have been urged against his Recommendation. He should be very sorry to see Nundcomar become the Minister of a rival Power, because of his Abilities. He thinks they may be most usefully employed in the Service of our Government.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Extract.

(Signed) John Stewart,
Secretary.

Mr. Barwell's Minute upon the Reference made by the Committee of Circuit to the Board, for its Decision of the Difference of Opinion among the Members of the Committee of Circuit, in the Choice of a Dewan for the Nabob's Household.

Mr. Barwell's
Minute.

I feel a real Concern at the Occasion of this Meeting. The Subject referred to our Decision, is in itself extremely delicate, but is become much more so by the Manner in which it is introduced to us. To pronounce on a Difference of Opinion, is what I at all Times wish to avoid; for to whatever Side I may incline, it will be my Misfortune still to differ. Is there no Alternative then to avoid so disagreeable a Consequence? Permit me the Question; and if you think there is, why shall we not embrace it. With respect to any Choice I may have in the Nomination of a Dewan to the Nabob's Household, I declare, upon my Honour, it is indifferent to me what Man you promote. I think, however, it is but proper you should have an Option. One Man only has been named, and the Dilemma we are reduced to, seems to have its Existence in this Preclusion of Choice; and as there appears so many just Objections for a Difference of Opinion in the proposed Appointment of Raja Goordas, alias Nundcomar, I must beg Leave, without descending on the particular Merits or Demerits of the Man, to make it my earnest Request, that the Governor will be pleased to select from the Number of able Ministers who reside within the Provinces, the Names of such as he thinks are qualified to fill the Station of Dewan to the Nabob's Household. I flatter myself this may be a Means of introducing Unanimity, for we shall not then have to argue on the Attachment and Abilities of One Man in particular. Many out of the Number named, will doubtless be unanimously approved. We may then, with Pleasure to ourselves and Satisfaction

Satisfaction to the Public, say to our President, such Men's Characters are free from all Imputation, choose, Sir, whom you please from them, and we will ratify your Choice.

Mr. Barwell begs Leave to propose, for the Sake of Unanimity, the following Question. *Question.*
Whether the Board shall apply to the President to nominate a Number of Men, Twelve or Twenty, who he shall think qualified for this Trust, as he flatters himself among a Number of People, there may be many against whose Characters no Exception can be made, and consequently no Difference of Opinion can arise in the Choice, or whether they shall proceed, without attempting to produce Unanimity among the Members, to give their Opinion on the Difference of Sentiment, which has already arisen on the Subject of Goordass's Appointment?

Mr. Goodwin's Opinion.—As I approve of the Choice made by the Governor, I think such a Reference unnecessary. *Mr. Goodwin's Reply.*

Mr. Harris, in Reply to Mr. Barwell's Proposal, begs Leave to observe, that the Purport of it appears already to have claimed the Attention of the Committee's Minute, that his Intention is truly laudable, but as the Gentlemen have proceeded to determined Resolutions on Record, and having no Objection to the proposed Appointment, he has given his Reasons for his Approval in a Minute, which he purposes delivering in, in the Course of this Meeting. *Mr. Harris.*

Mr. Barwell replies to it in the Affirmative, and also Mr. Lane. *Mr. Barwell's & Mr. Lane's.*

Mr. Aldersey agrees in Sentiments with Mr. Harris. *The Resident.*

The Majority is of Opinion that such a Reference should not be made. *Majority's Opinion.*

Mr. Barwell begs Leave to remark on this Difference of Sentiment, that as the Majority is of Opinion no Reference should be made, it implies an Assent to the Governor's Proposition. Mr. Barwell would have been glad there had been an Option in this Case, because it is possible the Board might have preferred one Man to another. He does not doubt that Men of equal Capacity, and whose Attachment to the Company has never been brought in Question, are to be found in the Extent of so large a Kingdom, and among such a Number of able Men; that he thinks the Objections against Rajah Goordass and Nundcomar to be of so weighty and serious a Nature as to have obliged him not to have given his Suffrage for the Appointment. But as the Board have determined that Mr. Barwell shall not have the Choice of another, and confine it to his acquiescing to the President's Proposal, or dissenting from it, he flatters himself Goordass will answer the Expectations of the Public. His Reliance is in the Governor's Penetration and Judgment, and therefore he does not make any particular Dissent to the Appointment of this Man, though in his present Predicament he thinks him ineligible, being fixed by the Company to Calcutta, and ordered to have no Trust or Confidence reposed in him by our Government. *Mr. Barwell's Remark.*

The several Members now enter their Minutes on the Subject of Goordass's Appointment, referred by the Committee of Circuit as follows:

Mr. Goodwin's Minute.—I have given the closest Attention to the different Arguments contained in the Committee Proceedings for and against the Appointment of Raja Goordass to the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Household, under the Influence and Instruction of Nundcomar his Father, and having maturely weighed the same, I must concur with Mr. Middleton in the Eligibility of the Governor's Proposition. I deem it is unnecessary to offer any Arguments of my own in further Support of the Measure, as the Reasons already set forth in the Honble. President's Minute appear to me so full and strong, not but that as he himself observes under other Circumstances, the Arguments which have been urged by the other Gentlemen of the Committee, and which no Doubt are apparently very forcible, would bias me against it. However, with respect to Nundcomar, I shall observe (I think it not improper here to remark, that from the Character of this Man, I chose to decline seeing him when he paid me a Visit immediately after Mahomed Reza Cawn's Disgrace; this Circumstance I mention to shew, that should I happen unfortunately to err in my Judgment, I can be actuated in the present Case only through Zeal and Fidelity to my Honourable Masters) that his present Situation is widely different to what it was when he opposed the Company's political Views. He was then independent of our Government, and a Subject as well as Prime Minister to the Soubah of the Country. Whereas, being now become an entire Dependant of the Company's, he may be said to stand in the same Point of View with them as with his former Master; nor is it more reasonable to suppose, especially as the Company and Nabob have but one common Interest, that he would be equally faithful to them. I will not pretend to say through Attachment, as I apprehend there never was a Man in this Country prompted thereto merely through this Principle, at least, the Instances are but rare; but for his own as well as * Son's Sake. *Mr. Goodwin's Minute.*

Having maturely deliberated on the * Agreements set forth in the Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit, as well for as against the Appointment of Raja Goordass, the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar, to the Office of Dewan of the Nabob's Household; I must, in Justice to both Parties, acknowledge the Weight of their Reasons, fully convinced that the Sentiments of each proceed from one and the same Motive; the Desire of promoting the Interest of our Honourable Employers, and the public Good. Was the present State of the Honourable Company's Affairs in that precarious Situation they were in the Year 1763 and 1764, and subject to the same Evils from the intriguing Genius of Maha Raja Nundcomar, I am convinced that the same ** Sic in Orig. * Sic in Orig. Mr. H. R. 183.*

same Motives would influence our President and every Member of this Board, as have been set forth by Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell and Graham, to keep him divested of the smallest Degree of Power or Authority in Government. But the present flourishing and permanent Footing we have so successfully obtained, scarcely admitting an Object for Intrigue; the many various Checks we shall have on the Maha Rajah, by which to defeat the Execution of any Scheme prejudicial to our Interest, which he would not be weak enough to project, since its Detection must terminate in his inevitable Ruin, without the possible Means of screening himself from our Resentment; the Ties which now bind him to the Interest of the Honourable Company, under whose Influence alone he can * reflect the smallest Degree of Consequence, or propose to himself the Retrieval of his Character in Life; and the Necessity of employing a Man equally capable as inclinable to elucidate the Charges that the Honourable Company have exhibited against Mahomed Reza Cawn, and effectually to eradicate his remaining Influence in the Country; I am induced from these Reasons to concur in the Opinions of the President and Mr. Middleton, and to give my entire Assent to the Appointment.

Mr. Barwell's. Mr. Barwell thinks Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, have assigned very sufficient Reasons for their Non-concurrence to the Governor's Proposition. The Orders of the Honble. Company, and the Resolutions of the Government here, are positive, and in the fullest Manner support the Opinion those Gentlemen entertain of the Impropriety of Goordas's (the Son of Nundcomar) Elevation. If there are any particular Instructions from the Court of Directors, their Influence can only extend where they may be known, and supercede such weighty Objections as are opposed to the Nomination of the Son of Nundcomar to the Dewanny.

Mr. Lane's. I should have been very happy to have given my Voice for the Appointment of the Son of Nundcomar, as I shall ever feel a high Degree of Satisfaction in coinciding with the Sentiments of the Honble. the Governor, but for the Reasons which are assigned by Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham. The known Spirit of Intrigue of Nundcomar, and the Honble. the Court of Directors forbidding any Trust or Confidence to be reposed in him, I cannot, I think, with Propriety, acquiesce to his proposed Elevation, while there may be Men chose for the Trust, of equal Abilities, of Characters unexceptionable, and of whose Attachment to the English we cannot doubt. Therefore, until the Honble. Company have been pleased to supercede their former Orders, and give us a Latitude to name the Son of Nundcomar Dewan to the Nabob's Household, I cannot but esteem his Elevation contradictory and opposite to positive Commands from our Superiors, and to unanimous Resolutions of the Government here. Vide the Records from 1762 to 1770.

(Signed) Tho' Lane.

The President's.

Having attentively perused and considered the President's Minute, proposing Rajah Goordas for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Household, under the Influence and Instruction of his Father Maha Raja Nundcomar, together with the Objections offered by some of the Members of the Committee against such an Appointment; I am of Opinion, that although the latter carry great Force with them, and that Nundcomar, universally allowed to be a Man not only of Ability, but of Intrigue, would, from the Suspicions entertained of his Character, be an unfit Person to be entrusted with high discretionary Powers, that should permit him with the Means of acting to the Prejudice of the Company's Affairs, from Views of Ambition or self Interest; yet, as the Case is widely different in the Sphere to which his Talents would be confined by the proposed Nomination of his Son to the Office of Dewan, and as, from the Circumstances so fully pointed out by the President, the Influence of Nundcomar may be particularly serviceable in promoting the Views and Interests of our Honble. Employers, and effecting that Reformation in the Government, so warmly recommended in their Letter by the Lapwing; for these Reasons I concur in the Expediency of the President's Proposal for the Appointment of Raja Goordas to the Superintendancy of the Nabob's Household.

§ (" (a) The Board are unanimous * concurring with the Committee of Circuit, in the Appointment of Munnee Begum to the Guardianship of the Nabob; and the Majority approve of the Appointment of Rajah Goordas to be Dewan.") §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Fort William,
6th August 1772.

William Aldersey,
Richard Barwell,
H. Goodwin.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCLXIV.

Book 58. Page 413.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated 3d March 1775.

§ (“(a) Par. 39. We have examined the separate Consultations of our President and Council respecting Mahomed Reza Khan, and embrace the present Opportunity of testifying our Approbation of “their Conduct during the whole of that enquiry.”) § And although the particular Informations transmitted us against Mahomed Reza Khan, and those general and alarming Accounts of Oppressions with which the Records of our Presidency of Fort William abounded, must have rendered it our indispensable Duty to have his Administration scrutinized; we are, nevertheless, well pleased on finding him able to exculpate himself from all Charges brought against him to the Satisfaction of our Servants, notwithstanding they on the Spot had deemed them so well founded as to entertain no Doubt of fixing on him Facts sufficient to justify our Censure, and to warrant his Dismissal from public Employment.

40. These being the Sentiments of our President and Council relative to Mahomed Reza Khan’s general Conduct, we cannot but notice also that their Ideas, respecting the Arrears due from him to the Circar, were nearly similar to our own, as appears by their Letter of the 10th December 1772, wherein they inform us that they had great Reason to believe on a Scrutiny into Mahomed Reza Khan’s Dacca Accounts, a Balance would appear against him of upwards of 17 Lacks of Rupees.

41. If our Governor and Council at Fort William had Reason to be of Opinion that the Result of an Enquiry would issue as abovementioned; we cannot but conclude there must have been such public and general Appearances of Mal-administration as warranted the particular Information communicated to us, and rendered it absolutely necessary for us to use the most speedy and effectual Means in our Power for delivering the Natives from apparent Tyranny and Oppression, and for recovering to the Nabob or to the Company, the Amount of all Monies supposed to have been embezzled or misapplied by Mahomed Reza Khan, or outstanding in his Hands on Account of the Revenues.

42. It was on these Grounds we directed an Enquiry to be made, and though it has not been proved that Mahomed Reza Khan was intentionally oppressive in collecting Grain, or that he reaped pecuniary Advantages from that Article in the Time of the Famine, yet, to those Persons who suffered by his Measures, the Interference of him and his Agents, was at Times a real Grievance and a sufficient Ground for their Complaint; ignorant as they must have been of the Directions of the Governor and Council to M. R. Khan to use his utmost Endeavours to procure Grain for the Use of the City of Moorshedabad, and for the Subsistence of the Troops.

43. In regard to the Dacca Revenue, we have already declared that the different Reports of our Governor and Council, from Time to Time, have been unsatisfactory to us, and we are far from being convinced by the Materials now before us, that Mahomed Reza Khan is not indebted to the Circar in a very considerable Sum, or that he ought not to be compelled to fulfil the Engagement entered into for the Chucklah of Dacca. The general Words under the Hand-writing of Meer Jaffier, supposing both the Papers authentic, are of little Importance, and can never be construed to annul the positive Agreement which appears under the Seal of Mahomed Reza Khan; and as to his Plea of having executed that Instrument by Compulsion, merely to gain Time and to save his Life, it wants every necessary Proof to render it effectual.

44. Under these Circumstances, and because we find the Nabob Meer Jaffier, at the Time of his Death, indebted to the Company in the Sum of Rupees 16,69,758, we cannot deem ourselves warranted to cancel the Obligation in Question; but in Consideration of the Inconveniencies which Mahomed Reza Khan may have experienced during the Time of his Examination, we direct that you suspend our Claim for the Arrear of the Dacca Revenue.

45. After declaring ourselves thus favourably on the Case of Mahomed Reza Khan, we have only to add, that as we wish him to remain under no other Obligations to us than those of Gratitude, we therefore can have no Objection to his total Enlargement.

46. The Conduct of Nundcoomar in the Part he has taken against Mahmud Reza Khan, appears to us so very inconsistent and unworthy, that we feel a Repugnance to the Continuance of his Son in the high Office of Roy Royan of the Province; and as the Acquittal of Mahomed Reza

(a) Vide supra, Page 2107.

Khan warrants us again to employ him, we direct, that, if he can with Propriety accept of that Office under the Regulations and Restrictions established by our President and Council, and with the Salary granted to Rajah Goordas for executing the same, he be forthwith appointed thereto, and receive a proper Khellaut, and such other Marks of Distinction as are usually conferred on Natives on like Occasions. We mean not by this Appointment to restore Mahmud Reza Khan to any improper Degree of Power, but merely to testify our Satisfaction on finding his former Conduct has been so much better than we expected.

47. And in regard to Rajah Goordas, though we cannot consent to his remaining Roy Royan of the Province, yet in Consideration of the favourable Character we have received of him, we have no Objection to his being appointed to any Office of less Importance if you shall be of Opinion that his Behaviour has entitled him to such a Mark of our Indulgence.

48. It is also with Pleasure we confirm the Appointment of Kully-an Sing, Rajah Shitabroy's Son, as Naib of Patna, and we hope the future Conduct of Kully-an Sing and his Assistants will justify our Confirmation of his said Appointment.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

London,
3d March 1775.

George Tatem,	Ed ^d Wheler,
Pet. Lascelles,	John Harrison,
Joseph Sparkes,	Jn ^o Woodhouse,
John Smith,	Will ^m James,
W. G. Freeman,	Fred. Pigou,
R ^d . Hall,	T. B. Rous,
J. Stables.	Ch ^r Boddam,

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCLXV.

Book 58. Page 173.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated the 30th March 1774.

§ (“ (a) Par. 64. The great Importance of our Revenue Accounts, and the Expediency of the “ most accurate Information that can be transmitted to us relative thereto, are Matters that we “ have so frequently dwelt upon, that it is with singular Pleasure we find the last Advices from “ your Presidency, have furnished us with a clearer State of the Revenues of the Bengal Pro- “ vince than had been hitherto sent us; and we are glad to give this Testimony to the Ability “ and Assiduity of Mr. Charles Croftes, who has so well exerted himself in this Department.”)

65. On inspecting the several Books that contain the Transactions of that Part of our Revenues, the several Accounts seem to be arranged with great Propriety and Perspicuity, in the general State thereof, set forth in the Muxadavad Journal and Ledger, ending April 1772, received per P. Wales; which are accompanied by the separate Accounts received from the Supravisors, which state with great Precision the several Charges, we therefore with Pleasure express, * cannot withhold our Approbation of the Punctuality of Mr. Croftes in forwarding these last to us; as we are sensible the Adjustments of these must have been attended with considerable Trouble; and as they are the first Accounts of the Kind that we have received from any of the Districts.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

London,
30th March 1774.

George Cumming,	Edw ^d Wheler,
Joseph Sparkes,	John Harrison,
Pet. Lascelles,	Jn ^o Woodhouse,
Ch ^r Boddam,	Samuel Peach,
Jn ^o Michie,	Fred ^s Pigou,
Ch ^r Chambers junior,	Daniel Wier,
R. Hall,	W ^m James,
John Smith,	T. B. Rous,
	George Tatem.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2116.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCLXVI.

Book 26. Page 440.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th June 1780.

Fort William, the 12th June 1780.

At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Governor General, President;
Philip Francis, Esquire.
Mr. Wheeler indisposed.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.
Read, the following Letters from Moodajee Boosla, and Dewagur Pundit.

From Moodajee Boosla, received 2d June 1780.

Your agreeable Epistle, (every Letter of which was filled with Friendship, and every Line of which informed me compleatly of your favourable Designs) by which you acquaint me, that Beneram Pundit explains fully to you all the Particulars contained in the Letter of my Minister Dewagur Pundit; and that you have been long anxious for that Explanation; and that when you had attentively reflected, and considered on the Contents of the Letters, you conversed in private with Beneram Pundit on the Subject of them; and that I should learn all the Particulars from his Letters, and from yours to my Minister; arrived in a happy Hour, and gave me inexpressible Pleasure.

Moodajee
Boosla, and
Dewagur Pundit.

At the End of your Letter, you write a few Lines with your own Hand, that your final Resolution in your Affairs is delayed till you can receive my Opinion and Advice: This has exceeded every Thing which you had written before. I have learnt all the Particulars of your private Conference from the Letter of Beneram Pundit. God be praised that after Two Years I still receive from you such Letters, as no Friends, however intimate and pure their Connection, ever before wrote. You are truly in every Instance a compleat Friend, and write such Answers and Resolutions as are becoming your Friendship. Had a Kareta to the Purport of the present Letter been received while the Minister was still at Poonah, many Things might have been done; at present, that in Consequence of the Measures of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn Behadre, Armies are marching from all Quarters towards the English Territories, and that General Goddard is engaged in open War with Scindeah, and that the Execution of all these Matters is delayed till a proper Season; and as the Rains are now approaching, we can wait to see what Answer will be returned from the Ministers at Poonah to the Advice which I have written to them, and which I will inform you of as soon as received.

As all my Desires tend to keep the Friendship with you, and as you are distinguished from among all the English for prudent Councils and Knowledge in all Matters, Prudence, and Foresight, Attention to Treaties, strict Friendship, and a compleat Knowledge of the Rights of old Connections, for declining all Intercourse with oppressive and tyrannical Chiefs, and for attending in all Cases to the Voice of Justice and Right, by the Blessing of God all Affairs will be settled. All these Particulars are mentioned more fully in the Letters from my Minister to you and to Beneram Pundit, from which you will learn them fully. I am hopeful that you will favour me with Letters containing the State of your Health.

From Dewagur Pundit, received 2d June.

Your gracious Letter (which, notwithstanding the apparent Shortness and concise Manner of it, in Reality contained the best and most solid Advice, and the greatest Knowledge of all Matters, and Expressions of the firmest Friendship and Affection for the Rajah my Master, and of Favour to me, with other Remarks incumbent on your Friendship), informing me that Beneram Pundit being arrived in Calcutta, had shewn you my Letters, and had fully explained all the Contents to you; that you had had a private Conversation with the said Pundit, of which I should learn all the Particulars from his Letters; that I may be well assured that you have so firm a Dependence on the Friendship of this Quarter, that in every Matter where the Interest or Views of this Country are concerned, you will be guided by our Advice, notwithstanding your own Designs should be thus delayed; arrived in an happy Hour, and gave me great Satisfaction. On the Back of it was written in your own Hand, that I should learn all Particulars from the Letters of Beneram Pundit; and that the Execution of your Designs is delayed till you receive my Advice and Opinion. From this Writing in your own Hand, I received great Encouragement in my Duty;

Duty; and the Letter of Beneram Pundit, which was doubtless written agreeable to your Directions, has made me acquainted with all your Designs and Intentions.

Agreeable to the former Customs of Bengal, and the present firm State of our Friendship, notwithstanding the hostile Designs of all Quarters, which not only prevent an Intercourse and Correspondence by Letters and Messages, but have interrupted and destroyed the Peace and Friendship which had subsisted for many Years with the People of Decan, and have occasioned many considerable Difficulties which would take up much Time to enumerate, and which may easily be learnt by you, I have continually written in such a Manner by the Directions of the Rajah my Master, both in what I wrote after the Arrival of Colonel Goddard at Hoshungabad, and of Mr. Watherston at Naigpore; and afterwards it was thought advisable and proper that I should go to Poonah, and undertake secret and open Negotiation with the Ministers of Poonah, on several Matters relating to the English, and in writing about the Situation of all Affairs however inconsiderable, in advising you to observe the Rules of Peace, and to remain steadfast to your Treaties; like the Branches of a large River, of which one runs towards Calcutta, and the other to Surat; that is to say, that I have written in this Manner to both Sides; and this not for my own Advantage, but solely from my Friendship to the English Gentlemen, to procure the Ease of the People, and the final Stop to all Disputes and Misunderstandings; and a peaceable Rest to all the Countries, Towns, and Villages, in such a Manner as no other Person can ever have written. But as no explicit Answer was received from any Quarter, on which a Treaty might have been founded through the Mediation and Guarantee of the Rajah my Master; being remediless, I took Leave of the Ministers of Poonah and returned to Naigpore; and, in consequence of the Measures of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah Behadre, who before wrote to all Quarters to demand Troops of them, I instantly began assembling the Troops and raising new Forces on the Ghaut Lakenwara on the Banks of the River Ganges in Decan, and remained employed in that Business for near Three Months; but my Friendship and good Wishes * lead me to write the Situation of all Affairs in a full Manner to the Beneram Pundit in a Hindostanny Letter, and to direct him to return from Benares to Calcutta, and explain all the Particulars to you, and procure a speedy Answer to them; thinking, that till that Time the Troops would remain inactive, and preparing their Stores, &c. But when, from the great Distance, your Answer was late before it arrived; and as the Poonah Ministers from their Foresight into these Affairs, entered into a League with Hyder Naig and Scindeah, and Holcar had met the English Army in Guzerat; upon the repeated Calls of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, and the Messages of Pundit Purdhaun, it became necessary to march the Army from Lakenwara towards Sumelpore, which is 300 Cofs, and even more, distant from it; and at this Time Rajah Khundajee Boola has undoubtedly reached Sumelpore, and even passed beyond it. Accordingly, immediately upon receiving your Kareta and Letter, and learning the Contents of what you wrote in your own Hand-writing, and of the Letters of Beneram Pundit to which you referred me, I wrote to the Ministers of Poonah whatever I thought proper and advisable towards the confirming and strengthening their friendly Intentions. Now that General Goddard and Scindeah are in the Neighbourhood of each other with their Forces, and are on the Eve of Hostilities, we must wait to see what Overtures will come from that Quarter, after they shall learn the Events in that District, upon which their whole Attention is engrossed. I will write then to you without the least Reserve or Omission. Before any Letters written in your own Hand was received here, the Activity and Diligence which I shewed in bringing about these Matters, it is needless to mention, and would be only vain boasting; but now that I have received this explicit Letter, in which from your Confidence and Faith in me, you refer the Settlement of all Matters entirely to this Quarter; how is it possible that I can be guilty of the smallest Negligence in them? On the contrary, I will exert myself in them as far as my Strength and Life will go, and even farther. Had this Postscript in your Hand given me this Degree of Strength and Satisfaction before, every Thing would certainly have been settled. At present also, by the Blessing of God, who assists and befriends all who pay a strict Regard to Truth, Faith, and Engagements, every Thing will end well.

P O S T S C R I P T.

What you write to induce the Rajah to undertake these Negotiations to this Purport, that the Negotiation in your Affairs is delayed for the Council and Advice of this Quarter, and that it matters not whether your Designs are delayed by it; the Case is this, that this Expression is as secret and difficult to be understood as it ought to be; but what I can discover, it is necessary should be written plainly, and without Reserve, and is as follows; that when the Rajah for these Two Years has been pointed at by all Persons high and low, like a Flag or the New Moon, on Account of his Friendship for the English Gentlemen, and has come into the Measures of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, and agreed to raise an Army, and send his Son towards Bengal such a Length of Way, he has taken upon himself the Expences of the Troops, which, for the sole Pay amount to Four Lacks of Rupees per Month, and amount in the Year to a Crore of Rupees, not solely from the Hopes of having them paid by the Ministers of Poonah, but from his fixed Obedience to the Family of the Rajah, and Resolution to keep up the ancient Treaties subsisting with them, from their having resided at the same Place, and from the Proximity of their Territories,

and their agreeing in all Matters; all the Hopes which he has of being eased of these Expences, and of gaining other Advantages, are from your Friendship and Alliance, and the Rights of this Quarter are firmly observed by you. The Rajah, my Master, has written all these Matters fully in Answer to Beneram Pundit's Hindostanny Letter. You will consider them to be written agreeable to my Master's and my Directions, and will not be dispirited in any of your great Designs; but having perused them with the greatest Attention, send a speedy Answer to them. As I am in great Anxiety for the Arrival of it, as the Friendship between the Family of Boosla and your Highness is increased to so great a Degree, I am hopeful that you will frequently favour me with Letters containing the State of your Quarters, and the Nature of your Designs, and consider me as one whose Hopes are in your Favour.

2d. P O S T S C R I P T.

As in the present Scarcity of good Men, you admit of no Equal, either in Courage, Spirit, Resolution, and Magnanimity, or in your Knowledge of Mankind, or in Prudence and Foresight, or in the faithful Observance of Treaties and Engagements, or in the Attention to the Rights of Friendship, or in Skill in discovering what is right or wrong, considerable or inconsiderable in the Affairs of Government, or in the keeping strict to the Rules of Care and Caution, and of Justice; I am therefore greatly desirous of settling a strict Intimacy with Pundit Purdhaun, and with his Permission to repair to the Presence by the Road of Mundella or Ballalore, and to have an Interview with you, to make you acquainted with all the Attachment and good Wishes which I have for you, and to draw from that Fountain of Knowledge and Prudence, such Counsels as may be the Means of settling and bringing to an Issue all Designs, and may give me Satisfaction and Ease of Mind in many Matters. I am hopeful that you will speedily favour me with an Answer, granting this my Request; and may the Almighty grant that it come to pass.

A true Copy.

G. F. Cherry.

(“ (a) The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

“ The Governor General.—The Members of the Board have been furnished with Copies of the Letters which have been written by Moodajee Boosla and his Dewan, to Benarem Pundit their Vakeel or Minister at this Government, containing in a very long Detail the Motives and Views of the Government of Berar. These I think improper to be entered on our Records, but I recommend them to the Attention of the Board, in their Consideration of the Conduct which we are to observe towards that Government. From the Declarations made in these Letters, and from other Advices, it appears, that urged by the Demands of the Administration at Poonah, and the Menaces of the Nabob Nizam al Mulck, the Rajah hath levied a considerable Force, said to consist of 50,000 Horse, ostensibly designed to co-operate with the Peshwa, by invading Bengal and the Dominions of our Ally the Nabob of Oude; that one Division of 30,000 Horse, commanded by Chimnajee Boosla, the Rajah's Second Son, has been accordingly dispatched to our Frontier by the Road of Cuttack, and has been some Time since arrived in the Neighbourhood of that City, where it is proposed that he shall canton during the Rainy Season. The Rajah and his Dewan both profess the most steady Attachment to the Company, and a Resolution to preserve the Peace and good Understanding which have subsisted between that Government and the English since the Period in which the latter first obtained a Share in the political Concerns of these Provinces. These Professions have been repeated in all their Letters, and sanctified by the most solemn Attestations. However suspicious such voluntary Protestations may generally appear, there can be no valid Reason for refusing a certain Degree of Credit to them on the present Occasion, as they are perfectly consistent with what we know to be the Interest of the Boosla Family, and with the Conduct which it has invariably observed towards the Government of Bengal, from the Accession of Jannoojee to the present Time. Its natural Enemies are the Chiefs whose Dominions border immediately upon the Districts of Berar, and lie in many Places intermixed with them; that is to say, the Peshwa, Nizam Ally Cawn, and Mahdajee Scindia. The Company cannot be regarded in the same Light, because the Line of Country which joins their Possessions to Berar is so wild and uncultivated that no Cause of Competition can arise respecting it; and the Territories of each, in these Parts, yield little Advantage to the Proprietors. The Claim of the Berar Government to the Chout of these Provinces, is so antiquated, that though it might be revived as a Pretext, it could never operate as an Inducement to invade them, on any other Principles than those which are the Grounds of original Conquest, nor could such an Enterprize be formed without great and certain Hazards, a Length of Hostilities, and a proportionate Expence to which the Resources of Berar are inadequate, and the Exposure of its own internal Possessions to the Ambition and Rapacity of its Neighbours.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 2124.

[19 A]

“ The

* Sic in Orig. " The Habits of a long Intercourse of Friendship, and the Benefits which are mutually and
 " equally derived by both Governments from a Continuance of the same Degree of Union, may
 " likewise be * assumed as Arguments of the favourable Disposition of that Government towards
 " this, even under the present Appearances; yet the contrary, notwithstanding the strong Grounds
 " which appear for this Conclusion, may be the Case, and even with the best Intentions the Steps
 " through which the Berar Government, in the Accommodation of an ostensible Plan to its own
 " secret Wishes, may be insensibly led, may terminate in Hostilities against us.

" From the Whole of this Review, it appears to be the proper Policy of this Government to
 " consider and treat that of Berar in the Character which it professes, but to guard against the Pos-
 " sibility of its becoming hostile to us. This Policy at the same Time fortunately coincides with
 " the present Views of that Government, and may be made to promote them. The Rajah and his
 " Minister have from the Beginning expressed the strongest Desire to become the Mediators of Peace
 " between us and the Marattas; and this Desire is more strenuously urged in their last, than in any
 " of their former Letters, which may be accounted for on good Grounds; for it is certainly their In-
 " terest to be the Instruments of bringing the War to a Termination, by Means which must enhance
 " their Consequence and relieve them from certain Difficulties and Expence. The Rajah informs us
 " that he has written to the Peishwa, and offered his Intercession to accommodate Matters with us,
 " confiding in the Assurances given him by this Government of its Willingness to agree to Peace
 " through his Mediation, and to his Guarantee for the Maintenance of it, and has proposed that his
 " Dewan shall come to Balasore or Benares, with Credentials and full Powers from the Peishwa to
 " negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Peace.—Let us avail ourselves of this favourable Disposition.
 " —Let his Mediation be accepted, and his Dewan invited to come for that Purpose to Calcutta.
 " I am firmly of Opinion that Peace can only be accomplished by this or some other Mode that shall
 " put the Negotiations for it within the Reach and immediate Controul of this Government.
 " The Seat of War is not the Soil adapted by Nature for the Growth of Peace; yet, while
 " every Means are employed to promote this End, we must not slacken in those which may give
 " us an Advantage in the War, if our Hopes of a speedy Termination of it should be frustrated.
 " On the contrary, this Season and these Hopes require a redoubled Exertion on our Part in the
 " Prosecution of the War, as a necessary Concurrence with the Measures which we may take for the
 " Conclusion of it. For this Reason, I recommend that the Orders lately passed for the Reduction
 " of Captain Popham's Detachment be suspended; that the Sepoys of the Detachment be imme-
 " diately formed into Three regular Battalions, and added to the Detachment allotted to Major
 " Camac. Let it be given in Instructions to Major Camac, if he shall find it practicable to march
 " this Detachment, in Conjunction with the Forces which the Rannee by his Treaty will be obliged
 " in such a Case to furnish, directly to Oogain, the Capital of the Territory dependant upon Ma-
 " dajee Scindia. This cannot fail to divert him from the War in Guzzerat, and by bringing it
 " home to his own Interests, which have hitherto been wholly exempt from it, induce him to be
 " an equal Solicitor for Peace, to which at this Time he appears to be the only Impediment. In
 " Effect, all the Advices confirm the Information contained in the Berar Letters of the Opposition of
 " Scindia's Wishes to those of the Minister in this particular Instance. The only Obstacle to this
 " Design is, the Force which the Maratta Government actually possesses in Culpee and Bundelcund.
 " A discretionary Power should be given to Major Camac to remove this by any Means, either by
 " Negotiation or Force, which he shall judge necessary, and which shall not be likely to detain
 " him from his main Object. From all the Intelligence which has been lately received from that
 " Quarter, this appears to be no difficult Work, as the Maratta Power in that Country is not in
 " itself very considerable, and those who possess it are disaffected to the Government on which they
 " depend. The Purpose of undertaking this Expedition and its Motives may be communicated to
 " Moodajee Boosla. He cannot disapprove it; nor is it likely to give such Offence to the Minister
 " of Poona, whose Jealousy of Mhadajee Scindia is well known, as to excite in his Mind any new
 " Objection to Pacification.

" By the proposed Plan of Operations the Subsidy which we have hitherto received from the
 " Ranna of Gohud will cease; all that we can require of him will be to join our Forces with the
 " Quota of his Troops stipulated by the Treaty. It will therefore become necessary to provide a
 " Military Fund for the Payment of this Detachment. I propose to the Board, as the Season is now
 " approaching in which our Demand upon Raja Cheit Sing, for the Payment of his annual Con-
 " tribution towards the Expences of the War, should be made, we do immediately instruct our Resi-
 " dent at Benares to apply to him for the Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees; which Sum I propose shall
 " be appropriated solely to the Payment of Major Camac's Detachment. If the Board agree to
 " this Plan, it will be necessary to make some Alterations in our late Orders, and these I shall reduce
 " to distinct Propositions.

- " 1st. That the Order for the Return of Captain Popham's Detachment be countermanded.
- " 2d. That the Sepoy Drafts of that Detachment be immediately formed into Three Regular
 " Battalions.
- " 3d. That the Three Senior Captains now with the Detachment be appointed to the Command
 " of these Battalions, and that the Commander in Chief be requested to issue the necessary Orders
 " for completing them with Subaltern and Native Officers.

" 4th. That to complete these Battalions with their Proportion of Ordnance, Two 6 Pounders
" be added to the Guns now with Captain Popham's Detachment.

" 5th. That these Battalions be added to the Detachment already ordered to be put under the
" Command of Major Camac, and the Whole formed into a separate Corps during the Continuance
" of the present Service.

" 6th. That in Addition to the Guns attached by the Regulations to each Battalion of Sepoys
" upon Service, Two Twelve Pounders, the Howitz now with Captain Popham's Detachment,
" and Two Cohorns, be ordered to join Major Camac's Detachment.

" 7th. That the Board of Ordnance be requested to issue Orders for supplying Major Camac's
" Detachment with the above-mentioned Ordnance, and the Proportion of Ammunition and Stores
" agreeable to the Establishment, either from Cawnpore or either of the Military Stations contiguous
" to it.

" 8th. That a Brigade Major and Aid de Camp be added to the Staff of Major Camac's De-
" tachment, in consequence of the additional Strength of it.

" 9th. That the Secretary be directed to draw out Instructions for Major Camac from the pre-
" ceding Minute.

" I entreat the Board to give me their Support in the Prosecution of this Plan. If they have been
" from its Commencement averse to the War, let them join with me in prosecuting it with Vigour to
" its speedy Termination. If they consider themselves as free from the Responsibility of it, let them
" allow me to acquit myself of mine. I wish I could venture my Life upon the Consequences. I
" know the Man who is to conduct it, and am certain that if the Design is practicable, he will ex-
" ecute it to its fullest Effect, nor am I fearful of the Inference which this Declaration may draw upon
" me for the future Event of it.") §

Ordered, that the Opinions of the different Members of the Board be taken upon this Subject in
Circulation.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCLXVII.

Book 26. Page 571.

Extract of a Consultation of the 13th July 1780.

Fort William, the 13th July 1780.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General;

Edward Wheler Esquire.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

The Proceedings of the 29th ultimo, read and approved.

§ (" (a) The Secretary begs Leave to lay before the Board the following Minute from Messrs.
" Francis and Wheler, delivered to him on Tuesday the 4th instant, which he immediately cir-
" culated to the Governor General.

Minute from Messrs. Francis and Wheler, 29th June 1780.

" In our Minute of the 27th, we meant only to give an immediate Answer to the Propositions Messrs.
" before us. We shall now enter more particularly into the Reasonings and Assertions with which Francis and
" it was introduced. The Terms and Tendency of the Governor General's Minute make this Wheler.
" Task, however painful it may be, essentially necessary for the Information of those who are to judge
" of our Conduct, and of course to our own Reputation and Safety.
" The Governor General says, that ' except the Article of Expence he can scarcely collect the
" Objections made to the Measure; ' and again, that ' the Expence is the only formal Objection
" made to it.' Yet some Pains are taken to answer another, which attacks the Measure on its own
" Principles, and which undoubtedly must have been felt by the Governor General, or he would

(a) Vide supra, Page 2133.

“ not have attempted to remove it, by supposing a Fact so material to the Question, as that our
 “ Principal Army is not in Cantonments and inactive, and that it must not continue so to the End of
 “ the Rains. The Truth is, that General Goddard's Army, or the major Part of it, is actually in Can-
 “ tonments at Surat, and we hear that he himself is at Bombay. Last Year he did not take the Field
 “ until December, perhaps he might now move a Month sooner; but we are satisfied as well by his
 “ own Letters as by every Information we have been able to obtain, that it is impossible for him to
 “ act before November. That the Rains would be no Impediment to our Infantry incumbered with
 “ Baggage, Tents, Stores, Ammunition, and a Train of Artillery, but that it would be a great one to
 “ a Body of Maratta Cavalry, seems to us a most extraordinary Proposition. Hitherto it has been
 “ contradicted by Experience, and we find no Arguments advanced to support it. If one of the Ob-
 “ jects of the Expedition be to divide the Maratta Strength, and to divert it from General Goddard's,
 “ it is essential to that Object, that General Goddard's Army should be at the same Time in the Field,
 “ otherwise the Maratta Force is not divided; nor can there be a Division on one Side, unless some
 “ Operations exist on the other, in Favour of which the Diversion is to be made; but we say that
 “ General Goddard's Army is in Cantonments and must remain inactive till November, conse-
 “ quently the undivided Force and Strength of the Marattas, if they think it necessary, may be
 “ turned entirely to Major Camac.

“ The Second Object is said to be ‘ to make Madajee Scindia, the principal Agent of the War
 “ the principal Sufferer by it. Hitherto we have been told that Nana Furnese was the Chief most
 “ attached to the French Interest, and most hostile to ours, and that Scindia was disposed to cultivate
 “ our Friendship; and it must be confessed he gave us a Proof of it, which ought not to be for-
 “ gotten, when he suffered the Bombay Army to retire from Wargaum. Admitting nevertheless that
 “ we ought now to consider Scindia as our principal Opponent, it does not follow that this Expe-
 “ dition, in the Way it is planned, will be the Cause of much Distress to him, if any; in our Op-
 “ inion, we are much more likely to suffer by it than he is. If every material Purpose of it is to be
 “ effected within the Rains, what can they be but to make a hasty IncurSION into his Country, to plun-
 “ der it, and to leave it. If General Goddard were in Motion at the same Time, we see a Possibility,
 “ in Speculation at least, that Scindia might be distracted between them, and prevented from turning
 “ his whole Force, or the principal Part of it, to the Defence of his Dominions. As this is not the
 “ Case, Major Camac must act, without the Support of a Diversion on the other Side, against what-
 “ ever Force Scindia may think fit to bring against him. They who are unacquainted with the
 “ Geography of India, can know nothing even of the Distance from our Frontier to Eugene, the
 “ Capital of Malva, much less of the Difficulties that are likely to attend such a March. The Dis-
 “ tance however is evidently so great, that in case of a Check, we see no Likelihood of securing a
 “ Retreat; but if, whether with or without an immediate Repulse, the Retreat of the Detachment
 “ should be cut off, we know what the Consequence must be: Another Body of Troops will be
 “ called for, and the Necessity of sending them insisted on, to support the first Measure, or to disengage
 “ us from the Effects of it. No Man can say to what Distress and Difficulties a Series of such Steps
 “ may finally lead us. It may happen that, while we are stripping Bengal of the Force which ought
 “ to be reserved for its Defence, while we are sending our best Troops and our best Officers on
 “ these distant Expeditions, these Provinces may be invaded from different Quarters, and our Eita-
 “ blishment hazarded where it ought to be our principal Care to render it secure. In our Opinion,
 “ nothing essential to the Interest of the Company and of the Nation in India can be lost as long as
 “ Bengal is safe; but if this Country should once be in Danger, or if by the Loss or Waste of its
 “ Resources, it should no longer be able to support itself, and to return a regular Tribute to Great
 “ Britain, no Conquest or Acquisitions in any other Part of India will ever compensate in the
 “ smallest Degree for the Distress to which Bengal may be reduced, and for the Consequences that
 “ must attend it at home. The Supposition of such a Case will not appear wild or unwarrant-
 “ able to those who have a perfect View of our Situation. We are much afraid that it is little
 “ known, and less understood, in England.

“ The War with the Marattas, at more than two Years after its Commencement, and after every
 “ Rupee we had reserved in the Treasury, or have since been able to collect, has been spent in the
 “ Support of it, is at this Day as far from a Conclusion as ever. New Expeditions are proposed to
 “ answer the same Effects which were promised from former Measures of the same Nature, and
 “ as it appears to us, with no better Prospect of Success; of such Success at least as would be
 “ likely to make any further Efforts unnecessary.

“ The Governor General talks of Friends who may be discouraged, and who perhaps may be
 “ induced to become Parties against us. We wish that the Names of those Friends had been men-
 “ tioned. We do not know that this Government has a single Friend or Ally in India, in the
 “ true Sense of Friendship and Alliance, which supposes the Power of giving Assistance and a Dis-
 “ position to give it.

“ The Condition to which we have reduced the Vizier's Country makes that Connection rather
 “ a Burthen than Advantage to this State. We have now to defend the extended Frontier of a
 “ ruined Country which at present barely pays the Troops that defend it; and which, according
 “ to all Appearance, will not do even that much longer. As for the Vizier himself, he is a Cy-
 “ pher, and has no Choice.

“ The

“ The Rana of Gohud is too inconsiderable to be mentioned ; and if he were more powerful than he is, it is plain enough that either his original Purpose is answered, or, that he has other Reasons for being weary of the Presence of our Army. Though the Board have not heard from Captain Popham, we conjecture, from what the Governor General has let fall, that the Rana intends to dismiss Captain Popham ; and that he will not require Major Camac to come into his Country.

“ On the other Hand, we see the principal Powers of India either armed, or ready to arm against us. The Marattas have united, as we foresaw they would do, in the common Defence of their Country.—Hyder Ally, their natural Enemy, has concluded an Alliance with them ; the Effects of which, though hitherto suspended, are not averted. We know by many Proofs what his Disposition is towards us ; and we ought to conclude, since it is a Case against which we ought to be provided, that he means to act against us at the first favourable Moment ; that is, when our Arms may have suffered another Check, or when our Strength and Resources may be exhausted by a Continuance of the present War.

“ It is true, our Endeavours have hitherto succeeded in preventing the Nizam from taking an open Part with our Enemies : It depends on the Gentlemen at Madras, whether the Concession we have thought proper to make him shall take Effect or not ; if it should, we have still no positive Security that he will be contented with it, or that his other Claims upon the Company will not furnish him with a Pretence for joining our Enemies whenever he sees an Opportunity of doing it to Advantage. His Disposition towards us, and the Confidence he reposes in his own Strength, may be plainly collected from his Declarations to Mr. Holland.

“ The Rajah of Berar seems lately, if not originally, to have adopted that Sort of Policy which leaves it open to him to be guided by Events, and to pursue any Course he thinks proper. We have no Security that it will be favourable to this Government. He professes to wish for an Accommodation between us and the Paishwa ; he offers his Mediation, and, apparently to support his Offer, he sends a considerable Army to the Frontier of these Provinces. The Strength of this Army is unknown to the Board ; various Reports state it from 20 to 30,000 Horse ; against their future Operations we ought to be as carefully provided, as if we had no Dependence on their Friendship. We ought to treat them as Friends, but we ought to be prepared against them as Enemies.

“ In this Situation we can never admit that the Resources of this Government, exhausted as they are, and withheld from it by its internal Imbecility, are yet equal to every probable Contingency of the present War. On the contrary, we think that the present War, in whatever Manner it may be conducted, is liable to Contingencies to which all our Resources, if they were yet unimpaired, would not be equal, and that in our present Circumstances we have no Choice.

“ We deny that this War has hitherto been conducted on a consistent Plan, or any Plan at all ; of which we need not give a more decisive and striking Proof, than that the Expedition under Colonel Goddard did not co-operate with that from Bombay against Poona ; that the Authority formerly given to the Presidency of Bombay over that Army, was withdrawn in favour of another Measure, of which they had no Information ; and that General Goddard’s final March to Surat was merely Matter of Accident, and absolutely contrary to the Governor General’s Wishes and Intentions. On the 4th March 1779, he declared, ‘ He wished equally with Mr. Francis for the Return of the Detachment to Berar, and equally dreaded to hear of its proceeding to the other Coast.’

“ But if the Reverse were true, and if the War had really been conducted on a consistent Plan, we deny that it has been varied by desultory Votes of Counsel on every Measure required for its Prosecution. We do not know or believe that there is a single Instance of any Question concerning the War, being carried against the Opinion of the Governor General, except that now immediately before us, and even this we presume was not in Contemplation with the Governor a Month ago, when the Resolution was taken for recalling and reducing Captain Popham’s Detachment with common Consent, and, as we thought, with the Governor’s entire Satisfaction.

“ It is not denied, ‘ That feeble Measures and Advances for Peace may give Strength and Presumption to our Adversaries, and discourage our Friends, or that the Principles of Enterprise and Inaction are not to be combined in the same general Measure.’ But we do not admit that these general Propositions are applicable to our Situation. Our Opinion is, that we are in no Condition to continue the War on any Terms, which suppose the Continuance of the present Expence, or even with a considerable Diminution of it. Whether our Resources be exhausted, or whether they be withheld from us, it is equally true, that there is no Money in our Treasury. We hope that in such critical Circumstances, it will not be proposed to take the Deposit out of the New Fort. We know not how near we are to the Extremity for which it was provided. But even supposing our immediate Wants were relieved by that little Supply, let us consider where it would leave us. After discharging the instant Demands upon the Treasury, our former Statements shew, what a very inconsiderable Portion of it would remain in our Hands, while the Credit and Advantage of possessing such a Reserve in Specie against an extraordinary

“ ordinary Emergency would be lost. In effect we should publicly avow, that the Distress
“ against which the Deposit was reserved had actually fallen upon us.

“ We never meant to propose feeble Measures, which necessarily defeat themselves; nor yet do
“ we approve of vigorous Measures in the Sense in which Vigour has been hitherto understood,
“ because we are convinced that this Government is unable to support them; and that if they could
“ be supported a short Time longer, they would not bring us nearer to our Object. Before the
“ Commencement of the War, we foresaw and foretold the principal Consequences that would
“ attend it; we now judge of it by its Effects, which we hope will be considered, though every
“ other Sort of Argument should continue to be disregarded. We have seen the Event of Two
“ Years Military Operations, and of a Succession of Enterprizes, which, in Point of Effort and
“ Expence, were as vigorous as any Thing we could now undertake. The Expedition to Poona
“ ended in a Disgrace, which, but for the Generosity or Forbearance of the Marattas, might
“ have left Bombay defenceless. We know not the Expence of this Measure, but we believe
“ the Company will find it enormous.

“ The March of the Army under Colonel Leslie had all the Appearances of an active and
“ vigorous Resolution, and had produced as much Success as could reasonably be expected. It
“ has conquered an open Country, which at some future Day, and if ever the promised Collec-
“ tions from it should be made, is to return Thirty Lacks a Year to the Company. Against this
“ Acquisition the permanent Expence of an Increase of Establishment to regulate and defend it
“ must be placed, and the Value of the Remainder compared with the Charge of the Expedition;
“ the Company will then know at what Price they have acquired a new Territory on the Mala-
“ bar Coast. At the End of February last, the Sums remitted to this Detachment alone amounted
“ to almost Seventy-six Lacks of Current Rupees; and we are convinced that we are much
“ within Bounds in computing that a Crore of Rupees will not clear it to the End of Oc-
“ tober.

“ The March of a Detachment from the Coast, and of another from Bombay, to strengthen
“ General Goddard, has yet produced no Effect that we know of, but to raise their Pay to a Level
“ with that of the Bengal Troops, which, of itself, is no slight Inconvenience.

“ The Detachment under Major Camac which was ordered about the Beginning of last Year
“ to join Colonel Goddard, after costing the Company Current Rupees 4,36,793, returned with-
“ out Effect.

“ Many Advantages were promised from the Treaty with the Rana of Gohud; particularly that
“ of dividing the Strength and Attention of the Marattas:—If it has really produced that or any
“ other Effect that deserves the Name of an Advantage, or that can be placed in Comparison with
“ the Expence of this Measure, we wish to see it stated.

“ We are informed by the Commissary General, that the Total Expence of Captain Popham's
“ Detachment to the End of April last, amounted to C^t R^s 5,55,953; at this Rate the present
“ Expence must amount to C^t R^s 7,41 271.

“ With these discouraging Experiments in our View, we are called upon to embark in another
“ Enterprize for the avowed Purpose of supporting that of General Goddard; yet the Governor's
“ Expectations of Success from this new Effort, cannot be greater than those which he professed to
“ entertain of the former. Even after the Delay in Bundelcund, he always considered Colonel
“ Leslie's Detachment as capable of accomplishing the End of its Formation, and professed the
“ strongest Conviction, that, under a proper Conduct, the Effects would still answer his most
“ sanguine Hopes.

“ It is true that the Part which this Government has hitherto borne in the War, belongs to the
“ Governor, and that we have no Share in the Responsibility attending it; but it is equally true,
“ that in the future Measures of this Government we must take our Part. We cannot transfer
“ the Responsibility, though we might relinquish the Powers incident to our Station. In many
“ Cases, we may find ourselves compelled not to interrupt the Operation of Acts already resolved
“ on against our Opinion, especially when the Government, or its Representatives, are once en-
“ gaged in the Execution of them. In such Circumstances we have no Choice. But a Defence
“ of this Sort will not apply to new Measures or new Plans, which cannot be resolved on without
“ our Consent. For these and their Consequences, we must, of Necessity, be answerable jointly
“ with the Governor, therefore cannot divest ourselves of the Right of judging of both. If on
“ the present Occasion we are mistaken in our Judgement, it will not add to the Load with
“ which the Governor General may be charged: We rather think he derives a visible Advan-
“ tage from the Part we are forced to take in this Question. There is no Difficulty in displaying
“ the possible Benefits which might have resulted from a Measure untried, while the Burthen of
“ proving that such Benefits were unattainable, together with the ideal Loss of them, will be
“ thrown upon the opposite Party.

“ We have as little Faith as the Governor can have in the Sufficiency of official Argument
“ to overcome decided Opinions. What we have said is meant to stand for our Vindication at
“ Home. We heartily wish it might have more Weight than we fear it will have in this Place.
“ We wish to co-operate heartily and sincerely with the Governor General in effecting a Peace on
“ reasonable Terms. Means of Negotiation are in his Power which are not within ours. To
“ accomplish a Peace ourselves against his Inclination we know to be impossible. Till very lately
“ our

“ our Hopes nearly amounted to Conviction, that we were all agreed on this Point, and that the
 “ Seasons of the Rains in which Hostilities must cease on both Sides, would have been employed
 “ in effecting a Pacification. On this Principle, we consented to the Proposition for accepting the
 “ Mediation of Moodajee Boosla. We wish to know if any and what Steps have been taken in
 “ consequence. As this Measure has no Connection with the proposed Expedition, we hope it
 “ will not be deserted. Without making improper Advances to the Marattas, other Means might
 “ be taken to the same End; but we are perfectly sensible that none can succeed in which the Go-
 “ vernor General will not take an active Part. If, after all, a formal Peace is not to be obtained,
 “ we do not think it follows that an offensive War must necessarily be continued. A general
 “ Outline of the Plan we allude to has been suggested to the Governor General. We do not
 “ think it advisable to enter into it in this Place, but we are ready to submit our Thoughts to
 “ him on the Subject whenever he thinks proper.

(Signed) “ P. Francis,
 Edw^d Wheeler.”

“ Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to add a few Words to the preceding Minute, in Reply to the
 “ personal Appeal made to me by the Governor General. I persuade myself he would not propose
 “ an Alternative to me which he thought I could not accept of with Honour; but as I under-
 “ stand it, there is no Point of Honour in Question. I think it belongs to the Governor General to
 “ propose and recommend such Measures as he thinks fit, to the Approbation of the Board; and
 “ circumstanced as we now are, it must be some very essential Consideration that can induce me to
 “ oppose him. I would neither attempt to take that Lead out of his Hands, nor yet engage im-
 “ plicitly to submit to his Opinions. Every View to my own Ease and Happiness would incline
 “ me to wish that the Constitution of the Government permitted him to dictate, or to resolve and
 “ act without me. But I am vested with a public Trust, from the Duties of which I cannot be
 “ exempted while I hold the Station that creates it.

“ I believe the Governor General yielded to my Opinion in resolving to recall and reduce Cap-
 “ tain Popham's Detachment; but this was a Concession to which he did not long adhere. That
 “ he should have laboured to accommodate his Sentiments to mine, by a studied Attention to
 “ my Opinion in every Measure which he had ventured to propose in the Course of the last Fif-
 “ teen Months, is a Fact with which I declare most solemnly I was utterly unacquainted.” §

(Signed) Philip Francis.

The Secretary having prepared a Draft of Instructions for Major Camac, drawn up from the Minutes of the Board, and circulated by Order of the Governor General to the other Members for their Approbation, as he thought it irregular in him to take any Part in them, they were returned signed.

Agreed. Edward Wheeler;

I have already agreed to such of the Instructions to Major Camac, proposed by the Governor General, as were conformable to the Treaty with the Rana of Gohid, and to the unanimous Resolutions of the Board of the 29th May. The Draught now in Circulation appears to me to correspond therewith, and I therefore agree to it. Mr. Francis.

(Signed) Philip Francis.

§ (“ (a) The Instructions being agreed to by Messrs. Francis and Wheeler, they were copied fair,
 “ signed, and dispatched, as follows:

“ To Major Camac.

“ Sir,

“ Our Secretary has already notified to you, your Appointment to the Command of a Detach-
 “ ment ordered on Service with the Rana of Gohid. This Detachment is to be formed of Three
 “ Battalions of Sepoys from the Second Brigade stationed at Cawnpore, the Battalion of Light In-
 “ fantry, commanded by Captain James Brown, and a Party of Artillery, to consist of Half a
 “ Company of Europeans, and Half a Battalion of Lascars.

Major Ca-
 mac's Instruc-
 tions.

“ In Addition to the Guns attached to the above Battalions by the Regulations of the Army,
 “ we have ordered that your Detachment should be supplied with Two Twelve Pounders, a Howit-
 “ zer, Two Cohorns, and a proper Quantity of Ammunition and Stores.

“ We direct that you immediately proceed to Cawnpore, or to the Station of your Detachment
 “ wherever it may be, and forthwith conduct it into the Dominions of the Rana of Gohud, there
 “ to relieve the Corps now under the Command of Captain Popham in that Quarter.

“ The Rana of Gohid having in virtue of a Treaty lately concluded between him and this Go-
 “ vernment, required the Aid of a Military Force on our Part for the Defence of his Country
 “ against the Marattas, who had invaded it, Captain Popham was appointed to this Service, and
 “ to this you now succeed. We therefore direct that you comply with such Requisitions as shall be

(a) Vide supra, Page 2130.

“ made

“ made to you by the Rana for this, and for such other Conditions, as he is intitled to demand by the Treaty, and you shall deem practicable with the Force under your Command.

“ Whenever the Rana shall notify to you that he has no further Service for the Detachment under your Command, and shall dismiss it in the Manner prescribed by Treaty, and no Occasion shall present itself for the Employment of it, in promoting the General Success of the War in which we are engaged with the Maratta State, you are to signify to him in Writing your Intention to depart from his Country, demanding the full Amount of the Subsidy that may be due; which having received, you will immediately return with your Detachment into the Territories of the Nabob of Oude, and there wait for further Orders; but in case of a Refusal on his Part to discharge the Subsidy agreeable to the Terms of the Treaty, we desire that you will immediately signify the same to us, and not depart until you receive our Answer.

“ If before your March into Gohid you shall receive an Intimation from the Rana that he shall not require the Assistance of your Detachment, you will in like Manner suspend your March, and wait our further Instructions.

“ For your Guidance in maintaining the Relation of your Command to the Rana of Gohid, we herewith deliver to you a Copy of the Treaty executed with him, and we require and enjoin you to conform to it with the most scrupulous and literal Exactness.

“ The Commissary General having drawn out an Establishment for your Detachment, which meets with our Approbation, we transmit it to you, desiring at the same Time that you do not, on any Account, suffer the smallest Alteration or Deviation to be made in it.” §

Fort William,
13th July 1780.

We are, &c.
(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCLXVIII.

Book 26. Page 553.

Extract Bengal Secret Consultations, the 26th June 1780.

Fort William, 26th June 1780.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

§ (“ (a) The Governor General lays before the Board the following Minute.

Governor
General.

“ Governor General—Two Minutes have been lately delivered by Messrs. Francis and Wheler, bearing their joint Signatures in Answer to Propositions made by me to the Board.

“ It is not my Intention to follow these Minutes through every Assertion of Facts, and every Deduction of Argument. I shall only reply to such Points as have a Relation to my present Purpose, which is still to insist on the Necessity of carrying the War into the Districts appertaining to Madajee Scindia; and to this I entreat the Board to give me their Attention. Except the Article of Expence, I can scarcely collect the Objections that are made to it. It was never my Intention to employ Major Camac in an Invasion of Bundelcund, nor suffer, if it were attempted on the Ground of his Instructions, such a Waste of the Time required for the First and essential Object of his Operations.

“ The Ends proposed by this Expedition are Two immediate; First, to divide the Maratta Strength, and divert it from General Goddard; Second, to make the principal Agent of the War, the principal Sufferer by it; and One ultimately, Peace. To this it is objected that the manifest Advantage of having Two Armies acting in Concert, and dividing the Attention of the Enemy between them, would be lost if they were not both in the Field at the same Time. This is by no Means a fair Conclusion, because it supposes the Enemy to keep the Field, and our principal Army to be inactive—The Reverse is the most probable—And my Purpose will be

(a) Vide supra, Page 2130.

“ equally

“ equally answered, whether both remain in Quarters, and Major Camac be suffered to prosecute
 “ the Plan assigned him without Opposition, or whether the whole Force of the Enemy be di-
 “ rected against him, and General Goddard left at Liberty to act in the Prosecution of his. The
 “ rainy Season is no Impediment to our Troops, but a great One to the Maratta, which consist
 “ only of Cavalry; and if the Measure which I have proposed be even now agreed to, I should
 “ hope to bound it with that Season, or to effect every material Purpose within the Rains.

“ The Design of the proposed Instructions to Major Camac has been misunderstood, and the
 “ intended Sense of it inverted. It is not meant ‘to give Major Camac a Latitude to carry the
 “ Company’s Arms wherever he thinks proper,’ but to order him to carry the Company’s Arms
 “ to a prescribed Scene of Action, unless he thinks it improper.

“ The Objection made to the Expence is a material one; but a vigorous Exertion cannot be
 “ made without Expence, nor can the War be either concluded honourably, or prosecuted success-
 “ fully, without such an Exertion. Feeble Measures and Advances for Peace will but add to the
 “ Strength and Presumption of our Adversaries, discourage our Friends, and perhaps induce
 “ them to become Parties against us.

“ The Resources of this Government exhausted as they are, and withheld from it by its internal
 “ Imbecility, are yet equal to every probable Contingency of the present War, if it is conducted on
 “ a consistent Plan, and that not varied by desultory Votes of Council on every Measure required
 “ for its Prosecution. I must here take Notice that the Expence of Captain Popham’s Detach-
 “ ment has been greatly over-rated. It is asserted that the Expence of a Detachment of only
 “ 2,000 Drafts under Captain Popham, has been swelled to more than 91,000 Rupees per Month,
 “ and in another Place this Sum is stated as a fixed Amount. The Truth is, that the Expence
 “ of this Detachment has exceeded its due Bounds, yet not in the Degree imputed to it, which
 “ would indeed be enormous. The Detachment, besides the 2,000 Drafts, (they are in Fact 2,400)
 “ consists of Artillery and Cavalry: The monthly Expence of the Whole was on a Medium about
 “ 82,000 Rupees; of this Sum the

“ Cavalry alone produces	—	—	12,811; and the
“ Artillery	—	—	8,300

“ Making both together — 21,111; and this Sum deducted from
 “ the Total leaves 61,000 Rupees for the Drafts, including the Staff and Contingencies of Four
 “ Battalions into which they were formed, though their Number was equal only to Three. The
 “ Part which this Government has hitherto borne in the War is mine, and has been made exclu-
 “ sively mine; the other Members having repeatedly disclaimed their Share in the Responsibility
 “ attending it. It is hard, that while they load me with the Weight of such a Charge, they
 “ should bind my Hands, and deny me the Means of supporting it.

“ If Mr. Francis (I am compelled to speak thus plainly) thinks that he can better or more
 “ effectually conduct the War to the Termination which we both profess to aim at, and that he can
 “ in Honour deprive me of the Right which I claim to dictate the Means of accomplishing it, let
 “ him avowedly take the Lead; but if I am to be charged with the Consequences of it, or if the
 “ Right which I claim be justly mine, let him allow me to possess and exercise it. It is impossible
 “ to combine the Principles of Enterprize and Inaction in the same general Measure, and as im-
 “ possible for his Sentiments and mine to be brought into Agreement on the Subject of the Ma-
 “ ratta War. I have in vain laboured to accommodate them by a studied Attention to his Opi-
 “ nions in every Measure which I have ventured to propose in the Course of the last Fifteen
 “ Months, and have restrained myself from urging others, which, however proper and necessary
 “ for the Occasion, exclusively considered, were inconsistent with the actual State and Temper of
 “ this Government.

“ I now revert to my Proposition, and request the Board to re-consider their Objections to the
 “ Instructions which I have proposed to be given to Major Camac. I have not the Presumption
 “ to expect that they will be influenced by any Reasonings which I have used, having had too
 “ much Experience of the Insufficiency of official Argument to overcome a decided, and much less a
 “ confederate Opposition. But as the Expence which will attend the Measure which I have re-
 “ commended is the only formal Objection made to it, I hope I may be allowed to remove it by
 “ offering to exonerate the Company from it, and to take it upon myself. That this Proposition
 “ may not be misunderstood, and that I may not bind myself by Engagements which may exceed
 “ my Power to fulfil them, I will explain myself.

“ The regular Pay and Batta of the Troops which are to form Major Camac’s Detachment,
 “ constitute no Part of the Expence of it, since, these would be the same in their Amount, altho’
 “ the Battalions remained in their original Quarters; neither ought the Suspension of the Subsidy
 “ to be charged to the Expedition, since it is probable, and I regard it as certain, that the Rana
 “ having no further Call for our Aid within his Country for the sole Defence of it, will be glad
 “ to be relieved from the Expence attending it, and because it is proposed in the last of the Mi-
 “ nutes of Messrs. Francis and Wheler to withdraw it.

“ The Contingencies of the Detachment are therefore the only Expence that can be reasonably
 “ charged to the Expedition; these I rate far below Two Lacks of Rupees; that Sum I offer
 “ to contribute to this Disbursement. I have already deposited it within a small Amount in the

“ Hands of the Sub Treasurer, and I beg that the Board will permit it to be accepted for that
“ Service.”)

(Signed) Warren Hastings,

Ordered, That the foregoing Minute lie for Consideration.

(Signed) Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCLXIX.

Book 26. Page 563.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th June 1780.

Fort William, 29th June 1780.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Philip Francis,
and
Edward Wheler, } Esquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

The Governor General.—In my Minute of the 19th instant, I proposed that a Major of Brigade and an Aid de Camp should be added to the Staff of Major Camac's Detachment then proposed to consist of Seven Battalions. Although it has been ordered by the Board that it shall consist of only four Battalions, and it seems to be the Determination of the Board to confine its Operations to a very limited Scene, still it has been represented to me by Major Camac, as indispensably necessary to enable him to execute with proper Effect the Functions of his Command, that he be allowed a Brigade Major and Aid de Camp; and I move that they be allowed, and that Lieutenant Hicks be appointed to the former Station, and * that Lieutenant Kennon to the latter.

* See in Orig.

Agreed to.

§ (“ (a) The Minute which follows having been sent to the Secretary on the 27th instant, it was
“ immediately forwarded to the Governor General.

“ Minute from Messrs. Francis and Wheler.

Messrs.
Francis and
Wheler.

“ After an attentive Consideration of the Governor General's Minute delivered in to the Board yesterday we adhere to the Reasons which have induced us to withhold our Consent to the proposed Expedition into Malva. To this, for the present we shall only add the following short Remarks; in reply to some Assertions in the Governor General's Minute, which appear to us to be gratuitous.

“ 1st. The actual Expence of Captain Popham's Detachment for the Months of November, December, and January last, is stated by the Commissary General at Current Rupees 2,73,996, (vide his Letter recorded on the 1st of May); and we have no Reason to think that the Expence has decreased since the Detachment has been on Service.

“ 2d. We know not to what Passage in either of our Minutes the Governor General alludes when he says, ‘ That it is proposed in the last of the Minutes of Messrs. Francis and Wheler to withdraw the Aid granted to the Rana of Gohud.’ Notwithstanding our original Disapprobation of the Treaty, and though none of the good Effects which were promised from it, appear to us to have been accomplished, we have not proposed to depart from the Conditions by which this Government has been bound to the Rana. All we insist on is, that the Subsidy should be paid; the Governor General has not informed us whether any Part of it has been discharged. It is said, that the Rainy Season is no Impediment to our Troops, though a great one to the Marattas. The same Opinion was insisted on at the Time when Col. Leslie marched, and when the Governor's Confidence in him was not inferior to that which he now reposes in Major Caniac, and which we do not mean to say is ill-founded; but Colonel Leslie's Letters contain repeated Declarations of the Impossibility of marching amidst the Torrents of Rain with which the Country was deluged. On this Point, our Conviction remains unaltered. They who have not seen the Rains of India,

“ can have no Idea of their Violence, nor how entirely the whole Surface of the Country is changed by them.

“ In a few Days, we mean to record our Sentiments more at large on the Remainder of the Governor's Minute, and on the general Situation of this Government. We could have wished, indeed, that the Governor's Plan had been more completely before us than it is, that we might have been able to compare the whole of the Object with the whole of the Means. Peace, he declares, is his ultimate Object; but he has not given us even a general Idea of the Terms on which he would make it. He has not intimated to us what would be the final Extent of his Demands on the Marattas, or what Concessions he would make to them. Before this Point is fixed, we have no solid Basis, either for Action or Deliberation. The First may be indefinite and unconnected, as it hitherto has been; the Second must be guided from Day to Day by Events. In this Uncertainty, we cannot presume to decide, whether his Object be or be not attainable, but we promise to enter into the Consideration of it with the utmost Candour, and with all the Attention which such a Subject deserves, when it is laid before us.” §

27th June 1780.

(Signed)

Philip Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

Ordered, that the above Minute lie for Consideration, and that the Secretary be directed to prepare a Draft of Instructions to Major Camac in Conformity to the different Minutes of the Members of the Board recorded on this Subject.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXX.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCCLXVII.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXI.

Book 30. Page 34.

Fort William, the 24th August 1780.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
and Edward Wheler Esquire.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

§ (“ (a) Read the following Letter from Brigadier General Goddard.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I had the Honour to address you the 27th ult. acquainting you with the Enemies Forces having desisted from further Attempts to make any Impression upon the Guzerat Province, and that from every Intelligence I could learn, it was Scindia's Intention to relinquish the Country altogether, and march either towards Ugein or the Decan. A few Days subsequent to the Date of that Letter, my Hircarrahs brought me certain Accounts of Scindia's having moved with his whole Army towards Ugein. These Reports have been since confirmed, and it is now generally and confidently believed that he has laid aside the Design it was supposed he had formed, of visiting the Decan, and proposes to pass the Rainy Season at Ugein. Holker has accompanied him, and will reside at Indore, a principal City in the Neighbourhood of Ugein, and the chief Residence of his Family.

“ In consequence of the Departure of Scindia from the Neighbourhood of Guzerat, and the near Approach of the Rains, which did not admit of any Delay, I re-crossed the Narbuddah, and directed my March to Surat, where I arrived with the greatest Part of the Army the 8th instant.”) § But as a Report prevailed, and indeed carried with it great Appearance of Probability, that Scindia meant to leave a considerable Body of Horse in the Neighbourhood of Pawanghur, I thought it requisite, in order to provide for the Security and Defence of the

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

General
Goddard,
20th June.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2137.

Districts

Districts of Brouh, and the other Pergunnahs dependant on that Collectorship, almost all of which are situated North of the Nerbuddah, to station a Force for their Protection on that Side of the River, and therefore posted Two Battalions of Seapoys at Zinnore, One of the Pergunnahs ceded by Futtu Sing in the late Treaty, only Seven or Eight Cos from Dubhoy, which will effectually secure all the Country between the Mahc and Nubuddah Rivers from any sudden Attacks or Inroads of the Enemy, who indeed can enter it from the Eastward, that is from Pawanghur, during the Rains.

Since my Arrival at this Place the Detachment under Lietenant Welch, with whose Success against Gunnesse Punt, One of the Maratta Leaders, I have already made you acquainted, has effected a very material Piece of Service, and compleatly eradicated every Trace of the Maratta Power in this Neighbourhood, and destroyed every the most distant Hope * the could have of given further Disturbance to our new Possessions, except by sending a large Army into the Guzerat, which will not, I apprehend, in the future Operations of the War be at all convenient or ever practicable for them to do.

The Enterprize I alluded to is the taking of Parneiro, a Fort situated upon a high Hill, about 30 Cos from Surat, upon the Sea Coast. It was defended for Two Days by a Garrison consisting of about 400 Men, who finding Lieutenant Welch had with immense Difficulty and Perseverance, and by his steady and good Conduct, with the Loss only of Two Seapoys, brought up Two Pieces of battering Cannon to within a proper Distance of the Walls (which he had made a Breach in) thought proper to capitulate, and surrender the Place into the Hands of the English.

Lieut. Welch has since made himself Master of Two inferior Forts, called Arzen Ghur and Under Ghur: The former has a District of One Lack of Rupees, lying round and dependant upon it: They are both built upon Hills, and defensible with a very small Force against any Number of Marrattas. They are within Three Cos of each other, and about Six from Parniro; and they were constructed, as Report says, by the Marrattas, to serve as a Check upon the Encroachment of the Portuguese, who have a Settlement called Dumaan, on the Sea Coast, at the Distance of Four or Five Miles from them.

These Acquisitions have put the English in entire Possession of the Sea Coast from Cambait to Demaan, comprehending a Tract of near 150 Miles. Bassein only remains to complete the Conquest of the whole to the North of Bombay. I mentioned in my last Letter Obstacles that had prevented my undertaking that Enterprize on which I had fixed my Mind, and that must still delay its Execution for some Months; at the Expiration of which, as every previous necessary Preparation will be made, the Task of reducing Bassein will be easy and expeditious. The Fall of this Place may, I conceive, complete your Views of territorial Acquisition on this Side of India, and make the Company Masters of a Tract of Country capable in their Hands of becoming an inexhaustible Source of Power and Wealth, from the Commercial Advantages and Capability of Improvement in Trade and Manufactures it possesses, and which, from its convenient Situation, may be maintained and defended at a small Expence of Men and Treasure.

By possessing Bassein, which appears essentially requisite to the Prosperity and Safety of this Settlement, the Ghauts and Passes in its Neighbourhood leading into the Decan, must be at all Times commanded by us; and the Terror this would excite in the Government of Poonah, from their Vicinity to that Capital, would create (more than any other Conquest or Advantage we could gain) a serious Inclination in the Marattas to accommodate the present Difference, and upon Terms of Honour and Benefit to the Company. This, notwithstanding the past Success of our Arms, and the Disappointment all their Efforts to interrupt their Progress have hitherto met with, they will not at present consent to. At any Rate they would never agree to cede Bassein to us; without which, I repeat my Opinion, the Company's Affairs on this Side of India cannot be considered as placed upon a firm and flourishing Basis. From this powerful Consideration, I do not think it political or expedient to make any Overtures to the Poonah Government for Peace; which would not be productive of the wished for Effect, till Bassein is secured, and our Army has Possession of the Ghauts, ready to fall upon the Capital of the Empire, we shall * be in a Condition to insist upon such Terms as may be judged fully consistent with our Honour and Interest, and adequate to the heavy Expences we shall have incurred in prosecuting the War.

Affairs cannot arrive at this State till next October, long before which I hope to receive a particular Relation of your Sentiments, and the Instructions you may deem it proper to give, in consequence of a thorough Knowledge of Circumstances and of the Situation of Affairs at the Conclusion of the Campaign. Convinced upon the most sure and solid Grounds, that a Pacification cannot be brought about during the Rains, I shall venture to give you my Ideas at large of the Mode by which it appears to me the War ought to be prosecuted next Season, and the * which, from a Survey of the Political State of the Maratta Nation promise to contribute to its Success.

In the Negotiation opened with Scindia in March last, Particulars of which have been laid before you, the chief Object of his Concern seemed to be, and I am persuaded was, the Disposal of Ragoba; that Point once settled, he affected to declare the remaining Subject of Contest between the English and Maratta Nations, would be without Difficulty adjusted. It must not be implied from this Assertion of Scindia's, that admitting the Obstacle of Ragoba removed, a Peace could have been concluded, because it is evident from the Hopes he must at that Time have entertained either

either of his Arms proving superior to ours in the Field, or of being able to draw over to his Interest our new Ally Futtu Sing, which would have gone near effectually to destroy the Fruits of all our Labours in Guzerat; that he would never have been induced then to listen to Terms which, even at this Period of bad Success and Disappointment in all his Projects, there is not any Reason to believe would be accepted.

My principal Motive for mentioning the above Circumstance is, to point out the important Light in which Ragoba is and ever must be considered by the Marattas, and how material the Possession of his Person must prove to promote the Views and Interests of the Company, and bring about a happy Conclusion of the present War.

Here, I do not in any Shape, mean to recommend the absolute or even conditional Re-establishment of Ragoba, in the Government of Poona; what I contend for, is, the manifest and striking Advantages we must infallibly derive from his Presence with us; and this Position I found upon the following Reasons: That the just and fair Claims Ragoba possesses to the principal Direction of the Administration, will ever make the present Party apprehensive of his Intention to assert them; and that the certain Consequence of his Success, in Spite of the most secure or solemn Engagements in force might to * enter into, would ultimately prove their Ruin and Destruction. It is the same of all the principal Chiefs of the State, who have been more or less instrumental in reducing him to his present abject Condition, during a Space of Six Years. • See in Orig.

This Argument, while it evinces the Imprudence and bad Policy of attempting to force a Ruler upon the Maratta Leaders, whose Cause none of them are inclined, or, if inclined, are however afraid to espouse, points out all at once the Utility and even Necessity of retaining in our Hands a Man who must ever be a Terror to them, and whose Forbearance they would wish to purchase at any Expence from that Power, whose Strength they must be sure, if exerted in his Favour, would prove so dangerous to their Interests and Safety. I am therefore clearly of Opinion that the same Line of Conduct hitherto adopted respecting Ragoba should continue to be pursued, that is, no formal or express Engagements should be entered into with him; but we should leave ourselves at Liberty to pursue such Plan regarding his Disposal, as Circumstances might hereafter render eligible and convenient. His Pretensions to Sovereignty should be in no Degree supported, and we should continue to afford him a safe and certain Asylum in the Company's Dominions whenever the War shall terminate. His Interests, at least as far as they relate to personal Safety and a Provision for himself and Family, ought to be attended to, and included in the general Plan of Peace.

This Line of Conduct respecting Ragoba being adopted, the next Object is, the Mode of prosecuting the War, which, as it is a Measure at present of considerable Necessity, the more heartily and vigorously it is entered into, the sooner we may expect it will be brought to a Period.

I have already hinted the Manner in which I propose to commence the Military Operations by taking Bassein, and possessing myself of the neighbouring Passes that lead into the Decan. Here it is probable the Fears and Anxieties of the Minister may bring the War to an immediate Conclusion. Should they not, the Point next to be considered is whether you would chuse to pursue it upon an offensive Plan, and penetrate into the Decan, and seize upon the Capital, or confine your Operations to the Defence of the Territories lying between the Gauts and the Sea Shore, comprehending Guzerat, and all the Tract along the Shore from Cambay to Bombay.

The Determination of this Point will however depend a good deal upon Circumstances. If Sindia continues at Ugrin till the Close of the Rains, which I now conceive will be the Case, a powerful Diversion might be made in that Quarter to prevent his passing to the Southward of the Nerbuddah to succour Nana Furness, and I would venture to pronounce, as far as human Probability and Reason may presume, that without Sindia's Aid the Minister would be immediately compelled to Terms, and enter into any Engagements that might be required of him. This is no chimerical Idea, for besides Sindia and Holkar, there remain only Two Chiefs of Consequence in the State, Nana and Hurry Punt Fakier; and I do not believe that any Foreign Power will draw upon himself the future Enmity of the English by openly declaring his Party, and marching to their Assistance.

In the Event of such powerful Diversion being made to the Northward, Sindia will find too much Employment at Home to have Leisure to raise any Disturbance in Guzerat, and indeed the Seapoy Force, which may very well be spared in that Province, acting with the Troops of Futtu Sing, which it may not perhaps be convenient to carry with me to the Southward, will prove sufficient for its Security and Defence against a very large Body of the Enemy, should any considerable Army (which in the Plan above mentioned appears scarcely practicable) be ordered to enter it.

What I have above mentioned comprehends almost every Thing that occurs to me both with respect to the present political State of Affairs, and the Advantages we may expect to derive from it in the Course of the future Operations of the War. The four leading Men now in the Empire, and indeed in whose Hands all Power is placed, are Nana, Hurry Punt, Scindia, and Holkar. These, notwithstanding the Causes of Dispute that may be supposed to exist from the former conceiving that no useful or meritorious Service has been performed by the last, and Scindia again arrogating a Merit derived him by the others, and claiming Rewards to which he will not consent, will, I am persuaded, be found cordially to unite in Opposition to the English.

As the Rains are now but little advanced, I trust I shall receive a full and particular Reply to this Letter, long before their Conclusion, that is late in August, or early in September; and I earnestly intreat you will transmit it me as expeditiously as possible, that I may be completely Master of your Object and Inclination before the opening of the Campaign, and act accordingly.

I have the Honour to acknowledge your Letter of the 20th April. My last Letter will fully have replied to what you are pleased to direct respecting Ragoba, and you will perceive I have, permit me to say contrary to my own Inclination and Opinion, thought it necessary to comply with your positive Instructions for withdrawing Ragoba's Allowance in its fullest Extent, and without any Limitation.

I am truly sorry at the Directions you have been pleased to give respecting the Regiment of Cavalry, whose useful, and even necessary, Service I have experienced on many Occasions during the late Campaign, both in protecting the Parties that were sent out to forage near the Camp, and in keeping off the Pindarries and other small Bodies of the Enemies Horse who approached its Environs, as well as covering and defending the Baggage on the Line of March. On all these Services, and whenever I found it necessary to employ them, they have behaved with Credit to themselves, and Satisfaction to me.

The Success against Gunrees Peont was entirely their own. The Battalion that accompanied them could not possibly have reached his Camp before the Alarm must have been given, and the Enemy have escaped unhurt to molest and harass the Country by future Depredations. From all these Circumstances, and the Inconveniencies that might attend the dismissing of a Corps at this Distance from Home, that has served with Credit from the Commencement of the Expedition, by the Damp it might throw upon the Ardour of the Rest of the Troops, added to the unfavourable Consequences it might be of regarding the Enemy, who, from repeated Proofs, I now entertain a high Opinion of their Skill and Discipline, I have deferred the Execution of your Orders respecting the Regiment until I can receive your further Instructions, in which I flatter myself you will approve, and authorize its Continuance in the Service.

I shall not fail to observe the Rule you have laid down for my Direction, with regard to detaching any Part of your Forces for the Defence of the Country ceded to Futty Sing, independant of the General Plan of the Campaign. My Reason for not fixing a Subsidy for the Expence of the Troops left in Ahmedabad, was that I considered this Measure as coming under that Predicament; and that in the Infancy of a War, before the Affection and Dispositions of Men had been properly put to the Test, I thought it a Point of political Convenience and Expediency to guard as much as possible against every unfavourable Consequence that might arise from any Change of Sentiment or Party.

I shall, as far as possible, comply with your Wishes respecting the Fort St. George Detachment. The Reinforcements that have at this Time joined me from that Presidency, consists only of One Company of European Artillery, Seven of Infantry, and One Battalion of Seapoys.

Head Quarters Camp,
near Surat, 20th June 1780.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Thomas Goddard.

Ordered that the above Letter be sent in Circulation for the Perusal of the Members of the Board.

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXIII.

Book 112. Page 453.

Fort William, the 21st June 1779.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General;

Rich ^d Barwell,	} Esquires.
Philip Francis,	
Edw ^d Wheler,	

Sir Eyre Coote indisposed.

Read the following Letter from Brigadier General Goddard.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Supreme Council.

Gentlemen,

I had the Honour to transmit you an Address the 14th instant, which went by Sea under Charge of Mr. Raitt, and will I hope have arrived safe before this can reach you. I am solicitous about your receiving that Dispatch, because accompanying it I have forwarded all the Returns and Paymaster's Accounts of Disbursements to the End of March, with other Papers for your Inspection.

General Goddard.

I have nothing material to communicate to you of the Situation of Affairs here, as they remain nearly in the same State as when I wrote you from Bombay. If the Chiefs at Poona have renewed their Demands upon, or made any late Proposals to the Bombay Government, it is unknown to me; and for myself, I have had no Correspondence with them since my Arrival. According to the Resolutions I informed you I had thought it proper to adopt, I shall wait your Instructions before I enter upon any Measures whatever. I am in the mean Time endeavouring to obtain the best Intelligence of what is transacting around me, and consulting the Means most proper to be used in Prosecution of the Plan you may determine upon, whenever I can receive your Orders.

By confirmed Advices from Poona, the Dissentions subsisting amongst the Leaders open a Field for successful Intrigue; exclusive of any Use that might be made of supporting Ragoba's Pretensions, the asserting which would it is probable, from past Experience, be the Means of uniting Parties, rather than arming them against each other; and indeed, in his present Situation, might be altogether impolitic. Although the Confinement of Siccaram, who was always suspected of Partiality to the Interests of Ragoba, might give Reason to believe that Nannah Furnesse had removed every Object of Suspicion, and strengthened his Power beyond the Dread of any future Opposition; this Appearance of Security is in Reality most deceitful, for his whole Dependence is placed upon the Support of Scindia; and this Chief, besides his known Reputation for Cunning and Duplicity, has exhibited a recent and manifest Proof of the Arts by which he means to maintain his own Influence in the Government, in the Part he took and still takes regarding Ragonot Row, whom he preserved from Nanna's Resentment after the unfortunate Issue of the Expedition from Bombay had left him exposed to the Malice of his Enemies, and whom he at this Time retains in his own Hands, to hold out in terrorem, should he find the Party to which he is at present engaged assume an Independence dangerous to his own ambitious Views.

Ragonaut Row was sent from Poonah under the Charge of some of Scindia's Troops, and by the last Intelligence was within a few Miles of Berhampore, in the Neighbourhood of which it is said he is to reside during the Rains. It is difficult to reconcile the Conduct of Scindia on this Occasion, upon any other Grounds than what I have above supposed. His Professions to Ragoba have been most fair and flattering, and he has even gone so far as to give him Hopes of befriending his Cause. This however it is plain he means nothing less than doing, and while he even suffers them to exist, his only Motive is politically to check the dangerous Presumption of an Administration at present subject to his Controul, but when Circumstances might so far favour at a future Period as to set his Power at Defiance.

With these Principles of Disunion subsisting among the Mahrattas, a more promising Occasion than the present cannot offer itself for interfering in their Affairs; and though a Plan of Conquest so extensive as the settling their Government, or disposing of the chief Authority in it, might not, after the Opportunity lately lost, be considered as political or consistent with the Company's Interests; I am assured that the Appearance of Hostilities on our Side will obtain a Compliance from them of any Demands you may think it necessary to make, either of Territory or Money, to reimburse the Expences of your Armies upon the Claim established by the Treaty of the Bombay Government with Ragonaut Row, or upon any other you may choose to found on their former Breach of Faith, and the hostile Conduct of their Subjects on my March.

§ (“ (a) I have hazarded these few Remarks on the Suppositions only of a Failure in your intended Negotiations with the Rajah of Berar, whom I still hope, notwithstanding the doubtful Part his Fears of the Ministers, after their Victory at Tulliagong, may have led him apparently to take, an Attention to his own Interests, and the Dread of your just Resentment will fix firm in the Measures he once (I am persuaded) proposed to adopt. I the less regret my Want of Power at this Time, to be fully explicit regarding Modajee’s present Sentiments, because they must long ere this be clearly discovered to you; and since the Return of his Vackeel, who went away instructed in every Point necessary to be communicated to his Master, I have received only One short Letter from the Rajah, wherein he repeats his anxious Expectation of Dispatches from your Government, by which his Conduct will be directed. This Silence towards me may perhaps be accounted for, from the Distance that now separates us, and Motives of Fear lest his Letters should be intercepted, and fall into the Hands of the Ministerial Party, through whole Country they must pass.”)

§ It is necessary that I now say something of the Province of Guzzerat, whose favourable Situation, no less than Fertility and Extent, points it out as a most valuable and tempting Acquisition to the Company on this Side of India. It is unnecessary to trouble you with an Account of its Revenues and Riches, as these must be well known to you. What I mean to explain is the Ease with which a Conquest might be now made of it, and the obvious Advantages will strike you themselves.

Futty Sing Guikwar, who at present possesses the greatest Part of the Province, and shares it with the Marattas, although supported by their Power, has yet but a very weak and declining Authority, added to the Claim of Seniority, by which an Elder Brother still living diminishes the Force of his usurped Title; another Brother, Govind Row, who holds Ahmedabad, and its Dependencies, has always been at Variance with him, and is at this Time by no Means well inclined to his Interests. This has been secretly intimated to me since my Arrival. I am also well aware of the Use that might be made of the Nawab of Cambay, and many of the principal Men of the Province have besides communicated their Discontents, and Readiness to join the Forces of the English against Futty Sing. To these Advances my Replies, although tending to remove every Belief of Hostilities being intended against Guzzerat, were calculated to give Encouragement in the Event of our Troops marching into it.

From the Circumstances just mentioned, and other Observations I have been able to make, I am persuaded that the Appearance of Arms without any actual Exertion of their Force, would be sufficient to bring this Province into the Subjection of the Company; but should it be found otherwise, it is so situated for the Convenience of Supplies and Communication by Water, that it might with Ease, be wrested from the present Possessor, and maintained against him, though the whole Force of the Mharatta Empire was joined to his Support.

I beg to acquaint you that I have received no Letter from your Board of a later Date than the 5th February, which leads me to apprehend they may have been intercepted on the Road.

Camp near Surat,
20th May 1779.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) Tho’ Goddard.

Ordered, that the above Letter lie for Consideration.

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edw^d Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2148.

N. B. There is a Chasm in the Paging from this Folio (1638) to Folio 1715, but the Numbers of the Appendix follow in regular Order.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXIV.

Book 116. Page 8.

Letter from Modajee Bofila, received the 19th of January 1780.

§ (“ (a) The Letters and numberless Messages which have passed between us in the Course of one Year cannot be considered as simple Letters of Compliment and Friendship, but every Letter may be looked upon as a Record, since they have contained Remarks on the Acts of Government, and every Affair, both the most inconsiderable and of the greatest Consequence, the declining and adopting every Design, and the pointing out, with Caution and Foresight, Conditions in every Affair which required Prudence and Circumspection, together with your strict Attention to Truth, which has never admitted of the smallest Deviation, and your impartial Justice, before which, from the resolute Firmness of your Mind, the weighty Mountain, and the light Straw, are of equal Balance; and repeated Remarks of the Affairs of Bengal, which must all have certainly been understood by you.”) §

Of three of your Letters, containing the Whole of your Designs and the Situation of your Quarter; one on your Apprehensions from the Reception of a French Vakeel, in the Territories of Pundit Purdhaun, and your having no Confidence in his Actions and those of the Rulers of Poonah; on your Desire in consequence of sending an Army with a Chief in your Confidence for the Protection of Bombay, and that a Person should be dispatched to supply the Army with Provisions, and other Necessaries, who, conducting them to Hoshungabad, might dismiss them in Safety from my Territories; and the Third, written after the Death of Mr. Elliott, on your having committed to Beneram Pundit every thing that had been entrusted to the Deceased; his setting off with Ramkaunt with my Answers, his Arrival at Culcutta, and your being made acquainted with the Contents of all my Letters on these Subjects, were received.

What I understand by your Letters, although they seem to contain much, is in few Words, that you consider my Designs as inconsiderable, and do not approve of my Views: I have therefore laid aside my Intentions for some Time, and dropped the Prosecution of them; but I am nevertheless ready at all Times to perform the Duties of our ancient Friendship and Connection; and from the open and friendly Intercourse between me and Colonel Goddard, I am prompted to assist him with my Advice and Counsel. By the Blessing of God, when it shall be necessary, I will advise in the best Manner. But you have said in most of your Letters, that every one thinks his own Opinion the best. Thus Colonel Goddard, contrary to my Advice, marched towards Surat; and the Chiefs of Bombay, without Caution and Circumspection, and without your Permission, marched into the Territories of Poonah to the Support of Ragonaut Row; but their Projects did not succeed, and Ragonaut Row put himself under the Protection of Sindeah; and the Chiefs of Bombay, having for their own Safety made a new Engagement in the Room of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, returned to their own Territories. The English of Bombay in this Quarrel and open Hostilities, in which they were worsted, were guilty of many Breaches of Faith towards the Ministers of Poonah, and did not regard the Treaties, which all Rulers of States pay the greatest Attention to, and, without any Consideration for their Honour and Dignity, acted contrary to Prudence and to your Directions, as you informed me in a great Number of Letters, and as Colonel Goddard also wrote to me.

From my Knowledge of the State of Affairs, and from the Exercise of our Friendship, which has been kept up for upwards of a Year by a mutual Communication of the Situation of Things, and of the most inconsiderable as well as important Matters, I discover three Things in your Letters and those of Colonel Goddard: One, that the Bombay Chief supported Ragonaut Row without any Authority from you; the other, that you have dropped your great Designs, but are resolved to keep up our former Friendship; and the Third, what you mention in all your Letters, that every one thinks his Opinion the best. The First is Fact, that whatever the Chief of Bombay has done has been contrary to your Advice, who are alone able to advise; and the Second, that in every Situation you will maintain our Friendship, is also to be depended on; and the Third, that every one thinks his own Opinion the best, is a common Proverb; but it is not however the Notion of wise Men, who never have any Connections with powerful States, except those of Peace and Friendship. This you must have written in your Displeasure, upon hearing of the Bombay Chief having acted so imprudently; but you cannot conceive it to hold good in every Instance.

The second Article, which is worthy to be followed, you should maintain; but that Friendship which is kept up and openly shewn by Letters only, and which, when wanted, does not exert itself, so far from being of any Advantage, may bring the greatest Detriment. My Maxim, on the contrary, is this, that with whomsoever I enter into Alliance, although there should be innumerable Disadvantages in it, I never turn myself aside from it. My advantageous Connection with Pundit Purdhaun, and the friendly Connection of Letters with you, which you commenced upwards of a Year since, are equally firm.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 2149.

The Arrival of Colonel Goddard with his whole Army, Stores, Artillery, &c. on the Borders of my Territories, his remaining there two Months, the Intercourse of the Presents between us, my sending, when necessary, Provisions, and every Thing which he desired, that Mr. Weatherstone, who came here with few Attendants, departed with the Money for his Bills on Benares with Oxen, and every Article which he desired of me; that two Gentlemen of your Confidence, who were with Mr. Elliott, should remain here two Months: All this you cannot consider as small Matters; for although I perceived the Danger of exposing myself to the Resentment of the People of Decan, who are Masters of large Armies, powerful Resources, Treasures, Forts, and strong Places, notwithstanding what my Apprehensions from them might be, I, from the Duty of Friendship towards you, resolved to take upon me the worst of their Resentment, in conformity to the Proverb, which says, You must not with your open Eyes throw yourself into a Whirlpool; but should you find yourself in one, You must not give yourself up to your Apprehensions.

Reflect maturely upon what I write; for from what can arise my exposing myself to Destruction, by not obeying the Summons, and not performing what might be expected from my ancient Connection with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, except from my Friendship for you, although there are no immediate Advantages to be drawn from it?

At present, that I have received a Karetah from you, in which, like a Honey Bee which contains both Sweetness and a Sting, you drop your great Designs, but resolve to preserve the Duties of our Friendship, and finish by saying, that every one thinks his own Opinion the best. In consequence of my Apprehensions, I laid aside the Sting, and adopted the Sweetness, and accordingly dispatched Dewagur Pundit to Poonah, and sent this Message by him to the Ministers of Poonah: "I am a Branch of the illustrious Family of the Raje; you are the Rulers of all Matters belonging to it. If you chuse to keep up Friendship and Connection with me, I will continue attached to you; but I have not need of the Assistance of the Raje, for from of old I have been closely connected with the Soubahs of Bengal, and with *one* who has the supreme Direction over all the Countries, and who, from his Wisdom and superior Prudence, is faithful to his Word, and strict to his Engagements. That Peace may be firmly established between us by Treaty, you must entertain no Thought of War, since none of those Advantages which are to be acquired by Peace can be found in Dissensions and Hostilities."

Dewagur Pundit, after his Arrival at Poonah, had many Conferences in free and unbiassed Terms, either by Fear or Partiality with the English Gentlemen, and for three Months was employed in opposing, both openly and in private, the Demands of the Ministers in such a well-considered Manner, that if you had a Person there to have seen and heard him, he would certainly have written it to you, and you could not have disbelieved it. Nanna Purnaveese, who is the Chief Minister, is possessed of superior Wisdom and Prudence, is well advised of strict Truth, and in his Attention to his Treaties, like a Leaf which trembles at the least Wind, he has dreaded the smallest Innovation in them from the Time of Ballajee Bishennaut till the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and from that Time till the Formation of the new Treaty, which was made with the Bombay Chiefs by Pundit Purdhaun through the Means of Sindeah after the breaking out of the War, and the Arrival of Ragonaut Row. He made Dewagur Pundit acquainted with all the former Transactions and the present State of Affairs, and shewed him all the Treaties which had been made, and desired him to see on what Side the Breach of Faith was, and which Part was guilty of Infractions; and yet, said he, they declare that they stick to their Engagements. Dewagur Pundit, after discovering the Situation of Affairs, wrote repeated Letters to Colonel Goddard, advising him to be cautious and prudent in his Proceedings, and to keep in View the Conditions of the Treaty, which he must know to be an hundred Times better than War and Hostilities; and wrote also in the same Terms to you, and dispatched those Letters, together with Karetahs from me from Naigpore to Calcutta. You will doubtless have understood all these Particulars, which were dictated by the sincerest Friendship; but I have been for this long Time to the present Instant in Expectation of your Answer to them.

Repeated Letters are received from Colonel Goddard by Pundit Purdhaun and Dewagur Pundit at Poonah; the first to acquaint them, that as he had many secret Things to communicate, they should send a confidential Person to him, to whom he might impart every Circumstance, and settle with him the Terms of the Treaty. Nunna Purnaveese, in compliance with this, dispatched, with the Advice of Dewagur Pundit, a Person in his Confidence, to Surat. He was not yet arrived there when a second Letter was received from the Colonel, that as it would be a long Time before the Arrival of the Agent, he was therefore determined to come in Person with all Expedition by the Dak to the Neighbourhood of Poonah, and have a personal Conference: That he had been appointed to the sole Management of the Negotiations with Pundit Purdhaun, and that his sole Desire was to settle to mutual Satisfaction the Terms, that so all Disputes and Differences might be ended, and the Treaty faithfully observed by both Parties: That they should be assured that there was no other Reason for his keeping with him Ragonaut Row, who had come of himself to Poonah, than to preserve the Treaty and Friendship subsisting with Pundit Purdhaun, and to prevent the Disputes from proceeding further. Nanna Purnaveese in Answer to this wrote himself, and made Dewagur Pundit write, that nothing could be more advisable, that his House was the Colonel's, and that he should come without Delay, as they were anxiously expecting him; that they had erected for his Reception a Tent and Pavilion without the Town.

About this Time Letters were received from Colonel Goddard, that he did not assent to the Treaty made by the Bombay Chief, but that both Sides must conform themselves to the Treaty executed by Colonel Upton : Karetahs likewise for me and Letters for Dewagur Pundit were received at the same Time from you, as also for Pundit Purdhaun and Nanna Purnaveese, that you had no Inclination for War, but were resolved to maintain the Treaty of Colonel Upton ; that you could not assent to the new Engagements entered into by the Bombay Chief, or agree to any Thing by which the Honour and Dignity of the Government might be impaired.

When Dewagur Pundit had, agreeable to that, represented every Thing that was to be expected from his Friendship, Nanna Purnaveese brought out the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and said to him, “ See what a Number of Conditions of this Treaty even have not been complied with ; and “ in the Instance of Ragonaut Row they have infringed every Treaty by giving him a Place of “ Refuge with them, which is forbidden by numberless Articles. In giving up Jeispore and “ Sallette, &c. Mahals belonging to Gogeraut, what Numbers of Excuses have they not made. “ But without mentioning the Enmity and Relentment which they have conceived against us for “ sending back their Army in Safety to Bombay, they have again received Ragonaut Row, and “ are busily employed in preparing for War : Tell me now on which Side the greatest Atten- “ tion to Treaty is shewn.” Dewagur Pundit having made a Copy of many of the Articles of Colonel Upton’s Treaty, sent it with Letters directed for your Quarter to Naigpore, which were dispatched by the Way of Cuttack with Karetahs from me, containing cautious and prudent Resolutions, dictated by Foresight and long Reflection, and by my Friendship and Affection, by which the good Administration of Affairs and the Security of the People are established, and in which no Duty of my Friendship was forgot : Doubtless, after their Arrival, all their Contents were made known to you. This is the 4th Month since my dispatching those Letters, but as yet I have received no Answer to them, but in conformity to that the Negotiations might be set on Foot.

Upon the Arrival of the confidential Persons from Pundit Purdhaun at Surat, and their having a Meeting with Colonel Goddard, he laid aside his former Intention of going to Poonah, and sent back one of the Agents of Pundit Purdhaun to Poonah with this Message, that they must pay for the Expences of his Quarter one Year’s Kist for the Mahals of Gojeraut, which they gave the Year after the Formation of Colonel Upton’s Treaty, and of which at present, since the making the new Treaty, there appears to be one Year’s Kist due by the Accounts ; and that they must restore all Ragonaut Row’s Money or Effects which may be in their Possession, and allot him a Place for his Habitation, and discharge the Pay due to his Followers, together with many other Articles which would be too *prolix to be written. Nanna Purnaveese, upon hearing all these Particulars, ^{• Sic in Orig.} said to Dewagur Pundit, “ Do you hear what Message they have sent ? You may recollect what “ they before used to write, and how they have since acted.”

As from the Time of the Death of Narain Row, for the Space of 4 Years, the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah has been from his Heart attached to Pundit Purdhaun, and agrees with him in every Resolution both for War and Peace ; and as the Ministers of Poonah consult the Nabob in every Matter, even of the smallest Moment, and will support him with all their Power, they have therefore written to him every thing that has taken place with Colonel Goddard, and the Conferences of Dewagur Pundit ; and the Nabob has wrote in Answer, that Mr. Holland was arrived from Madras for the Purpose of negotiating with him ; but that in the Affair of Shinkakull Rajebundry and the Dependency of Arcott, which by the Treaty belongs to him, what that Gentleman says is contrary to the Treaty : That he had said to Mr. Holland, and wrote to Madras whatever was proper to be said in Answer, and would wait the Event of the Negotiation ; and that he sent Letters to Calcutta, that they ought to conform to the Conditions of the Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun, and with him, and not infringe them in the least, but that he did not expect to receive a satisfactory Answer : That which ever Way these Matters may end, they ought to be ready for either Peace or War : That this must be done by collecting Troops and preparing Quantities of all Kinds of Stores : That as the English are situated on three Sides of them, they also should oppose the English on the three Sides, and gain over Hyder Naig to their Assistance : That in the Transactions with the three Quarters, (whatever might be expected from the English whether War or Peace) they ought to proceed in this Manner to chuse out one Person from several, either Pundit Purdhaun or himself, or the Bhoilas, to whom they might commit the Negotiations for Peace with the English on the three Sides, and not remain obstinate in their Demands, as by † so being ^{† Sic in Orig.} Peace would be delayed : That such was his Advice, and the only one he could give ; but that they were the Masters to follow it or not.

Upon the Arrival of those Letters to the Poonah Ministers, of which Tenor there were also Letters for me and Dewagur Pundit, Nanna Purnaveese said to the Pundit, that he knew of no better Advice, and that he had been thinking of the same himself, and was employed in negotiating a strict Alliance with Hyder Naig, and in raising Troops and collecting military Stores ; that it was likewise necessary for him (Dewagur Pundit) to raise Troops and defend the third Side ; for that as he was so closely connected with him, whenever their Power, or that of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, should be in Danger, his Country and Power would not be safe from the Attacks of the English. Dewagur Pundit replied to him, That the Branches of the illustrious Family of the Raje, who were supported under the Shadow of the Musnud of the Raje of Pundit

Pundit Purdhaun, had no other Employment but to assist him with all their Power : That in conformity to the Resolution before-mentioned, he would collect Troops and take Charge of the Side he spoke of, and would employ himself in Negotiations with the English Gentlemen agreeable to the Treaty. Nanna Purnavessee answered, If Negotiations can be carried on through you agreeable to the Treaty, and be brought to a Determination, it is well ; but let it not be in such a Manner, that while the English are putting you off with Excuses and Delays, they should be raising Troops, and of a sudden break out of Hostilities whilst I am off my Guard and not suspecting it. You must therefore employ yourself busily at Home in these Matters, and settle in whatever Manner the Circumstance shall require.

As your Answers have been late in coming, and the Conferences with Colonel Goddard are at a stand, Dewagur Pundit not thinking advisable to carry these Matters any further without your Permission, after he had procured his Dismissal, came by long Journeys to Naigpore, and represented to me all the Particulars above written.

I have in the meanwhile received frequent Letters from the Nabob Nizam Ally and Pundit Purdhaun to get ready my Troops, and march them out. Accordingly my Son Jemnahjee Bhoosla the Duffara encamped ; and after having got together Stores for the Cavalry and other Necessaries, was sent towards Andery with Counsellors of known Wisdom and Experience, that remaining some Time at the Ghaut of Andery he may collect the Troops of the Deffs Sirdars, from most of whom Vakiels have come offering their Services, till Answers to my Letters shall arrive from Calcutta and from Colonel Goddard.

As in this our Intercourse of Friendship you have written Letters of equal Length with those of the News-writers, and as our Connection and Alliance is well known to Pundit Peishwa and the Nabob, and all the Decan People ; and it is a Saying with them, that the English and Bhoosla are as one ; from the arriving of Colonel Goddard at Hoshungabad, and his remaining there two Months ; from my Advice from the Conferences of Dewagur Pundit at Poonah, and his sending frequent Letters with my Opinion on the best Terms to be settled upon by the Ministers with the English, and advising them to Peace ; and as our Friendship cannot be carried any further, and the Connection between the Family of the Raji and Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob, which is able to last from Generation to Generation, cannot be dropped ; I am therefore desirous, that through my Mediation Peace may be established with you by Pundit Peishwa and the Nabob at any Rate, and by you with these two Chiefs ; and that on the settling the Negotiations, a Treaty may be made between you on such solid Grounds as to admit of no Breach of Promise, but may secure for ever the Peace and Security of your Subjects. Whenever the Negotiations on the Part of the two Chiefs shall be transacted through me, I have no Doubt of succeeding in making Peace between you. Having maturely reflected and resolved in your Mind my Communications to you, which have been greater and more unreserved than what is thought necessary in Friendship, and which I made for your Information, you will without Doubt adopt whatever is most likely to promote Friendship, and to preserve the Treaties existing, without my pointing it out to you ; and for such Conduct, a Reward is to be expected from God.

I accordingly request you would write to me explicitly agreeable to my former Letters, in which I enclosed you Papers respecting the Treaty of Colonel Upton, whether the Negotiations are drawing to a Conclusion, and whether the Conditions with the Nabob can be settled, that in conformity to that Peace may be made with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob ; and that you will write to Colonel Goddard whatever you think advisable in this Matter, that he may apply himself, with my friendly Assistance, to the Establishment of Peace, and not go in the least aside from the Tenor of the Treaty, of which none but the Wise are able to judge. You must reflect maturely on what I have here written, which is the Dictates of my Heart ; for what Purpose I have written it, not for my own Advantage, but simply from my Friendship. I have no Doubt but this will gain me your Good-will, and that you will not forget these Proofs of my Friendship, but remove my Anxiety by favouring me with an Answer. In short, as long as Ragonaut Row shall remain with the English, no Conclusion or Repose from those Dispatches and Misunderstandings can take place, but his Stay will be an endless Source of Quarrels and Breaches of Treaty ; on the contrary, the delivering him up to Pundit Purdhaun is extremely advisable, and will be the Means of preserving the Treaty, and of keeping the Rights of all Sides entire. But one Word to the Wise is sufficient.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCLXXV.

Book 48. Page 32.

To Moudajee Boosla, written 12th October 1780.

I have received your Letter, &c. &c. all of which I fully understand and have imprinted on my Mind. You inform me that you have assumed my Name as your own: Nothing could be more gratifying to my Wishes, to my Credit, or to my Friendship. From this I shall set a Value upon it as upon the highest Title of Honour, and shall consider not only our Union as complete, but that of our two States as connected by Principles of everlasting Durance. There are Instants in which the Minds of Men are irradiated by the Divine Influence, and when the Secrets of Futurity are imperfectly displayed to your Perception; God knows whether it is from such an Inspiration that I exult in the Hopes that the Chronicles of these Nations will transmit to the remotest Posterity our Names together, recorded in the same Page, and connected with Events not less illustrious in your Atchievements, than important to the Interests of Mankind. If such should prove the Consequence of our Connection, remember with how constant and unremitted a Perseverance I have labored to improve and perfect it during the Course of seven Years since it first began, nor have your Inclinations or Actions been wanting to promote the same End.

At your repeated Instance I consented to enter into an earlier Accommodation of Peace with the Peishwa, and rejoiced at the Offer of your Guarantee for the faithful and effectual Maintenance of it; and I have been long waiting in anxious Expectation of a Meeting with your Dewan Dewagur Pundit, whom you had intimated your Design of deputing to me with Credentials and full Powers, both from yourself and the Peishwa, to negotiate and conclude it. But in the Correspondence which has passed between us, so much Time has elapsed, that the Season for Action is already commenced, and the Operations of War may be drawn into indefinite Lengths, and produce such Variations in the State of each Party, as may defeat the Purposes of Negotiation; and besides this, a new Scene has opened which requires a new Train of Measures and a different Principle of Action.

You will doubtless have heard of the sudden Irruption which the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn has made in the Carnatic, and of the Consequence with which it has been immediately attended, through the Want of Exertion and Failure of Preparation to oppose it. At the same Time we learn from undoubted Authority, that in consequence of an Alliance long since concluded between him and the King of France, a large Armament of Ships of War and Land Forces have been dispatched from the Parts of France to join him, and are at this Time either arrived or are daily expected. The Objects of this Alliance are to prosecute his Designs, in the Execution of which he has been so long engaged on the Mahratta State and those of the French on the Carnatic.

It is equally the Interest of this Government, of the Peishwa, of his Friends and Adherents, and of all Hindostan and Decan, to oppose Attempts of so dangerous a Tendency. The Differences between the Peishwa and the Company have prevailed against my Inclination from the Beginning; of this you are a Witness, and of the early Desire which I manifested to accommodate them. Their Continuance can produce no possible Good to either Party, and must be attended with much Evil to both: The Laws of Nature and the Principles of true Policy require that they should be upon Terms of mutual Friendship, since they want nothing from each other but Peace; and united may dictate Peace to all Nations in India.

On these Grounds, and to prevent further Delays, I have precluded the formal and tedious Process of Negotiation; and in conjunction with the Counsellors of this Government, have at once formed and executed a Treaty which will require only your Guarantee and the final Ratification of the Peishwa to conclude it; the Terms are nearly the same you yourself proposed, and they are such as it is the Interest of the Peishwa to accept, if Peace and the Safety of his State be the real Objects of his Ministers. I send it to you enclosed with this, and with it two Counterparts intended for the Ratification of the Peishwa: To each of these Papers I hope you will add your Sanction in the Forms and Manner proposed, and forward them all with the Letters accompanying them to the Peishwa and Nanna Furnesse, to whom they are directed. This is enough for the present, the Plan of Operations I intend shortly to write you in another Letter; and if you continue in the Intention of deputing your Dewan Dewagur Pundit to this Quarter, than which nothing can be more agreeable to my Wish, every Thing which will not admit of a Discussion by Letter, may be adjusted to our mutual and complete Satisfaction.

(" (a) P. S. Regarding the Expences of the Cuttack Army, Beneram will write you the Particulars. It is necessary you should send immediate Orders to Channa Baboo to act in Conjunction with our Troops whenever and in any Manner we may find it expedient to call upon him. If this cannot be done, he must be ordered to withdraw his Troops to Naugpoor, as their Situation so close to our Borders cannot but have an unfavourable Appearance in the Eyes of People who are not acquainted with the real Motives for their being stationed there, or with the Friendship which

(a) Vide supra, Page 2149.

[20 B]

" subsists

“ subsists between this and the Berar Government. In my next I will in-
 “ form you of the Plan of Operations it is intended to pursue, and the Part
 “ it is expected you will take in it.”)

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXVI.

Book 116. Page 483.

Extract of the Translation of a Letter from Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, dated
 14th December 1780, beginning at Page 483 of the same Book.

From the
 Nabob Ni-
 zam Ally
 Khan.

“ Translation of a Letter from Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, dated 16 Telheeja,
 14th December 1780, received 9th January 1781.

§ (“ (a) I have received your successive Letters, dated the 17th, 19th, 22d, 24th, and 29th of
 “ Ramsaun, and the 1st, 7th, 21st, and 23d Shaival, and the 22d of Zekaida. First, Two
 “ Letters arrived to the following Purport: That the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah had told you,
 “ that he was desirous of concluding a Treaty of Peace and Alliance with the Chiefs of Poona,
 “ under the Guarantee of the Maha Rajah, but that he could not assent to the Conditions pro-
 “ posed by us; that he had forbid my coming to Calcutta, and had told you, that you were at Li-
 “ berty either to stay or go; that you had accordingly prepared for the Departure. After that,
 “ another Letter was received, in which you wrote, that the Nabob having held a Council, told
 “ you that he was resolved to make a Peace; and having called you into the Council held a
 “ Consultation with you on all Matters, and afterwards said to you in private, that as the Maha
 “ Rajah had from his great Friendship written to him Letters, containing all his private Secrets,
 “ which were more sacred to him than his own Life, it was therefore incumbent on him to exert
 “ himself for the Completion of Peace, and that he had accordingly prepared a Treaty with
 “ Pundit Purdhaun, under the Guarantee of the Maha Rajah, which he was dispatching together
 “ with Karetahs from himself. Three Karetahs and Letters accordingly arrived, and were fully
 “ understood. We learnt from them, that Money had been sent to Rajah Chimnaje Bahadre
 “ with many other Particulars.

“ As we first received Letters from you acquainting us of the Treaty and Conditions not being ap-
 “ proved of, and expressive of your Desire to go to Benares, conformably to them we wrote to the Na-
 “ bob Nizam Ally Khan, to Poonah, &c. Ten Days afterwards other Letters were received. In them
 “ you wrote that the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah, from his great Favor, shewed you much Attention,
 “ and told you that he was settling a Peace with Pundit Purdhaun under the Guarantee of the
 “ Maha Rajah; that he would restore Basseen and the Guicowar and Gojerat Provinces, and the
 “ Talooks of Kullean, but that they must unite with him for an Invasion into the Country of
 “ Hyder Naig, and for his Reduction. All this we perfectly understood, and you besides wrote
 “ that in two or four Days the Treaty will be prepared and dispatched. Accordingly four
 “ Days after we received the Treaty with three Letters. This Treaty was written on one Side
 “ in English, and on the other Side in Persian, and on one of the three Treaties there was a Seal,
 “ the other two were Copies without Seals. After them arrived three more Copies of the same
 “ Treaty, and three Karetahs addressed to this Quarter, to Pundit Purdhaun and to Sindea. The
 “ Contents of this Treaty we learnt from the Persian Side of it, and were fully comprehended by
 “ us. The Answers to every one of the Articles have been written accordingly to the Nabob
 “ Amaud ul Dowlah. Where Peace is really and sincerely wished for, it is proper to write every
 “ Article without Obscurity. Had this Treaty been plain, sincere, and without Doubts in all its
 “ Parts, I should then have instantly set off for Poonah, where I should have explained and satis-
 “ fied them on every Point. First, the Opportunity was suffered to escape, namely, when I went to
 “ Poonah, and wrote myself to General Goddard and received his Answers: Had at that Time an
 “ Interview taken place between the General and Nana Purnaveese, all Misunderstandings would
 “ have been cleared up, and; by this Time Hyder Naig would have been so entirely ruined,
 “ that neither his Name, nor any Trace of his having existed, would have remained, and
 “ Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob would have become one Soul in two Bodies. That Oppor-
 “ tunity was lost; and as Matters were referred to the Decision of Arms, Pundit Purdhaun
 “ readily consenting to his own Disadvantages, entered into Alliance with Hyder Naig on this
 “ Agreement, that they should carry Ruin and Desolation into the Country of the English.

“ And the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah wrote to Pundit Purdhaun, and having with him settled
 “ a Plan, brought us into this Distress against our Inclination and Wishes. Had I not agreed
 “ to this, I should have been blamed for the Misfortunes of the Ranjee, and I, who am a Well-
 “ wisher and a faithful Servant of the Ranjee, should have suffered every Reproach and Accusation.
 “ As General Goddard had arrived at Hashungabad, and Mr. Weatherstone had come to Naig-
 “ pore, and they had been supplied from this Quarter with Bullocks for their Artillery, and all
 “ other Duties of Friendship had been performed, this was made use of as an Argument for

(a) Vide supra, Page 2149.

“ blaming

“blaming and accusing us; and Pundit Purdhaun openly affirmed to me, that we had a close
 “Alliance and Friendship with the English Gentlemen; and at the same Time, Monsieur
 “Chevalier the French Chief having escaped from Calcutta, and come to Cuttack in Hopes of
 “Protection, and Mr. Elliott, who was coming to this Quarter, having arrived at Cuttack, re-
 “quested he might be delivered up; notwithstanding, that in political Affairs it is very blameable
 “to forsake a Person who has claimed Refuge with you, yet, in consequence of our Friendship,
 “we delivered him up; and, although all the Inhabitants of this Country were displeased and
 “blamed me, yet I considered solely my Friendship, and, by this, I had become obnoxious and
 “suspected; having no Remedy, I found it absolutely necessary for me to assent to the Plan; and,
 “in consequence of that, to raise 30,000 new Horsemen. It is now fourteen Months that we
 “have laboured under inexpressible Distress, and been loaded with an Expence of Crores of
 “Rupees for the Pay of these Troops; but without endangering the Friendship and Alliance
 “of the English Gentlemen, I was desirous to negotiate a Reconciliation at any Rate between
 “them and Pundit Purdhaun, in such a Manner as to ensure the Perpetuity of the antient Al-
 “liance of this Quarter with both Sides. During these fourteen Months, I have therefore continu-
 “ally informed you of all Matters, and have cheerfully submitted to all Difficulties and Distresses, but
 “when, the first Opportunity having been lost, a Treaty is at last received, even in that, the
 “Concerns of Ragonaut Row are expressed in a doubtful and ambiguous Manner; besides which,
 “in the Affairs of Gwalior, Futty Sing, Guicawar, and the Ranna of Gohud, there is great
 “Room for Disputes. The Particulars of all these Points are treated at large in the Persian
 “Letter, and are long and too tedious to be repeated here. There is a Distance of 900 Cos be-
 “tween us, and a considerable Time in sending Letters and receiving the Answers is lost. From
 “unlucky Events and Circumstances, I have been compelled to send an Army under the Com-
 “mand of Rajah Chimnaje Behadre; but how long am I to labour under the Difficulties and Dis-
 “tresses for the Pay of the Soldiers, which is immense? Though two or three Lacks of Rupees
 “have been received, of what Assistance can that be, or how does that relieve us from the
 “Weight of the Arrears? We have entered into Engagements with Pundit Purdhaun, and the
 “Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, but that has not tended to the diminishing our Difficulties, nor can
 “they be removed till Pundit Purdhaun and the English Gentlemen are reconciled. The Maha
 “Rajah has accordingly exerted and employed his utmost Abilities for this Purpose, and has written
 “to you on the Subject; but the Event has not turned out as he wished or hoped for; and now that
 “the Treaty is arrived, even in that there is great Room for Alterations. We are without Resource and
 “Remedy. God knows and is Witness whether I am the Friend or the Enemy of the English; but
 “the Earth is hard and the Heavens are far removed. The Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah is pru-
 “dent and foreseeing, and all the Difficulties of every Measure are well known to him; at any
 “Rate he will not blame me. I am without the smallest Resource, and can see no Remedy. Had
 “the English Army under General Goddard never arrived at Hoshangabad, what was then done
 “would not have given Umbrage to the Decan People, and we should not have been compelled
 “to send an Army to Cuttack, and to submit to such a Weight of Expence, but we should have
 “been free and at Liberty in all Points, nor would any Difficulty have come upon us. From a
 “Period of Twenty Years our Friendship has been daily encreasing, but from the Plan deter-
 “mined on by the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, which has occasioned all these Distresses, I am fal-
 “len into great Embarrassment. Had Peace been concluded between Pundit Paudhaun and the
 “English, I was in Hopes that from the Friendship of the Nabob I might have requested some
 “small Assistance, on which Subject I accordingly wrote before, and the Nabob has kindly granted
 “us three Lacks of Rupees. I also hoped that Pundit Paudhaun would likewise have given
 “some Share, and that the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah would have contributed his Share, while we
 “ourselves would have repaid the Rest out of the Country of Hyder Naig; but on the contrary
 “this Prospect has not been realized, and the Negotiations are extended to an unforeseen Length.
 “The Will of God is superior to every Thing. As yet, what Advantage has accrued to this Quar-
 “ter from the Name which the Maha Rajah has adopted, and from all the Pains and Exertions
 “which I have taken during the last 14 Months, and from the many Letters I have written, in
 “which I continually style myself the firm Friend, the Friend, the Friend? Fourteen Months
 “have now elapsed since we raised 30,000 Horsemen. If there were only paid 300 Rupees, what
 “a large Sum it would make; but the Allowances established in this Country are 4 or 500 Rupees
 “for each Horseman, and some have even more than that; besides which, there are large Allow-
 “ances to the Jemedars and other Officers. Consider then well how great the Expence of the
 “Whole must be. Having fully understood this Matter, you must explain it to the Nabob; for
 “14 Months we have supported ourselves, and how much longer must we wait in Expectation?” §
 It is incumbent on me to do any Thing that may promise a Relief from these Distresses; and if
 I am negligent and dilatory in executing it, the whole State will be brought into Danger. I have
 never been guilty of the smallest Neglect, and yet I am, without Reason, blamed and accused:
 And I have continually written all Particulars. But the Will of God is superior to every Thing.
 The Nabob must read with Attention every Syllable of the Persian Letter which I have written to
 him, and must write back his Intentions. At this Time it is not advisable to send the Army into
 Cantonments, and still more imprudent to recall it, as nothing but Losses can be expected from
 acting contrary to the Plan which was determined on. Something must therefore be done.
 Should

Should the Nabob think me inexcusable for writing in one Manner and acting in another, Distress for Money is my Excuse; and for that I have no Remedy: But if I was escaped from this Whirlpool, and was able to keep myself alive, my sole Attention and Endeavours would certainly be employed in cultivating the Friendship of the Nabob, which I hope never to lose; or should the Nabob, forgetting this, give me the Name of Enemy, it is my Misfortune; nor can I remedy it, but still I will * give up my Friendship for him. The Expences of the Army have rendered me without Resource. War and Hostilities are going on in two or three different Quarters; from one of these it is necessary to be free; and at the same Time, Faith and Truth are to be observed. All these Particulars you must fully explain. Like the common Story of the Villager: "If I mention it, my Mother dies; if I conceal it, my Father will eat an unclean Dog." Both Cases are difficult. In the same Kind of Dilemma, which I did not foresee, am I fallen; and this the Nabob, who is unequalled in Wisdom, must reflect upon with Justice. I write from the Dictates of my Friendship; and should the Nabob conceive different Ideas of what I write, I am remediless. Had the Treaty been written without Ambiguity, there would have been no Occasion for all this. But it never can be assented to, that Ragonaut Row should remain in full Liberty to act as he pleases; for this Reason, that Madho Row Peishwa, at the Time of his Death, putting the Hand of Maha Rajah Janoojee Boosla into the Hand of his Brother Narain Row, made them swear eternal Friendship, and that they would, by all the Means in their Power, prevent the Connection from being broken; and Maha Rajah Janoojee Boosla procured the Release of Ragonaut Row, who was at that Time in Confinement. The treacherous Conduct which Ragonaut Row afterwards observed towards Narain Row, who has a thousand Rights vested in himself, is very well known. After the Murder of Narain Row, the Maha Rajah entered into new Engagements, that though he could not act in any hostile Way against Ragonaut Row, yet he would never suffer him to be at Liberty to act as he should please. This therefore never can, nor ever will be agreed to; and as it was not possible to be Security for such an Article, the Treaty has therefore not been sent to Poonah, but has, with the Letters, been carefully kept here, and shall be dispatched on the Receipt of your Answer. How can Pundit Pordhaun at this Time act inimically against Hyder Naig? If he should, no one in the whole World would ever again confide in him; but in the Family of the Peishwa there is no Want of Faith, that they should break their Engagements with a Person who solicited their Friendship; besides, at this Time Hyder Naig has, in consequence of his Connection with the Peishwa, exerted all his Abilities. They must wait till Hyder is guilty of some Infringement of his Engagements, which at present he faithfully observes. The Opportunity of this Attack, which I informed you of in the Month of Cautic, upwards of fourteen Months ago, and which you recollect, or have Letters respecting it, was suffered to escape. If the Plan had been executed agreeable to my Information, by this Time no Mark of Hyder would have remained. But at present, that to maintain their Friendship he has exerted himself in this Manner, how can they act with Enmity against him. All this has proceeded from the War, and no Advantage has been derived from it. The Chief of Bombay gave rise to these Hostilities and Enmity, and has brought Things to this Pass. No Fault is laid on the Nabob. The Nabob was compelled to protect the Honor and Reputation of the English; and had he not attended to that, it would have given Occasion to unlucky Events. All the present Circumstances are owing solely to his Wish to maintain his Honor. If all these Misunderstandings can be removed through the Mediation of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, or Sindea, it makes no Difference. I am certain that the Nabob Amaud ul Dowla will now not write me any Letter; for this Reason, because Rajah Chamnaje is on the Borders of Bengal, and perhaps some Damage has been done by him, which has given the Nabob some Displeasure. Let the Nabob think what he pleases, I am still his sincere Friend; but Misfortunes have no Remedy.

In the Hand-writing of the Dewan.

God knows what Distresses we have suffered, and how great have been the Expences of 25,000 Men, which we have raised within these fourteen Months. I am now without Remedy, and am in Embarrassment from two Quarters. On one Side there are Treaties and Engagements; and on the other, a long and established Connection of Friendship. I know not what to do. The Nabob is wise, and is well convinced of the Variations and Fickleness of Times and Circumstances.

Postscript written in Persian.

You write in your Letters of the 22d and 30th Ramzaim, regarding a Negotiation taking place for Peace, the Conferences with the Council, and that after much Displeasure the Governor had approved and come into a favourable Disposition to make a Treaty, to abide by the Engagements entered into by Colonel Upton, to withdraw entirely from Guzerat, the Dependencies of Surat, Cokim, and the other Places which have lately been taken possession of, and until a Treaty can be effected to stop all Operations. All this is extremely right and laudable, and tends to perpetual Advantages. The Answer which you gave in the Conference with the Council and to the Governor was extremely proper. A hundred and a hundred Praises. The Wishes of my Heart to establish Truth and Sincerity, and what tends to evince my Desire of promoting the Welfare of the English, have been strongly demonstrated, and will continue to be so in your Measures and

Observations,

Observations which were equally wise and prudent. True it is, that Experience is the Touchstone which discovereth the Value of a Man. All is very proper, provided that the Treaty from that Quarter is concluded with Candor and Truth, and with regard to former Treaties; and that the Places which have been taken possession of be given up, great and small; that Favor be not shewn to Ragonaut Row, and that he be delivered up to Row Pundit Purdhaun. I have the fullest Confidence that the Governor, without further Sticking or Debate regarding any of these Articles, will pay a Regard to the future; and consulting true Wisdom, will send a Treaty concluded with a sincere Disposition, so that I may have no Doubts or Difficulties in speaking or writing to the Pundit Purdhaun and his Ministers; that I may take a determinate Part in enforcing their Acquiescence; and that I may dispose the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla and Sindea, with Unanimity both in Terms and in Meaning, to join in promoting these Measures. But it is above all Things necessary that Letters should be sent to me, addressed to the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, and also to Sindea Pundit Purdhaun and Ballajee Row Jenardien: And it is highly requisite that the Satisfaction of Nizam ul Dowla, and the settling of his just Pretensions, should be effected through the Channel of this Court; so that by the Assistance of the Nabob and Sindea I may take Measures to lay a proper Foundation for a Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun. It must not depend entirely on the Negotiations of Mr. John Hollond; for if that Gentleman is employed, it will not be in our Power here to make sure of the Assistance of the above-mentioned Nabob; he will be drawn another Way, and this will be a Means of interrupting the whole Business. As that Gentleman will write in one Style to Calcutta, and I in another hence, a Difference will arise which will occasion Doubts and Suspensions. It is particularly necessary to be careful to prevent this; for the Nabob is the first and most distinguished of the Chiefs of the Decan; and he is in some Measure satisfied with the English Gentlemen on the Restoration of Murtezzanagur. It is therefore very advisable that he should be conciliated by Civilities and Professions, and the Settlement of his just Pretensions, and thereby brought over to co-operate in promoting the desired Objects.

§ “(a) “You write that the Governor, after expressing many Doubts and Objections about supplying the Expences of the Troops which arrived at Cuttack, and after you had satisfied him, said, “The Gentlemen of the Council will not agree; for my own Part I approve of it; for the present I will give thus much Money; but the Troops at this Place are going to Madras; let near 3000 Horse of the Troops which are at Cuttack accompany them, so that they may arrive in Safety at the Place of their Destination; but let nothing be said of the Chout of Bengal, for this would draw great Discredit on me with the Council and the English; and where Advantages of Crores and Lacks are in Contemplation, it is improper to look to such inconsiderable Objects; some Compensation will be found for it.” §

The Case is this: In all the Correspondence which has passed during two Years, not a Word has slipped from my Pen that has had the least Relation to Avarice or Self-interest. But I am embarrassed on account of the Troops which are arrived at Cuttack, from my Friendship to both Sides, namely, the Pundit Purdhaun and the English. They are prevented from ravaging any of the English Territories, from a Regard to the latter; and they are prevented from returning, from a Regard to the Plan which has been laid down by the Pundit Purdhaun. I am perplexed betwixt a Regard to my Faith and a Regard to my Friendship. I had no other Motive in what I wrote. But two positive Conditions are proposed by the Governor before he will agree; the one is, to relinquish the Chout of Bengal out of Friendship to the English; the second is, to send 3000 Horse along with the Officer who has been detached to Madras. The Case is this: The Exertions which were made by the late Rajah to obtain the Chout, the Labours he went through, and the Valour he displayed, are as apparent as the Sun. In these Wars, Worlds were overturned, Multitudes were trampled under the Feet of Horses, the Treasures and Goods of Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants of that Country were plundered and destroyed; and two-and-twenty of the most distinguished Chiefs of this Country, together with many of their Companions and Friends, from the Treachery of the Souba of Bengal, fell in the Service of their Master; till at length our hereditary Right and Property of the Chout was fully established and confirmed. Although from an Union with the English the greatest Advantages can be obtained, yet how can we relinquish these Rights and Inheritances, which commemorate the Fame of our Ancestors, without forfeiting at the same Time our Dignity and Rank as Princes? In the same Manner as the Governor says, Discredit would be drawn on him with the Council, so would this draw upon us the Contempt of all our Neighbours.

What, therefore, is written regarding the Relinquishment of the Chout of Bengal, is no ways proper. It is advisable that our Name should be preserved in that Souba. But except this, and mention any other Difficulties that may occur, so that they may be obviated. In preserving the Name of our Chout, great Advantages will be derived to the English. Every one will be afraid to invade their Country; this will be a great Advantage. If Troops were to be sent along with the Officer of the English, Intelligence thereof would doubtless be carried to the Peishwa and Nizam ul Dowla, and they will say with Certainty, that Boosila and the English have in their Hearts been secretly united, and now it is discovered: He is in fact, therefore, one of the English, and

(a) Vide supra, Page 2150, printed Minutes.

we must concert Measures, and provide against him. All that has been then written to Poonah, and to the Nabob, regarding Peace, and the Treaty which is coming from Calcutta, will be rendered ineffectual, and a War will be occasioned with the Chiefs of the Decan; then at least 50,000 Horse, besides the necessary Stores and Ammunition, must be got ready before any Thing can be done. By the Blessing of God, whenever my Letters arrive, as many Troops as are wanted can be procured, but I am without Money. As the Courage and Bravery of the Family of Boosila is well known, great Revenues would be necessary. Although with the Spirit and Ability of the English, the Assistance of Crores and Lacks is not so very great a Matter, and Men who accumulate it for such Days as these, yet when so many Objections are made to assist in paying the Expences of the Troops at Cuttack, how can I place my Expectations on obtaining larger Heaps? If so much Spirit be shewn from that Quarter, I am ready; and I know well that this will not be done by the Council. § (“(a) As the Friendship of the English is at all Events the first and most necessary Consideration, I will therefore exert myself in establishing Peace. For the Power of making Peace with all is the best Object. To this all other Measures are subservient, and will certainly be done by them the English.”) § You write, that after having laid the Foundation of Peace with the Pundit Purdhaun, it is requisite that some Troops should be sent along with General Goddard against Hyder Naig, and take Possession of his Country, when all those Engagements and Proposals may be assented to. My Reason is confounded in discussing this Suggestion: At a Time when Hyder Naig is in every Respect in Alliance with the Peishwa, and has assisted with his Soul and Life to repel the English, for us to unite our Troops with those of the Enemy and extirpate him, would not this fix the Stamp of Infamy upon us for ever? Would any Prince, for Generations to come, ever after assist or unite with the Peishwa? Be yourself the Judge, and say whether such a Conduct would become a Prince or not? Why then do you mention it? Why do you write it? The Case is as follows: At first there was the utmost Enmity betwixt Hyder Naig and the Pundit Purdhaun, and there was the fullest Intention of sending Troops into Hyder Naig’s Country. And after the Conclusion of the War with Bombay, and the Capture of Ragonaut Row, it was firmly resolved to send Troops into that Quarter; and a Reliance was placed in the Treaty which was entered into by the Gentlemen of Bombay before the War. But when Ragonaut Row again went to them, and General Goddard was ready to commence Hostilities; when no Regard was paid to the friendly Proposals made by us, and the Pundit Peishwa; when they desisted from coming to Poona agreeable to their Promise, and a categorical Answer was given to the Deputies from Poona; the Ministers of Poona then consulted among themselves, and having advised with the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, they considered that as Enemies were appearing on both Sides, and it would be difficult to cope with both, what was to be done. Peace must be made with one of them; and War must be carried on with the other. They wished above all Things in * the Hearts to make Peace with the English Gentlemen, and to unite with them to punish Hyder Naig. But these Gentlemen had plainly refused to enter into any Terms of Reconciliation; it was therefore advisable to accommodate Matters with Hyder Naig. Although he had been long an Enemy, what else could be done? Having nothing else left for it, they were compelled to enter into an Union with Hyder. But as the innate Disposition of that Prince is composed of Ingratitude and Infidelity, and he can never cease to err, it is certain that he will violate the Treaty, and yield a Pretence that will render it advisable for us, in Conjunction with the English, to take Vengeance without incurring the Imputation of a Breach of Treaty: We must therefore wait for an Opportunity when he shall commit some Fault; (and doubtless he will commit one;) but the Time and Opportunity are still to come. After the Treaty formed with Sincerity and Candour arrives from your Quarter, I will set out for Poona to conclude these important Matters, and will accomplish every Thing as wished for: I will unite Scindea with me, and I will satisfy the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla; and as the utmost Disgust subsists in the Hearts of the Ministers and Nizam ul Dowla against Hyder Naig, yet for the Sake of Appearances, as some Pretence is necessary, we will consult together and find out some Accusation against him: We must fix all our Thoughts on this: But some little Delay is necessary to effect all these Objects. This you will understand, and be not impatient. Things which at first can easily and speedily be accomplished, from the Vicissitude of Affairs may afterwards be difficult. At present, the Establishment of Peace between the English Gentlemen, the Pundit Purdhaun, and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, is highly expedient. And as I formerly wrote, the Loss which each Party sustained from keeping up their Armies, may be indemnified from some Operations carried on by them in Conjunction. This is certainly true. In former Times it might have been done immediately. If now a Delay of some Days must take place, it does not signify. What comes slowly, comes well. The Root and Existence of Hyder Naig will in Progress of Time be extirpated. To conclude: Formerly a long Correspondence of this Kind took place with Lord Clive, which arose from a cordial Friendship on both Sides. After that no Correspondence was kept up, till knowing the distinguished Character of the present Governor, and finding that he was capable of comprehending all these Objects, an Inter-course and confidential Communication has been established. God, who seeth the Inside of all Hearts, is a Witness whether this proceeds from Interestedness, or from the sincerest Friendship.

¹ Sicin Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2151, printed Minutes.

The Event will infallibly evince, that it would be difficult to find throughout the whole Extent of Decan, and of India, a Friend so truly attached as the Rajah my Master.

Postscript: To the Letter which you wrote to Bowanny Pundit to this Effect, that if Pundit Purdhaun should not be satisfied with the Treaty, on account of the News of Hyder Naig, it is proper that you should cultivate the Friendship of the English, because many Advantages may arise from it, and the Governor reckons you his firm Friend: I hope that all these Advantages, agreeably to my Inclinations, will be brought about. This is the Answer: That after the Arrival of the true and undissembled Treaty from Calcutta to this Effect, to forsake Ragonaut Row, and to deliver him to Pundit Purdhaun, and to restore all the Places in Cokun and Gujerat and the Talooks of Hind; I will go to Poona and will get it confirmed in Person, and will get a Treaty on the Part of the Peishwa; and whatever is in my Heart I will get established in the Treaty: But if the Peishwa does not agree in this equitable Treaty, and peremptorily refuses it, I will then write to you agreeable to your Letter, whatever is proper to be written. To keep an Army much Money is requisite; but I shall in no Respect be neglectful in preserving Friendship with the English; and withdrawing from all others, will adhere firmly to them.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXVII.

Book endorsed, "Plan of Governor General, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Francis, relative to the
"System to be adopted in letting or disposing of the Lands in Bengal."

Fort William, 22d Jan. 1776.

1. The Company I believe had conceived an early but erroneous Opinion, that by the Constitution of the Mogul Empire, the governing Power was Proprietor of the Soil; consequently, that in the Management of their Territorial Acquisitions, they ought not to content themselves with a fixed Tribute, as Government, since they had a Right to engross the entire Produce as Landlord. On this Principle, which, if true, would not in Prudence have warranted the Practice deduced from it, it has never yet been thought necessary to limit the annual Demand on the Country to any fixed Sum once for all. The general Tendency of the Company's Instructions, and of course the professed Object of every Settlement here since our Acquisition of the Dewanny, has been to raise the greatest possible Revenue from the Country. The leading Members of each different Administration, in conformity to the Views and Expectations of their Superiors, seem to have rested their chief Merit with the Company on their Success in the Pursuit of this Object, but to have limited their Views to the probable Period of their respective Continuance in Office. A temporary System provides for immediate Exigencies only. It was not considered, nor was it a Consideration likely to be regarded by a fluctuating Government, that swelling the Rent Roll, if not directed by a perfect Knowledge of the Resources, and a due Attention to the Circumstances of the Country, must be followed by a general Strain in the Collections: That such a Strain must be attended by a future Diminution of Revenue, was too obvious not to be foreseen; but the Effect succeeded the Cause much sooner than was expected. Every Government endeavoured to make good its Promise to the Company; but having engaged for more than they could perform, they distressed and racked the People without accomplishing their Purpose. The Truth is, that a nominal Increase in the Jumma has usually, if not constantly, been attended by a real

Note, The inheritable Quality of the Lands is alone sufficient to prove that they are the Property of the Zemindars. The Right of the Sovereign is founded on Conquest, by which he succeeds to the State of the conquered Prince. When the Moguls conquered Bengal, there is no mention in any Historical Account that they dispossessed the Zemindars of their Lands; though it is frequently related that where they came in to the Conqueror, and submitted to his Government, they were received with Marks of Honour, and that Means were used to gain and secure their Attachment.

Only two Motives could have induced the Conqueror to such an Act of Violence as changing the Property of the Lands; Favour or Money: In the first Case his Followers and the Companions of his Victory would have been most likely to obtain Possession of the Lands, some Traces of whose Descendants would be found at present. If Money had been his Object, the Mussulmen Historians would have made Mention of the Sums so acquired, as they carefully and pompously mention the Value of all Acquisitions made by their Kings or Generals. It is true the Forms of their Royal Sunnuds, or Grants to the Zemindars, suppose them to hold of the Sovereign *in capite*; but this I consider as a Kind of Feudal Fiction, of which the Sovereign in fact never pretended to avail himself, as constituting a Right to resume or transfer the Possession. When he grants Jaguiers or Lands for Religious Purposes, his Order is addressed to the Zemindars, Chowdarries, and Talookdars: The Land continues to be deemed a Part of the Zemindary; the Sovereign only grants the Rents of it. The Grantee or Jaguhdar never calls it his Zemindary or Talookdary.

In addition to these Proofs, it is material to observe, that the late Administration, who dispossessed most of the Zemindars of the Management of the Lands, constantly describe them as the *Hereditary Proprietors*; and upon this Principle allowed them a Pension or Tythe of the gross Produce for their Support.

Decrease

Decrease in the Collections. By exacting from the Landholder a greater Return than it is possible for him to pay, he is furnished with Pretences for paying less than he ought; or supposing the nominal Revenue to be realized for a few Years, yet if it exceeds that Proportion of the Produce which Government should demand from the Land, the Excess can only be made good by invading the Sources of future Revenue. I am convinced it will be found that for some Years past, the Government of this Country has been living upon its Capital; that is, they have annually taken a Portion of the existing Wealth which ought to have been reserved for future Production.

2. Whether it be owing to excessive Impositions, or to any unequal Distribution, or to an injudicious Mode of Collection, or to the united Operation of these Causes, it is notorious that the Country is impoverished, and in a great Degree depopulated; yet with every auxiliary Expedient that could be devised, or with every Exertion of Rigour that could be enforced by Government, there is not a single Year in which the actual Collections have not fallen considerably short of the Settlement. In those Districts where they have been tolerably kept up, we may observe a constant Ostentation of extraordinary Merit on the Part of the Collectors, to which they could have no Pretence, if the Service they are employed in were not really attended with extraordinary Difficulties: In every other Country the Collection of a Land Tax is one of the simplest and easiest Operations of Government.

3. From the constant Failure in the estimated Produce of the Lands, it is apparent that there must be some gross Fallacy in the System hitherto pursued, since it is not even calculated to answer a temporary Purpose. The permanent Welfare of the People, the moderate but lasting Advantages, which the governing Power might continue to derive from that Source, and the future Security of the Acquisition itself, though often inculcated by the Court of Directors, do not seem, at least for some Years past, to have been the direct Object of the Policy of this Government; nor was it possible they should be so, when instant Profit, without regard to immediate or distant Consequences, was the general Principle of Action. If any Conclusion may be drawn from Facts to Principles, the Company's Servants must be supposed to have considered Bengal as an Estate to which the Company had no good Title, which they had no Hopes of possessing long, and which it was their Interest to exhaust and make the most of while they had it in their Power. I speak of public Measures only: On what other Principle can we understand the Committee of Circuit to have proceeded? From the Year 1768 to 1771 the Letters from Bengal were filled with the most urgent and alarming Representations of the Decay of Trade and Circulation, the Depopulation produced by the Famine, and the general Decline of the Country; yet in the Year 1772 the Committee made a Settlement for the Dewanny Lands, which promised a higher Revenue, upon the Whole, than they had ever paid in any Period of the Government. The Balances have increased in a much higher Proportion than the promised Improvement. Personal Censure is not my Object. I mean to expose false Principles, both of Policy and Economy, in order to discover and establish true ones.

4. The Period at which a new Settlement must be made, is approaching. Seeing, as I do, the general Decline of the Country in its Population, Trade, Manufactures, and Cultivation, I cannot content myself with proposing a temporary Plan for the Service of a Year or two, or barely accommodated to the Duration of the present Administration. It is *our* Duty, perhaps more than that of any of our Predecessors, to look forward to a remoter Period; to establish some general and permanent System of Policy for the internal Government of the Country, and not to aim at purchasing immediate Advantages, inconsistent with the Permanency of our Dominion, or at the Hazard of rendering it hereafter an useless or burthenome Acquisition to the Mother Country. Such a System will equally provide for the immediate Relief and future Prosperity of the Natives; they have a Claim to our Care and Protection which true Self-Wisdom will not reject.

5. It does not appear to me, that the first Question respecting this great acquired Dominion, which ought to have preceded all others, has yet been determined, viz. "On what political Principle it may be held by Great Britain (whether through the Medium of the India Company, or otherwise) with the greatest possible Advantage, and best Security of Continuance?" Right, Fact, and Form, are so manifestly at Variance, and are still so strangely confounded in almost every Operation of Government, that it is now a Doubt whether the Subahdar, in whose Name some Branches of the Executive Power are still administered, represents the Sovereign of the Provinces, or even whether any Sovereign Power has an Existence in the Country. The Company's Right, as Dewan, to collect the Revenues, and to insist on the Payment of Duties, (from which they tell us they cannot recede,) is founded on a Grant from the Emperor. They coin Money in *his* Name, while they make War or Peace in their own. At the same Time we have a Supreme Court of Judicature resident at Calcutta, whose Writs run through every Part of the three Provinces in *his* Majesty's Name, indiscriminately addressed to British Subjects, who are bound by their Allegiance, or to the Natives, over whom no Right of Sovereignty on the Part of the King of Great Britain has yet been claimed or declared.

6. While these Contradictions are permitted to subsist, the actual Government of the Provinces must continue to be an arbitrary Succession of Acts of Power, without Right, flowing from different Sources, and excluding every Idea of Unity, Regularity, or System. It would be absurd to propose a Plan for the internal Settlement of the Country, without taking it for granted, in the first

first Instance, that 'ere long it will be determined, whether the Natives of Bengal are to acknowledge one Sovereign, and be subject to one Government, or whether they are to be left in their present State, divided between their native Prince, claiming the Rights of Subahdar, whose Government the Company tell us, "they are engaged by solemn Stipulation to support." The Emperor, whose Rights as Lord Paramount, inherent in the Constitution of the Empire, have been for a Number of Years acknowledged by the Company; the Presidency of Fort William, who hold the Sword by Agreement with the Nabob, as they do the Purte by Grant from the Emperor; and lastly, a Court of Judicature exercising an unlimited Jurisdiction through the Provinces in the Name of the King of Great Britain. The Decision of this great Question must originate at Home. I do not presume to offer an Opinion on a Subject so much above me.

7. For the Purpose of forming an internal Settlement, it is sufficient to suppose, that the undivided Sovereignty shall be assumed and declared by His Majesty, whether directly and to all Intents, or with a Reserve of the actual Government to the Company; and that, at all Events, Bengal is to be held as a Province of Great Britain. This I consider as a fundamental Principle, without which no Measures taken here can be regular, systematical, or secure. The Sovereignty once declared, the subsequent Question, viz. "In what Manner it may be most expedient to exercise it for the permanent Benefit of the governing Power," will be relieved of a great Part of the Difficulty which now attends it. The Determination of it requiring local Knowledge and Observation, should therefore originate on this Side. In offering my Opinion on this second Question, I am acting strictly in my Station, though, perhaps, with a Degree of Judgment and Ability very unequal to the Occasion.

8. If this great territorial Dominion had been but newly acquired, or if it were still open to the governing Power to adopt a new System of Measures without Reference to Measures already taken, my Opinion would be comprized in a very narrow Compals. Conforming to the Simplicity of Eastern Manners, and to the summary and simple Principles of Asiatic Policy, I should not hesitate to affirm, that the internal Administration should be committed to one or more considerable Moormen; that Moormen chiefly should be employed in the Offices of Government; that the Cultivation of the Soil should be left with the Gentoos, whose Property it is, and the Revenue fixed for ever; that the Zemindars or principal Landholders should be answerable for the internal Peace and good Order of their respective Districts; that the Weight of the fixed Rents should be heaviest towards the Centre, and lighten gradually as they approached the Extremities of the Provinces; that the East-India Company in their mercantile Capacity should go to Market for their Investment with no other Influence or Advantage than that which the superior Weight of their Purse would naturally give them; that the governing Power should stand Paramount, and hold the Sword over the Rest, watching the Administration of every subordinate Department, contented with a gross but moderate Tribute, proportioned to their necessary Expence, and guarding the Country from being ruined in Detail by Europeans. On these Terms the Natives should be left undisturbed in the full Enjoyment of their own Laws, Customs, Prejudices, and Religion. On these Terms they would as readily submit to our Dominion as to any other, nor could it ever be lost but by foreign Conquest.

9. The Moderation of the Tribute imposed by all the Mahometan Conquerors, and the Simplicity of their Method of collecting it, accounts for the surprising Facility with which they retained Possession of their Conquests. The Form of their Government was despotic; but in fact it was not oppressive to the Mass of the conquered People. In general they introduced no Change but in the Army, and in the Name of the Sovereign. With respect to the Collection of the Revenues, the System of the present Government is upon Principle directly the Reverse of what it ought to be, and, I believe, such as never was adopted by another Government. Instead of leaving the Management to the natural Proprietors of the Lands, and demanding from *them* a fixed Portion of the Produce, we take the Management upon ourselves, and pay *them* a Tribute; Government stands in the Place of the Zemindar, and allows him a Pension.

10. Before these Provinces are reduced too low to bear the Operation of any vigorous Measure, it will deserve to be considered, Whether a great acquired Dominion can be retained on any other Principle, particularly if situated at an immense Distance from the Seat of Empire? And although it may be doubted, whether, in the present Circumstances of the Country, the Government of it can be completely established, even by the Power of Parliament, on this simple Principle it cannot be useless to keep the Model in View, and endeavour to approach to it, as near as we are able, in forming a new Settlement for the present, until a definitive Arrangement shall be determined at Home, or until some Person equal to the Trust shall be invested with Power to restore the ancient Constitution of the Country, or to give it a new one.

11. It cannot be disputed that Bengal was in a much more flourishing State during the last Century than it ever has been under the English Establishment. In forming Considerations therefore for a future Settlement, if the Prosperity of the Country be the Medium through which we wish to make the Possession of it beneficial, we should endeavour to trace the ancient Policy of its Government, and the Methods formerly used in collecting the Revenues; to discover whether the same Principles have been adhered to, or how, or at what Time Alterations have taken place; and whether such Alterations have been disadvantageous or beneficial to the Country.

12. The following State of Facts is collected from the Records of the Khalsa, and from the Information of some of the oldest Servants in the Revenue Offices, supported by authentic Documents. By comparing them with the present State and Management of the Revenue, we may be enabled to ascertain and establish some safe and simple Institutions for a new System of Administration. Bengal was subdued to the Government of the present Mogul Family in the Reign of Akbar, about 1573. The Principle on which he secured his Conquest was, to conciliate the Minds of the native Hindoos, and to unite them as much as possible to his Person and Government. Some he employed in the highest Offices of the State; with others he connected himself and his Family by Marriage (a).

To this Policy the Natives ascribe the good Order of Akbar's Government, and the Regard shewn, in the subsequent Settlement of the Revenues, to the Right of the Zemindars, the ancient Proprietors of the Soil.

13. Raja *Torrel Mull*, (called by Colonel Dow, *Joder Mull*), a famous Financier, formed the Jumma bundy, or Establishment of Rent, for all Hindostan, and was employed for this Purpose during two or three Years in Bengal. It appears that the Principle of his Settlement was, to leave the Lands to their Proprietors, and to establish a moderate permanent Jumma, or Quit Rent, to be paid by each of them to Government. The Revenue payable from the whole Subah appears by the Ayen Akberry (or Constitutions of the Empire under Akbar) to have been one Crore, forty-nine Lacks, sixty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-two Rupees, fifteen Annos, and two Pice; which, as it appears from the Records of the Khalsa, differs but little from the Jumma under Shujah Cawn's Government in 1728 (b). The Amount of this Assessment is almost a Crore of Rupees less than the same Lands were rated at in the late Settlement for the Year ending in April 1775, and proves that it was not the Policy of the Mogul Government to engross the Produce of the Lands as Proprietors, but that they left a sufficient Proportion to the Zemindars to render their Estates valuable to them, after paying the fixed Land Tax to the Sovereign, and to enable them to perform the several Duties annexed to their Rank and Station.

Vide Appendix,
N^o 1.

Rupees,
1,49,61,482 15 2
N^o 2.

14. A Roll, or Record, was formed of this Jumma, which in Persian is called *Tumar*; from whence the Settlement of Toorell Mull is called the *Tumar Jumma*, or Rent of the Roll: and *Awfil*, or original Jumma, with Reference to all subsequent Alterations and Additions.

15. A *Tuksum*, or Division Account of the whole Subah, was formed at the same Time, shewing the constituent Parts of each Zemindarry, such as Pergunnahs, Villages, &c. with the Proportion of the general Quit Rent payable by each. The Hereditary Office of the Canongoes was established to keep the Accounts of the *Tumar* and *Tuksum*. The Authority of these Records is still known and respected. In all Sales and Transfers of Property among the Zemindars, the new *Sunnuds* are taken out on the *Tumar Jumma*. The Jaquires of the Royal Officers, or *Munsubdars*, were always granted as Portions of this Jumma. The *Refum*, or Fees of the Canongoes, are still calculated from thence; and the *Tuksum* is referred to, even at the present Time, to decide Claims or Disputes regarding the Limits of landed Property. The several Royal Officers appointed for the Government of the Country and Collection of the Revenue, will appear in the annexed Paper.

N^o 3.

16. The Mode of Collection is well ascertained. The Zemindars paid the Rents themselves, for the most Part, at the Treasury. When Collectors were sent on the Part of Government, it was not to dispossess them of the Management of their Lands, or to discover the Amount of their Profits as Proprietors, with a View of bringing those Profits to the Credit of Government. When such Officers were sent, it was in consequence of some Fault in the Zemindar, or Failure in his Rents, to levy the Dues of Government by Distrets, or temporary Attachment of the Lands. Hence they were called *Sezarwuls*, literally *Punishers*.

17. It is not ascertained whether the Zemindars were required by Government to give *Pottahs*, or Leases, to the Ryots when the Quit Rent was established, or whether they gave them of their own Accord; but it is a Fact, that in all the Pottahs which the Ryots either hold or take out to this Day, the first Thing specified is the *Awfil*, or original Ground Rent, considered as their Proportion of the antient *Tuksum*, or Division of the *Tumar Jumma*; and upon this all other Taxes and Impositions are calculated, as will be seen in the Translation of some Ryots Accounts annexed. These Taxes, when permanent, are called *Aboab*; when occasional, *Mutbote*. Few of the Pottahs specify any Term of Lease. The Ryot claims a Right of Occupancy in the Ground he tills, and cannot, by the Custom of the Country, be dispossessed while he pays his Proportion of the general Rent.

N^o 4.

18. On these simple Principles the first Settlement appears to have been made; and the Records of the Khalsa shew, that no material Deviation from them took place, as long as the Emperors preserved their Authority in Bengal, or till the Conclusion of Sujah Cawn's Government, about the Year 1739 or 1740. This Observation is proved by the Account, N^o 2, which is a Translation

(a) "The principal Family of the Rajepout Rajas still claim a Right of marrying one of their Daughters to the reigning Emperor."

(b) "Mr. Frazer, in his History of Nadir Shaw, computes the Revenue of Bengal at fifty Crore of Dams in the Reign of Aurengzebe, Rupees 1,25,00,000."

of the Abstract of an authenticated Account of the *Tumar Jumma* for the Bengal Year 1135, or 1728, in Shujah Cawn's Time, on which the Collections were then made. The Sum Total of this Rent Roll is one Crore, forty-two Lacks, forty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-two Rupees, and is rather less than the Jumma established under Akbar (a).

Rupees
1,42,45,562.

19. It is reasonable to suppose that the Soubahdar did, at particular Times, and during Convulsions of the Government, extort more Money from the Zemindars than their established Quit Rents: But this was either a temporary Act of Violence, or occasional Sums were obtained by Way of *Nuzzeranna*, or Free Gift, and not by an Increase of the Jumma; to preserve which, at its antient Rate, was long considered by every Zemindar as the most sacred Part of his Tenure. Even at this Day the Principle of preserving the Jumma invariable subsists, though the Utility of it to the Zemindar has been destroyed by subsequent Changes.

20. Sirferaus Cawn, the Son and Successor of Suja Cawn, was soon cut off by Aliverdy Cawn, whose Government is considered as an Usurpation from the Empire, and is the first Period when considerable Infringements appear to have been made on the antient Establishments. The Wealth of the Zemindars in his Time may be judged of by their having assisted him, during his Wars with the Mahrattas, with Free Gifts to the Amount of a Crore and a Half of Rupees (b); and there are People now living who remember the Zemindars coming to the Poonah with the State of Omrahs.

21. The Institution of this Assembly, or Festival, called the *Poonab*, seems to me to be misunderstood. It was not a mere Collection of Farmers called together to pay their Balances, or to settle their Rent for the ensuing Year. In this Respect little or no Alteration was ever made; and, supposing their Rents to have been already in Arrear, it would have been more prudent to collect the Balances on the Spot, than to put the Farmers to the extraordinary Expence of a Journey to the Capital. The Attendance at the *Poonab* was rather an annual Homage which the Rajahs and Zemindars were obliged to pay in Person to the Prince at Muxadavad; as, on the other Hand, the Kellaat was an annual Investiture or Confirmation of their respective Rights. It was a Mark of Honour at least, the giving or withholding of which was then an Instrument of real Reward or Punishment in the Hand of the Prince. It would not be so at present, because the Zemindars are for the most Part reduced too low to be influenced by Motives of Honour or Disgrace. On the Whole, the Ceremony of the *Poonab* had much more the Appearance of a liege Lord and his Vassals, than of a Landlord and his Tenants.

22. In Aliverdy Cawn's Time, and during that of his Successor, Seraja ul Dowlah, the first considerable *Aboabs*, or permanent Taxes, were added to the Jumma, thereby swelling the Rent Roll, and increasing the Ground Rents; for as these were assessed on the Zemindars, they collected them again from their Tenants, and usually levied more on that Pretence. By these Means every occasional Tax became permanent and universal, and a Cause of Grievances much greater than any Benefit the Government derived from them.

23. The Account, N^o 5, points out the State of the Jumma of that Part of Bengal now called the Dewanny Lands, distinguishing first the *Awful*, or original Quit Rent, as it stood in Sujah Cawn's Time, with the Appropriations of it; secondly, the several *Aboabs*, or Additions made to it by Aliverdy Cawn and Serajah ul Dowlah; thirdly, the Article of Kiffyer, or Profit, for which the Country is partly indebted to Aliverdy Cawn, but chiefly to Cossim Ally. This arises from the Difference between the antient Jumma, and collecting on the *Hushabood*, or actual Valuation of the District.

24. Cossim Ally's Government is universally allowed by the Natives to be the Period when the antient Establishments, and the Rights and Property of the Zemindars, were first shaken, and in a great Degree overthrown. He is esteemed an able Accountant, and to have considerable Knowledge in the Detail of the Collections. But it required no great Extent of Information to know, that more Money might be drawn from the Country, for a few Years at least, by collecting the whole Produce by his own Officers, than by continuing to receive the established Rents from the Zemindars. His Principle is said to have been, that whatever the Ryots paid should be the Property of Government, thereby totally excluding the Zemindars; his Officers acted accordingly. Their Fear of him was so great, both from his Skill in Accounts, and the Rigour of his Government, that his Orders were punctually obeyed; so that, partly from the direct Produce of the Lands, and partly by Fines and Confiscations, it is believed that, for two Years, he drew almost double the antient Revenue from the Country. His short Administration may rather be deemed a regular

(a) It may be useful in this Place to state the Succession of the Subadars from the Appointment of Suja Cawn, who succeeded Jaffier Cawn as Nazim from Delhi in 1726. His Son, Sirferaus Cawn, succeeded him in the Year 1739, but was deposed by Aliverdy Cawn in 1741. Seraje ul Dowla succeeded his Great-uncle Aliverdy Cawn in the Year 1755, and was deposed in 1757-8; after him Meer Jaffier held the Subadary till 1762-3, when he was deposed, and succeeded by Cossim Ally Cawn, who was himself deposed in 1763, and Meer Jaffier restored. The Company took possession of the Dewanny in October 1765.

(b) "It is a well-known Story, that Aliverdy Cawn sent for Raja Ramnaut, Father of the present Raja of Dinagapore, and told him, that the Distresses of his Government made it necessary to apply to him for Assistance. The Raja balked him what Sum he wanted; and the Nabob fixed his Demand at twelve Lacks of Rupees. This Sum the Raja gave him an Order for upon the Spot, payable by the Seths. A Petition was lately presented against the present Raja, (his Son,) setting forth that he had not paid for the Victuals supplied to himself and his Family at the City, three or four Years ago, which was found to be true."

Pillage than a System of Government (a). He ruined almost all the wealthy Families in the Country, massacred great Numbers, particularly such as had any Talent or Reputation in Business; and, to conclude the Scene, carried off an immense Treasure with him when driven out of the Country.

25. The Interval between the Expulsion of Cossim Ally and our Acquisition of the Dewanny was very short. It may not be improper to consider the State of the Country at that Period, and the Disadvantages which unavoidably followed from its passing under a foreign Government.

26. It must be evident from the preceding State of Facts, that, when the Dewanny was ceded to the Company, the Country was already in a very reduced Condition. A quick Succession of Wars and Revolutions, a foreign Influence prevailing both in Matters of Government and Commerce, the Drain of large Sums of Money carried away by Individuals, or by the Company for the Supply of their other Settlements, had undoubtedly contributed to impoverish Bengal. The ancient Establishments were overthrown, great Numbers of the Zemindars were dispossessed and reduced to Beggary, and the greater Part of the wealthy Families and People of Reputation and Ability in Business cut off or brought to ruin. In such a State of Poverty and Decay, the wisest internal Establishments and most lenient Measures seemed necessary to prevent the approaching Ruin of the Country, especially as all its commercial Resources were in future likely to be cut off. Instead of Imports of Treasure from Europe, a Tribute was actually required from hence. Large Sums in Specie were sent out. The Wealth formerly enjoyed by the Natives, and diffused by an equal and constant Circulation through the Country, was engrossed by Foreigners, who either exported it directly, or by supplying the other European Factories, made it unnecessary even for them to import Bullion for providing their Investments.

27. The Acquisition of the Dewanny was attended with another ruinous Consequence to the Country. In order that the East India Company might avail themselves of their increased Revenues, it was necessary their Investment should be enlarged at once from 20 or 30 to 60 and 70 Lacks of Rupees annually. This could not be suddenly done without a Monopoly of the Manufactures, nor a Monopoly supported but by numerous Servants and Agents armed with Authority, which caused great Oppression of the Manufacturers, and has been felt, with other Causes, both in the Quality and Price of every Article to the present Time. By this Monopoly the Indian Markets (Merchants) were excluded from sharing in the Produce of Bengal, and driven to establish Manufactures at Home, of Articles† which they formerly received from hence; consequently Bengal was deprived of its Returns both from the Indian and European Markets, and its Resources cut off on every Side.

* Sic in Orig.

† Vide Appendix, N° 6.

28. In this declining State of the Country it is self-evident that even the moderate Revenue, which was before collected with Ease, and left ample Sources for the Maintenance of the Landholders, must become a Rack-Rent and a grievous Oppression to the Tenants, and could not be realized without additional Taxes, Schemes, and Expedients, and the Use of rigorous Methods. Yet it was equally apparent that the Use of such Means could not fail to depopulate the Country, diminish the Quantity of Lands in Cultivation, and annually accumulate the Burthen on the remaining Tenants, and on such Lands as might be continued in Tillage, till at length all personal Wealth being drained out of the Pockets of the People, a rapid and sensible Decline, the Forerunner of a general Stop or Bankruptcy, would be felt in every Part. An Apprehension of these Consequences, however obvious, does not appear to have influenced the Measures of any Administration since the Collection of the Revenues was obtained for the Company. Their Servants, who made the Acquisition, were themselves dazzled by its Importance, and thought they could not represent it in too advantageous Terms. The succeeding Administration foresaw the Loss of their own Credit if they suffered the Object to waste under their Care. The last and most unjustifiable Measures of all, was that which proposed a Plan to increase the Revenue while the Country was perishing, and which the Projectors of it must have left to be executed by the present Administration.

29. When the Company took possession of the Dewanny, their Servants were unacquainted with the Constitution of the Country, the Mode of collecting the Rents, or what had been the Amount of the former Revenue. In making the first Settlement they seem to have had no Rule in view, but providing for the Demands of Government at any Rate, and collecting as great Surplus as possible. At the same Time, or very soon after, the Necessities of the Company at Home produced constant Orders to increase the Investment almost to the Amount of the Revenue of the Dewanny Lands, and much beyond the Produce of the Manufactures.

30. That Period of Delirium, during which it was asserted by some, and believed by many, that the Resources of Bengal were inexhaustible, will long be remembered in England. It is not wonderful that the Representatives of the Company should endeavour to act up to the Promises of their Predecessors, and to the Prejudices of their Employers, and to aim at Increase of Revenue, which they saw was the only Merit considered at Home. Besides that, it is in the Nature of short-

(a) Some of the principal Persons murdered by Cossim Ally:—The Roy Royan; Omeide Roy, a famous Muttasuddie; his Son Roy Munny Loll, Dewan of Meer Jaffier; Rajah Sutaram, a Muttasuddie; Raja Rajabullob, Naib of Patna, and his Son; two Brothers, Heads of the Seet Family, by Name Rajah Mahteb Roy, and Rajah Seroop Chund; Moorthy Abdalla, Vacquiel of the Seets; Mahrja Ramnarain, Naib of Patna; Goorghun Cawn, Brother of Coja Petrule; Marcot, an Armenian; Haris Chowdry, Daroga of the Pachoutenah; Raja Modarry Loll, plundered only.

lived fluctuating Administrations to provide for the Demands of the Day, without Regard to the Difficulties they entail on their Successors.

31. For the Justice of these Observations, I appeal to the annexed Rent Roll, N° 5, on which the Settlement for the Dewanny Lands for 1766 was formed; that is, immediately on the Close of a civil and foreign War, and when Cossim Ally had stripped the Provinces of all the Wealth he had been able to collect, and carried it away with him. This Settlement appears to be nearly an Aggregate of the original *Awsil*, and all the subsequent Taxes, with a great Part of the Article of Kiffeyet or Profit, brought on by Aliverdy Cawn and Cossim Ally Collections. It does not amount to the *entire* Aggregate of all these Articles, because several Districts had fallen short in their Hustabond, or actual Produce, since those Collections were made; yet whenever the Necessity of the Case required Abatements, or when Deficiencies happened from the Poverty of the Country, Increases were sought for to make up for them wherever Property was supposed to exist. Upon an Average, the Revenue collected for the first Years of the Dewanny, exceeds what was ever brought to credit in Aliverdy Cawn's Time, when the Country was in a flourishing Condition.

32. The Mode of collecting the Rents from 1766 to 1769, is of itself a strong presumptive Proof of the general Reduction of the Country. As the greater Part of the Zemindars were ruined, and dispossessed of the Management of their Lands, and there were few People of Rank and Family left, or of those who had formerly held high Employments, such as there were looked for large Profits, which the Country could not afford them and pay the Rents also. People of lower Rank were therefore of Necessity employed as *Aumils*, or Collectors on the Part of Government; these People executed a Contract for a stipulated Sum for the District to which they were appointed, and in effect may be considered as Farmers of the Revenue. They then proceeded from the *Sudder*, or Seat of Government, to the Districts, to settle with the Zemindars and Tenants for the Revenue they had engaged to pay. If the Rents already established afforded a sufficient Produce, they had the less Occasion to lay on *Aboab* or *Muthote*; if not, they were compelled to have Recourse to these Expedients. As the Country became poorer, and the Lands less cultivated, Taxes of course were multiplied to make good the Agreement with Government, until the Ryots, finding the Demands made upon them annually accumulating, sought various Expedients for procuring or extorting Abatements in the *Awsil*, or original Rent. A timid People have no Defence against Oppression but Fraud. It is now the Usage in several Districts, for the Ryot to extort Abatements at the Beginning of the Year, and the Farmer to levy a *Muthote* in lieu of it when the Harvest is upon the Ground.

33. During the first Years of the Dewanny, while upon the Whole there was Produce to answer the accumulated Demands of Government, the Revenue, though not entire, came in by some Means or other. As one Place failed, Assets were found in another. Contractors, on the Search for Employment, hunted out every casual Improvement of the Lands, for which, if the Incumbent was unwilling to pay an Increase to Government, they were ready to take the Trouble from him. In many Instances the State of the Lands has been misrepresented for the mere Purpose of Employment and Possession, and Increases offered on Paper for Lands where in fact there were no Assets to pay them; yet the Natives did not suffer so universally in the Beginning of our Government as they have done since, because many of them enjoyed Offices, the Emoluments of which they spent in the Districts, and thereby gave Bread to others. The Revenues were also supported from external Sources, such as Loans from the Shroffs to the Zemindars, and the *Aboab Fougedary*, or Fines in the Criminal Courts, which have been since abolished. The above Loans, contracted to pay the Demands of Government, were swept into the Treasury, and have never been repaid. This Fact shews, that even while the Rents were paid, it was not entirely from the Produce of the Lands.

34. I have heard that Mahomed Reza Cawn was sensible of the Decline of the Country, and of the fatal Consequence of keeping up the Revenues on this oppressive System; and that he frequently recommended, in his Discourses with the Members of Administration, that a more moderate Rent should be fixed, and the Country relieved. I find that Mr. Becher, when Resident at the Durbar, was sensible of the true Causes of the Decline of the Country, and represented them in his Letters * to the Select Committee. He proposed a more liberal Plan for the Provision of the Investment, recommended the employing of the Zemindars, and made it his constant Argument that something should be left for the Natives. But the Resources of the Country being thought at that Time much greater than they have since proved, and a strong Prejudice operating against Mahomed Reza Cawn and his Officers, who were suspected of concealing the true Value of the Lands, and perhaps might be guilty of some Embezzlements, a general Opinion prevailed that a greater Revenue might be collected, by employing Company's Servants in the Detail; that the Decline was owing solely to the Oppression of Mahomed Reza Cawn and his Officers, and not to the true Causes, a Rack Rent and general Failure in the Resources of the Country, which forced the Ministers to make use of every Expedient to answer the Expectations of the Company. This Decline being universally perceived in the Year 1768 and 1769, though the Causes were not generally understood or admitted, occasioned the Appointment of the Supervisors. The declared Purpose of it was, to inform the Administration of the actual Condition of the Provinces, their Trade, Mode of Collecting their Rents, the Administration of Justice, and other capital Objects.

jects. From these Materials it was proposed to form a general Plan for the future Government of the Country. Supposing this to have been the Object of the Measure, and that proper Persons could have been found to carry it into Execution, the Advantages that might have been obtained from it are obvious. It was chiefly committed to young Men, with Powers, whether granted or assumed, much greater than were necessary for the Purpose of obtaining Information. Every View of this Kind however was laid aside when the Council of Revenue went up to the City immediately after the Conclusion of the Famine; and although that dreadful Calamity, in addition to the other Distresses of the Country, had swept away near One-third of the Inhabitants, and the Poverty of the Natives was manifest in every Part except Calcutta, the profest Object of that Board was to procure an Increase of the Revenue, by discovering the latent Advantages still enjoyed by the Zemindars, and reducing the Allowances to the native Officers; that is, by taking away so much more of the Bread of People already reduced to palpable Misery. The Information derived from the Researches of the Supervisors was applied to this Purpose only. In some Respects their Accounts contributed to promote it, as the Supervisors in general aimed at procuring accurate *Hustaboods*, (Valuations of the whole Rents,) which of course included the Profits of the Zemindars, Farmers, Talookdars, &c. A Knowledge of the Produce was in general followed by an Effort to sweep the Whole of it into the Treasury, with little or no Consideration of the particular State of each District, or whether the Trade and Imports of it were likely to furnish permanent Resources for such Remittances.

35. Mr. Middleton's Letter, quoted in the Appendix, the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Moorshedabad, and the Settlement of 1178, the only one made by that Board, prove beyond Dispute that they acted on the Principles I have ascribed to them. An Increase was made of near eleven Lacks* of Rupees in the Dewanny Lands, although a Balance had remained of eighteen Lacks† on the former Settlement, and the Country was but just emerged from the Miseries of the Famine. This Settlement however was collected with a Degree of Rigor and Exactness, which called loudly, but in vain, for Mercy and Relaxation in the subsequent Assessments.

36. The profest Object of the Committee of Circuit, whose Settlement succeeded in 1179, was still Increase of Revenue. It is a singular Fact, and well worth Observation, that it was the Misery of the Country, and the general Distress of all Ranks of People, which enabled them to establish an increased and increasing Revenue for five Years; *I mean upon Paper*. The State of the Country was then such, and there were so many People in desperate Circumstances, and out of all Employment, ready to sign any Engagements for mere present Bread, that it is no Wonder, when the Rents were put up to public Auction, if nominal Increases were obtained, and the Lands bid up beyond their real Value, for the sole Purpose of keeping or obtaining the Possession of them. Had this Settlement been collected with all the Severity which the Custom of the Country and the Agreements of the Farmers allowed, of Necessity would have driven the Farmers to have fallen upon the Ryots with such Rigor and Distress, that a general Bankruptcy and universal Depopulation of the Districts must have been the immediate Consequence.

37. I presume the Remissions and Balances from the Provinces since April 1772, do not amount to less than a Crore of Rupees; and it may be said that Balances not exacted, or a moderate Rent demanded in the first Instance, are eventually an equal Relief to the Landholders. But in Effect the Difference is very great both to the Country and to Government. It would have been happy for the Country, and no Loss to Government, if the Settlement had not been made for a greater Sum than has been actually collected; (though I do not say that even this is not more than the Country can support.) The Landholder, whether Zemindar or Farmer, would then have foreseen the Probability of making good his Engagements and keeping his Farm. To excite Industry there must be a Prospect of Success. But if a Balance must at any Rate be incurred, it becomes indifferent to the Landholder to what Amount he is indebted to Government, or rather it is his Interest to incur a large Balance than a small one. He collects as much as he can from the Ryot, and pays as little as he can to Government. At the worst he can but lose his Farm, in which he has no permanent Interest, and which, when he has had it a Year or two, is no longer worth keeping. In the meantime the high Rent he stands engaged for furnishes him with Pretences for oppressing the Ryots, and for protesting against any Interposition of Government in their Favour. The Desertion of the Ryots, the Loss of Cultivation, and general Depopulation of the Country, flow directly from this Source. On the other Hand, the immediate Consequences to Government, from Taxes without Produce, are obvious: New Burthens laid on the Subject, an additional Expence of Collection, but no additional Receipts in the Treasury, and probably a real established Expence proportioned to an estimated Revenue.

* Nett Revenue for the Bengal Year 1177. R^r 1,55,52,472 5 9
 D^o for D^o 1178. 1,66,38,147 12 14
 Increase for 1178. R^r 10,85,675 7 5

† Sicca Rupees, 18,38,661 4 2 3

Vide Letter from the Council of Revenue, 7th Oct. 1771.

Signed { J. Alexander.
 J. Lawrell.
 J. Graham.
 W. Lambert.

38. From the preceding State of Facts, collected from the Records, it appears, that the Company have levied higher Rents from this Country, whilst labouring under the greatest Disadvantages, than it ever paid to the Emperors in its most flourishing Condition, when the principal Part of the Revenues were spent within the Provinces, and the Remainder went no farther than Delhi.

39. I think it equally apparent, that under our Administration, the Desire of Increase, invariably and inflexibly pursued, is the Ruin of the Country, and ere long will be found the worst Economy. Secondly, That the Mode of levying the Rents has been defective, chiefly for Want of a fixed Jumma, or Quit Rent, for each Zemindary, which has rendered the Lands of no Value from their precarious Tenure, and taken away the only Incitement to improve them. The actual Employment of Farmers and Contractors, while Pensions are given to the Zemindars, has been a farther Cause of Oppression to the Ryots, and of course of Depopulation, by increasing the Number of Persons to be supported by the Farm, and throwing the Profits, if any, into the Hands of Strangers, chiefly resident at the Capital, instead of leaving them to circulate through the Zemindars to their Tenants.

40. Thirdly, The Country having been greatly impoverished, and much less Land cultivated than heretofore, Taxes are of course multiplied on what remains in a State of Tillage, which must enhance the Price of all Articles produced, as well Necessaries of Life as raw Materials for Manufacture. There is no other Way of accounting for a Fact which contradicts the common Principles by which the Price of Things, or the Proportion between Money and the Things it represents, is usually determined. It is notorious that Manufactures and all other Articles are much dearer now than when the Country abounded in Specie. In the ordinary Course of Things the Reverse ought to be true; in Bengal it is not true, because the heavy Exactions of Government compel the Farmer to raise the Price of his Produce, and the Manufacturer of his Labor, and their Standard regulates the Expence of every other Rank of Life.

41. Fourthly, The Lands and their Rents being open to the Proposals of every Adventurer, and all Improvements made in them eagerly hunted after, either for the Purpose of immediate Increase, or to supply some Deficiency, it became the Interest, and, as I am well assured, has been the invariable Practice of the Zemindars to depopulate their Lands, and to lessen the Value of them to Government; since every Improvement not only subjected them to a present increased Demand, but also to have their Jumma, or established Rent, raised.

42. Fifthly, The Zemindars being thus made the Enemies of Government, have in general been removed from the Management of their Lands; but they have retained an Influence over the Tenants, partly by being their hereditary Masters, and partly from the Expectation which the latter entertain of falling again under their Authority. This Influence they employ to embarrass Government, by making private Collections for themselves, raising Complaints against the Farmers, and putting their Ryots to flight during the Season of the Collections.

43. Sixthly, The same Cause which makes the Zemindars Enemies to Government while out of Employment and subsisting on their Pensions, has made them rapacious and unthrifty Farmers when they have been admitted to a temporary Management of their Estates: Yet the Fault is not in *them*, but in Government, which, by adopting false Principles of Policy, forces its Subjects to act upon false Principles of Economy. It is unreasonable to expect that they or any other Farmers should hazard the immediate Loss and Expence, from which alone a great future Return can be derived, without a permanent Interest and Security, and in the Face of an arbitrary Taxation too likely to increase with the Improvement of the Estate.

44. Seventhly, The Lands being on the Whole assessed at the utmost of their Produce in the most favourable Seasons, (though in some Places particular Persons may have been favoured with beneficial Leases,) and all the existing Wealth drawn out of the Pockets of the People, it follows, that Government must depend for its Income on the precarious Events of Season, Sale of Harvests, and good Management in the Farmers and Collectors. The Ryot having nothing, and never expecting to gain any thing, cultivates the Soil from mere Necessity, and no more of it than will supply a bare Subsistence for himself and his Family.

45. Eighthly, I am assured that the Jumma-bundy, or Rent Account, of every individual Ryot, is so confused by accumulated Taxes on the Part of the Farmers, and Abatements taken in the *Awsil*, or original Rent, by the Ryot, that perpetual Pretences are open to each Party, for the latter to cheat and the former to oppress. The Pottahs, or Leases, are so varied and full of Confusion, that when Complaints are made, the ablest Muttasuddy of the Khalsa cannot tell who is strictly in the right. The Necessity of keeping up the Revenue generally obliges Government to support the Farmer.

46. If this unfavourable Representation of the actual State of Bengal be not greatly exaggerated, it must be confessed that this Government is surrounded with Difficulties in which, perhaps, no future Choice of Measures may be entirely free from Objection. We see the Necessity of relieving the Country, at the same Time that we have Expences to support, which, on their present Footing, no Management can reconcile to a considerable Diminution of real Revenue. Nevertheless, we are not yet, I hope, reduced to the Question, whether we shall supply our immediate Wants by straining the last Drop from the Vitals of the People, or incur some present Inconveniences by leaving it to generate and multiply in the Bosom of the Country. All visible and avowed Expences may still be provided for, even upon a liberal Establishment, consistently

with a material Reduction in the Jumma of the Provinces; particularly of the Dewanny Lands. The Relief to the Country will be real; the Loss to Government in a great Measure only apparent

47. The Extracts annexed to this Paper (N° 8) will shew that this is the profest Principle of the late Administration, though they acted in direct Contradiction to it: I mean Messrs. Middleton, Van Sittart, Dacres, and Barwell. The Governor General himself proposes to form a new Settlement on a Medium of the last three Years actual Collections; and (in accounting for the extraordinary Difference betwixt the Nett Receipts and the Settlement made by the Committee of Circuit) says, that the Company are not to judge of their Revenues by a Comparison of the Collections with the Settlement, but by a Comparison of the actual Collections with those of former Years. This, I conceive, is a direct Acknowledgment of the Impossibility of realizing the Committee's Settlement, and of the Necessity of reducing the whole Jumma of the Provinces. Both the Governor and Mr. Barwell attribute the desired Improvements not taking place, to "a Circumstance which," they say, "could not be foreseen, viz. The Farmers having engaged for a higher Revenue than the Districts could afford."

48. In providing a Relief to the Country, I do not speak of a temporary Remission left open to an arbitrary Increase of Demands on future Improvements. The Jumma once fixed, must be a Matter of Public Record: It must be permanent and unalterable; and the People must, if possible, be convinced that it is so. This Condition must be fixed to the Lands themselves, independent of any Consideration of who may be the immediate or future Proprietors. If there be any hidden Wealth still existing, it will then be brought forth and employed in improving the Land; because the Proprietor will be satisfied he is laboring for himself.

49. The Execution of a Plan formed on these Principles will now undoubtedly be attended with Difficulties; but these, whatever they are, must be faced and overcome. In my Opinion, the Alternative is Ruin.

50. The following is the Plan on which I would recommend it to this Government to proceed: The whole Demand upon the Country, to commence from April 1777, should be founded on an Estimate of the permanent Services which Government must indispensably provide for, under the great Heads of Civil and Military Establishments and Investment, with an Allowance of a reasonable Reserve for Contingencies. I know not for what just or useful Purpose any Government can demand more from its Subjects; for unless Expences are created for the express Purpose of absorbing the Surplus, it must lie dead in the Treasury, or be embezzled. If there be not Vigour and Resolution enough to adhere to an Establishment formed on such an Estimate, no Plan of Reformation can succeed. The Faith of Government may be pledged to the Landholders, but Necessity will oblige them to break it. The Estimate (N° 9.) with the Explanation annexed to it will, I presume, be thought sufficiently liberal. For the same Services in Europe, it would be thought enormous. To this I would proportion the whole Demand upon the Provinces, and fix it for ever; including the newly-acquired Revenue of Ghazipore. But the Habits of this Government, in carrying the real Expence of the Company beyond all Bounds of Estimation, are so inveterate, that it might still be dangerous not to leave a considerable Latitude for the unavoidable Continuance of their Operation. The unappropriated Surplus which appears on the Face of the Estimate, clears all Difficulties, and obviates all Objections.

51. In distributing the Assessment, let every possible Relief be given to the Dewanny Lands, which, by their distant Situation from the Seat of Government, and the present great Poverty of the Inhabitants, require it most. Let particular Regard be had to the distant Provinces, and to those which have few Resources from Commerce and Manufactures. In our present Circumstances we have no safer Rule to direct us than the actual Receipt of the three last Years; because they best shew the actual State of the Lands: Possibly the Medium of these Receipts (with some Relief where they have been too severely collected) may not be an oppressive Rent when assessed on the Zemindars themselves; and an End is put to the intermediate Profits of the Farmers and Securities*.

52. I do not doubt that there will be considerable Inequalities in an Assessment formed upon this Principle; but, supposing the Sum Total unalterably fixed, I do not think this an Inconvenience to be regarded. It is not regarded in England; neither is it to be remedied but by the strict Execution of a Measure which I would never recommend: I mean a *Hustabood*, or actual Measurement and Valuation of the whole Produce. Since we already know what the Country

N° 9.
N° 10.

Vide his Letter to the Council, dated 5th February 1775.

* "The late Mr. Middleton's Opinion on this Subject, is strong in support of the present Argument. The Zemindar is, indeed, in every Light he can be viewed, the properest and the only Person to whom Government can, consistently with the Welfare of the Country, let the Lands. The Ryots respect him, and will gladly submit to every Thing but the most cruel Hardship from his Hands without repining, as they look towards him as their natural Master and Protector: And he himself, considering his Interest as permanent in the Country, will avoid every Oppression, which, as it must injure the Country, must also tend in the End to the Detriment of himself and Family. Very different is the Case with the Izardar: Noways concerned in the Welfare of the Country beyond the Date of his Engagements, his only Care is to realize, as fast as he can, what he has contracted to pay Government, and to appropriate to himself a considerable Sum of Money; perfectly indifferent, when those Ends are accomplished, how far the Country may be distressed, and the future Revenues of Government diminished."

will

will pay, a *Huſtabood* can only ſerve to alarm the Zemindars and Ryots. Many Agents muſt be ſent into the Country to obtain ſuch an Account, and Government muſt depend entirely on their Skill and Integrity for its being accurate. A *Huſtabood* ought to be an actual Valuation of all the Rents drawn from the Lands; but, by the Failure of ſome Tenants, the entire Amount of it is ſeldom collected. If accurate, therefore, it is too much to draw from the Diſtricts. Hitherto, where a Diſcovery of the whole poſſible Produce has been made, it has only ſerved to awaken the Cupidity of Government, and to lead them into Errors in ſettling the Rents. The Revenue actually paid for three Years paſt will be ſufficient for forming the general Aſſeſſment of the Provinces. The particular Aſſeſſment of each Diſtrict, and Diſtribution of the general Remiſſion, which the preſent Plan propoſes, makes Part of the Detail, and will require the Aſſiſtance and local Information of the Gentlemen on the Spot.

53. When the groſs Sum to be levied from the Country is determined, as well for the Revenue as all Charges incident to it, each Zemindary ſhould be aſſeſſed its Proportion according to the Rule in the firſt Article; and let that Sum be declared the Quit Rent of thoſe particular Lands in Perpetuity. This Diſtribution ſhould be called the *Tumar Jumma*, a Term ſanctified among the Natives from the Idea of Security, which they had long been accuſtomed to annex to it. There is no Caſe of Neceſſity, no Emergency whatſoever, which, in my Opinion, ſhould induce Government to increaſe the Jumma. Temporary Diſtreſſes may be provided for by temporary Contributions, which a flouriſhing Country does not feel. If theſe are once added to the Jumma according to modern Practice, they become perpetual, and drive the Proprietor, who ſees no Limit or Period to the Impoſitions on his Lands, to Frauds, Indolence, or Deſpair.

54. A new *Tumar*, or Roll, with a *Tukſeem Jumma*, or a Division Account of the Country, ſhould be formed, ſhewing what Proportion of the general Aſſeſſment is paid by each conſtituent Part of the Zemindary, ſuch as Pergunnahs, Tuppahs, Villages, &c.—This Record ſhould be carefully preſerved in the Khalla, and tranſcribed into Engliſh. The head Cutcherry of each Diſtrict* ſhould have an authenticated Copy of its particular Tukſeem, which all Perſons ſhould be at Liberty to conſult.

It is not meant by theſe Regulations to prevent the Zemindar from drawing a larger Rent from any conſtituent Parts of his Zemindary than its Proportion of the Aſſeſſment, and rendering it of more Value to himſelf, if he improves the Land it contains; this would be abſurd, and defeat the Intention of the preſent Plan: It is only meant to fix the Quit Rent of Government for every Portion of Land in all future Sales or Transfers of Property, without which, neither the actual Proprietor, nor the Purchaſer, can form a determinate Judgment of its Value.

55. The Quit Rent of each Zemindary being fixed, the Zemindar muſt be informed, that the due Diſcharge of his Rent is the Tenure by which he holds his Lands, with every poſſible Aſſurance that no further Demands will be made upon him. If he incurs a Balance, a Part of his Zemindary ſhould be invariably ſold to make it good; and when the Quit Rent is fixed, there can be no Doubt of Purchaſers. This ſhould be made an expreſs Condition in the Caboolat. In the Caſe of Sales, a Preference ſhould be given to the next Heir. If the Sale produces more than the Debt, the Proprietor ſhould have Credit for the Difference. This Method will preclude the Neceſſity of uſing the rigorous Means hitherto in Practice, and often ineffectually applied; ſuch as Threats, Imprisonment, and Stripes. A more eaſy and more effectual Remedy is in the Power of Government. In the preſent depreſſed and diſcouraged State of the Zemindars, it is probable that ſeveral of them may incur the Penalty of loſing their Lands. In ſome it will ariſe from Incapacity; in others, from Doubts of the Government; and in many, from downright Obſtinacy and wilful Attachment to their Prejudices or Propenſity to Fraud, in which they have been bred. The Government muſt begin by ſetting an Example of good Faith to its Subjects. In ſuch Inſtances as thoſe above-mentioned, a Transfer of landed Property to monied People, who are able to make Improvements, will be equally advantageous to Government and to the Country. But whoever knows the Value ſet by the Zemindars of Bengal on their inherited Property, and the Diſputes which they maintain for Years with the utmoſt Acrimony and Perſeverance for the ſmalleſt Portion of their Lands, even on its preſent racked and diſcredited Tenure, will be convinced, that when they ſee this Regulation put in Force againſt them without Delay or Indulgence, they will be roused from their preſent ſupine and hopeleſs State, to exert every Endeavour for the Preſervation and Improvement of their Eſtates, now rendered of real Value to them.

56. As many of the Zemindars will at firſt be incapable of managing their Land themſelves, they ſhould be obliged to retain a *Dewan*, (or Steward,) of ſufficient Ability and good Character, who ſhould be entruſted with the Management of the Lands, and be anſwerable for the Rent due to Government, without whoſe Approbation he ought not to be diſmiſſed, during four or five Years at leaſt after the firſt Settlement. The *Dewan* will ſtand in the Place of a Security, with this Difference, that, as he will have the Management himſelf, he ſhould be accountable to his

* " I call a Diſtrict the Portion of Lands under each Supervisor."

Let the special Purpose of their Appointment be, to see this Plan executed and adhered to in all its Parts; and as the Success of it, in its Infancy, will in a great Measure depend on their Assiduity, Integrity, and the Support they give to all the People employed, they ought to be placed above Temptation. They should have an honourable Means of acquiring a Reward proportioned to the great Trust reposed in them. For this Purpose, I think they should be allowed a Salary for their Expences, and a Commission on the nett Amount of their Collections, payable with the other Expences of Collection, by the District. I will not pretend to say what their avowed Emoluments ought to be; but I am sure that no Government will be served honestly which does not reward its Servants liberally.

66. The Divisions of the Country may be nearly the same as in the former Collectorships, except that Dacca is too large, contains a great many small Zemindarries, and ought to make three Divisions at least. It is most probable that when the Zemindars are thoroughly established, and Pottahs given to the Ryots, it will be unnecessary to keep the Supervisors in the Districts. The Zemindars will gladly pay their Rents at the Khalsa. Some Gentlemen, on the Plan of the old Fougedars, may be fixed at convenient Stations, merely to preserve the Peace and Subjection of the Country; and this would be more essentially necessary in case of a War.

67. The Superintendence of the Dewanny Adawlut will make an important Branch of the Supervisor's Business, in which he should be attended and assisted by the Foujedarry Officers, who are, or ought to be, Men of Learning in the Mahomedan Law. The Servants allowed at present for the Dewanny Adawluts are, as I am informed, mere Clerks; and as they can be of no Assistance to him in forming proper Decisions, the greatest Part of them may be struck off.

68. The Establishment of Servants in each District need be very small, as all the voluminous Part of the Business, forming Hufstaboods, and collecting Mofussil Papers, will now be unnecessary; and the Accounts required will only be a State of each Zemindar's Payments, and the Arrears due from him; and a *Jumma Khurch*, or Account of Receipts and Disbursements, to be sent to the Treasury. The Supervisor should have Authority; and it should be declared his special Duty, to prevent all Attempts of Monopoly, or Under-influence in Trade, whether by the Company's Agents or others. It should be strongly recommended to him to protect and encourage Merchants, by seeing strict Justice done to them, and that no vexatious Impediments are thrown into their Way.

69. Preparatory to this Scheme, an Order ought to be sent to all the Provincial Councils, to procure, 1st, An exact Register of all the landed Property in the Country, digested under the general Heads of Zemindarries and Talookdarries; with the Pergunnahs contained in each of them. 2d, A Table of the three last Years Receipts. 3d, The Character of the Zemindar, and the State of his Family, with any other Particulars which they may think necessary to assist Government in the Formation of a new Settlement. Copies of these Accounts will of course be delivered to the respective Supervisors.

70. The Committee's Settlement, I believe, does not now exist intire in any Part of the Provinces. Great Remissions have been made; yet heavy Balances are still due on this Settlement. By relinquishing the latter, some Debtors will escape, who have no Claims to Indulgence, and who ought to be pressed with Severity. But upon the Whole, I deem it for the Interest of the Company that all Balances which cannot be collected by a certain Period should be remitted. The Intention of Government in this Respect should be kept secret, till the Moment when the public Declaration of it shall be made. The Country cannot recover under the Exaction of heavy Balances, notwithstanding any Prospect of future Relief. By opening a fresh Account we shall give Heart to the People; and though in particular Instances the Government may lose what it would be justified in exacting, it should be remembered, that the Country has already paid much more upon the Whole than should have been demanded from it.

71. With respect to the Revenues which Government should raise from the Manufacture of Salt and Opium, I declare my Opinion, that it ought to be by Way of Duty only. The ancient Government were content with such a Duty. The Object of the Institution of the present Government, and of all the Company's Instructions to us, is to destroy Monopolies. All their Orders on this Subject since the Year 1766 shew, that Salt in particular was meant to be left as free and unburdened as possible; that their principal Object was the Ease and Convenience of the Natives; and the Duty was ordered to be so regulated, as not to produce a Revenue exceeding £. 120,000 per Annum.

72. The Idea of monopolizing this necessary of Life, whether for the Advantage of Government or of Individuals, has been at all Times invariably reprobated by the Company. It is particularly observable, that in their Letter of the 20th November 1767, they say, they had rather that *even the Duties* should be diminished, than that the Price to the Consumer should ever exceed 140 Sicca Rupees per 100 Maunds.

It is notorious that the Oppressions practised under Colour of the present Contracts, have contributed greatly to the Depopulation of the Salt Districts. The Consequences of such Depopulation are not confined to the Loss of so much Salt. The Cultivation of the Lands in these Districts is performed by the same Hands which work the Salt; and when the Molungee is driven to Desertion, the State proportionably feels the Loss, not only in its Manufacture, but in its Agriculture.

73. On the Subject of Opium we have yet received no Instructions. The Monopoly of this Article is highly prejudicial to the foreign Trade of Bengal, nor have we a Right to reckon the whole Revenue arising from it as clearly gained to the Company, since it is beyond all Doubt that the landed Revenue suffers considerably by Government engrossing the Produce of the Lands: In Proportion as the Monopoly operates, the Rents of the Lands must diminish. To recover the Province of Bahar from its present State of universal Poverty and Depopulation, I see no Method so easy and certain as throwing open the Opium Trade, and making some Alteration in the present oppressive Method of providing the Company's Salt Petre: On the other Hand, my Estimate of Services to be provided for, shews that Government does not want this Resource, and that a Duty of 30 Sicca Rupees per 100 Maunds on Salt, and of 30 Sicca Rupees per Maund on Opium, which the Trade will easily bear, will produce as much as Government has any Occasion to demand from these Articles. To exact more is useless to Government, and cruel to the People. The single Act of throwing open the Trade in Salt and Opium, will, I am convinced, in a very few Years, give a totally new Face to the Country.

74. If the Subject of the Inland Trade of Bengal should at any Time hereafter come again under the Consideration of the Legislature, the Question whether the Restrictions now imposed on His Majesty's European Subjects, *not employed in the Collections or in Offices of Authority*, are necessary to be continued, will I think deserve their serious Attention. At a Time when the Company's Servants claimed Exemptions from the Duties paid by the Natives, when the Operation of the Duffuck manifestly tended to engrossing the whole Trade of the Country, or while one of the bad Effects of such Claims was to involve us in such Disputes with the Country Government, the Prohibitions now imposed by Law would have been highly necessary. At present I apprehend they cease to be so, because all Distinctions of that Kind are laid aside, and, *ceteris paribus*, the Native must always have a great natural Advantage over the European in conducting any Branch of the Inland Trade. In general, Prohibitions or Restrictions are destructive to Commerce. In this particular Case they are not only less necessary than heretofore, but perhaps do not intirely produce their intended Effect.

(Signed) P. FRANCIS.

List of Papers annexed to the Plan.

- N° 1. Particulars of the Jumma according to the Ayen Ackberry.
2. Jumma in the Year 1728.
3. List of Royal Officers appointed by Acbar.
4. Ryot's Accounts.
5. Jumma of the Dewannee Lands.
6. Account of Manufactures made Abroad.
7. Extract from Mr. Becher's Letter to the President, dated the 24th May 1769.
8. Extracts of the Letters of Messrs. Middleton, Vansittart, Dacres, and Barwell, to the Governor General and Council.
9. Estimate of Services to be provided for, and Resources.
10. Remarks on the Estimate.

N° 1.

Account of the Jumma of Bengal, during Acbar's Reign, according to the Divisions at that Time established, including five Sircars of Orissa, extracted from the Acyen Akbarry.

					Mahls.	Dams.
Sircar Oudenah, commonly called Tanrah	_____	_____	_____	_____	52	24079399½
Sircar Jennutabad	_____	_____	_____	_____	66	18846967
Futahabad	_____	_____	_____	_____	31	
Mahmoodabad	_____	_____	_____	_____	88	11610256
Khaleeputapad	_____	_____	_____	_____	35	5402140
Bookla	_____	_____	_____	_____	4	7131645
Poorenea	_____	_____	_____	_____	9	6408793
Tajepoor	_____	_____	_____	_____	29	6483857
Ghoraghaut	_____	_____	_____	_____	84	8383072
Pinjerah	_____	_____	_____	_____	21	
Barbuckabad	_____	_____	_____	_____	28	17671532
Bazouha	_____	_____	_____	_____	32	39516871
Sunargong	_____	_____	_____	_____	52	10331333
Silhet	_____	_____	_____	_____	8	6681620
Chatgong	_____	_____	_____	_____	7	11424310
Shereetabad	_____	_____	_____	_____	26	22420750
Solimanabad	_____	_____	_____	_____	31	17629364
Satgong	_____	_____	_____	_____	53	10724620
Madarun	_____	_____	_____	_____	16	9403400
						Orissa

1740	A P P E N D I X.				ARTICLE VI.	
Orissa Sircar Jelafur	—	—	—	—	28	50052738
Budaruck	—	—	—	—	7	18087770
Cutack	—	—	—	—	21	91432730
Sircar Kullung	—	—	—	—	27	9560000
Raje Mahinda	—	—	—	—	16	5000000
Sum total in Dams, of which 40 make a Rupee	—	—	—	—		59,84,59,319
					Rupees	1,49,61,482 15 2

N. B. The Blank in the Jumma of two of the Sircars arises from the original Persian Copy being so worn as not to be legible in those Places; but the Sum total is ascertained.

N° 2.

Abstract of the *Tumar Jumma*, or Rent Roll, of the Soubah of Bengal, for the Bengal Year 1135, or 1728, E. S. during the Government of Shujah Cawn, according to the Divisions of the Country at that Time established.

	Mahls.					
Chuckla Moorshedabad, containing	118	28,18,548	3	8	1	
Ditto Burdwan	61	22,48,570	15	3	1	
Ditto Sautgong (Houghly) and Calcutta	115	14,73,640	13	18	1	
Ditto Akbernagar or Rajemehal	119	9,61,758	14	6	—	
Ditto Gora Gaut (Dinagepoor, &c.)	453	21,79,100	4	8	3	
Ditto Jehangirnagar (Dacca)	236	19,04,506	10	11	1	
Ditto Bhoolna Part of Rajeshahy, &c.	115	6,85,438	13	11	2	
Ditto Jeffore	80	3,85,386	7	—	2	
Ditto Bunder Balafore	17	1,08,876	1	5	—	
Ditto Currybarry (Part of Rungpoor) Beharbund, &c.	25	2,03,615	13	3	2	
Ditto Hidjee (Ingellee) Salt Lands	37	4,17,658	9	10	3	
Ditto Islamabad (Chittagong)	141	1,76,795	14	13	3	
Ditto Sylhet	139	5,26,476	7	12	2	
						1,40,90,374 — 13 1

<i>Mal Ground Rents</i>					
Paishkush levied by way of Fine on Ragooram, Zemindar of Nuddea, in annual Payments	—	—	—	—	25,000 — — —

<i>Sawbeck</i> or former Rent	—	—	—	—	1,41,15,574 — 13 1
Increase made in contingent Articles of Revenue.	—	—	—	—	

<i>Syer Chunacolly</i> , or Customs at Moorshedabad	—	—	41,586	7	6 2
Mint at Moorshedabad	—	—	52,745	8	— —
Pergunnah Chowrah	—	—	1,000	—	— —
Mint at Rajemehal	—	—	5,566	9	— —
Syer Bukshebunder (Customs at Houghly)	—	—	29,289	8	1 3
					1,30,188 — 8 1

Total Jumma of Bengal Sicca Rupees 1,42,45,562 1 1 2

N. B. The above Account is taken from the Records, and authenticated by the Canongoes; the Particulars of it extend to each Mehal.

Appropriation of the foregoing Revenue as it stood in the Bengal Year 1135, or E. S. 1728, in the Government of Shujah Cawn.

Jaguirs, or Establishments for the Royal Officers according to their different Tenures, for the Maintenance of Troops, and Charges of their several Officers, from which all the Ordinary Charges of the Province were then defrayed.

The Nazim registered in the Government Account, at — — 10,70,465 2 — —

The

The Dewan, Collector General of the Revenues	1,46,250	—	—	—
Murshed Cooley Cawn, Munsubdar and Naib of Dacca	1,00,145	12	10	—
Jaguir of Khandoran Buxey of the Empire	2,25,000	—	—	—
Shumshair Cawn, Munsubdar and Tayedar of Syllett	1,79,166	11	—	—
Munocher Cawn, D ^o F ^r of Rungpoor	16,666	11	—	—
Zuleudder Cawn, Munsubdar	2,500	—	—	—
Shehamut Ally Cawn	6,145	13	—	—
Aliverdy Cawn } afterwards Nazim } as Fouzedar of Rajchahal	16,666	11	—	—
Sharyet ullah Cawn	7,916	11	—	—
Suffer Cooley Cawn	4,166	11	—	—
Luffally Cawn Darogha <i>Jesbia</i> , Commissary of Musters for the Troops to be kept up by the Jaguidars	1,666	11	—	—
Cyef Cawn, Fouzedar of Purnea	1,80,166	11	—	—
Allerut Hussim Cawn	11,995	13	—	—
Cuddur Cawn	2,333	5	—	—
Mahomed Ahfenullah	12,500	—	—	—
Roy Jugul Kishour, Vackeel at Delhy	3,645	13	10	—
Kissamutdan Cawn	13,333	5	—	—
Bakerally Cawn	4,165	11	—	—
Meerhady	833	5	—	—
Mahomed Askerry	5,833	5	—	—
Goullan Houffain	707	3	—	—
Isfindar Beg	3,333	5	—	—
Goullam Hussain Cutwall	2,500	—	—	—
Allum Chund Paisher, afterwards Royroyan	3,750	—	—	—
Jaguir of the <i>Nowarab</i> or Royal Boats kept upon account of the Incursions of the Arracanners Muggs, &c. at Dacca	7,78,949	14	6	—
<i>Topecannab</i> , or Royal Artillery kept up at Dacca	3,59,180	14	8	2
Jaguir of Amanut Cawn <i>Darogha</i> of the <i>Nowarab</i> , or Fleet of Boats	8,333	5	—	—
Jaguirs of some Frontier Zemindars, viz.				
Topperah	25,000	—	—	—
Mudjeah	11,250	—	—	—
Ramsing of Sufing	8,916	10	—	—
Zemindar of Tiliaguny Pafs	4,583	5	—	—
Samfundar Zemindar of Jessore	781	4	—	—
Pensions to several People, as per Particulars in the Account	50,531	3	—	—
Charge of keeping His Majesty's Elephants and for purchasing Syllett Matts sent annually to Delhi	42,490	15	1	2
	66,136	7	12	3
				33,27,477 5 8 3
<i>Khaliffa Sberuso</i> , or Revenue of the Royal Exchequer	1,09,18,084	11	12	3
Sicca Rupees	1,42,45,562	1	1	2

N. B. Bengal, as a Province of the Empire, may have been considered as under a native Government, and being subject to no Invasions at that Time, except the Incursions of the Mughls Arracanners, or Portuguese settled at Chittagon, who came merely for Plunder, required no other Military Establishment than were necessary to repress these Incursions, and preserve the Peace of the Country, and Subjection of the timid Inhabitants. By the best Accounts which can be obtained, it appears that the Standing Force of the Emperors in Bengal was only three thousand Cavalry, which Jaffier Cawn represented as unnecessary, and procured its Reform. Jaguirs or Assignments of Lands were made for the Support of a Corps of Artillery and Fleet of armed Boats at Dacca, to defend that Part of the Province from the Arracanners, &c. who used to come into the Mouths of the Ganges in their Boats and plunder the open Country. All the other Establishments were provided for by Jaguirs as particularized in the foregoing Account, whose Tenures were partly Military

Military for the Support of Troops, and partly Civil for the Charges of their several Offices, and the necessary Servants. * Nature of a Jaghire Grant was, a certain Portion of Land was assigned to the Jaguirdar, either in virtue of his Office called *Musbrout*, or Personal, and for Life, called *Zant*, to hold on Condition of performing certain Services (expressed in the Sunnuds). The Jaguirdars took possession of those Lands, which were usually the Waste or least improved Parts of the Zemindaries from whence they were taken. The Zemindar, whose Lands they were, received Credit for them in his Rents according to their Proportion of the General Quit Rent expressed in the *Tumar* and *Tukseem*, and the Jaghire was registered in the Government Books at the same Rate, but being improved by the Jaguirdar, usually produced to him much more than the Amount of the Register, which appeared when they were resumed and collected by Government.

Most of the other Offices mentioned in a separate List were supported by established Fees.

N° 3.

Names of the Imperial Officers, with the Duties of their Stations.

- Nazim.**—For the Guard and Protection of the Country, to order and regulate all Matters of Government and Policy, and to execute the Laws of the Empire.
- Dewan.**—Collector General of the Revenues, with Authority in all Matters appertaining thereto, to have the Charge of the Treasury and Remittances to Court, to grant Sunnuds under his Seal, with the Approbation of the Nazim, to the Zemindars, Jaghiridars, and Aymadars.
- Dewan Beutal.**—To keep the Accounts of all Expenditures made on His Majesty's Account.
- Buxey.**—To keep all Accounts appertaining to the Munsubdars and Jaghiridars of the Province, whether the principal Omrahs, or others.
- Sewane negar, Wackaya negar, and Hircarrah**—To write the Accounts of all Transactions to Court, whether respecting the Prices of Provisions, the State of the Country, or Ryots, or the Conduct of the Nazim, or other Officers.
- The Cauzey and Muftee.**—For the Care of Religion and Observance of the Mahomedan Rites and Laws.
- The Sudder.**—To keep the Accounts of the Aymadars, and all Charity and Free Lands.
- The Mohtefib, Sup^r and Police.**—To superintend Weights and Measures, and to prevent unlawful Games, Drinking, and Disorders in the Markets.
- The Canongoes.**—To keep the Accounts of the Jumma, and other Ordinations relating to the Policy and Government of the Country.
- The Phouzedars and Tannahdars.**—Stationed at several Posts to guard and protect the Country under the Orders of the Nazim; they were appointed to their Stations from Court.

N° 4.

State of a Ryot's Jummaundy in Jeffore.

	R' A. G.
Awfil, or original Rents, according to 1178	14 — —
Deduction of the Awfil obtained in 1178 by the Ryot	2 — —
Balance remaining Awfil in 1178	12 — —

Aboabs, or Taxes, added to and calculated upon the Awfil.

1. Aboab Sabuk, or ancient Taxes.

Khanguce Zemindarry, or Fee to the Zemindar of 1 A.	
12 L. 2 C. on the Rupee of the Awfil	1 3 10
Beekh, or Benevolence, being $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Awfil	1 — —
Chandee, another Allowance to the Zemindar, being $\frac{1}{12}$ of the whole Settlement	— 4 —
Serf Batta, or a Due on Account of Batta, which is calculated at 3 Annas on the Rupee of the Awfil	2 4 —
Ruffoom Sezawullee, Allowance first granted to Sefawills, who went to enforce the Collections now annexed to the Settlement, and is calculated at the Rate of 15 Gundas in the Rupee Awfil	— 9 —
Salaamy Khana barree, or a Present the Ryot made to his Zemindar when he first erected his House, now included in the Bundabust at about	— 8 —
Carried over	5 12 10

12 — —

	Brought forward	-	5	12	10	12	--	--
Ban Selaamy, or Rent,	on Account of the Juice of the Khi-							
goor Tree, at about	— — — — —				8	—		
Bukkaya, or Balance	— — — — —				8	—		
					<u> </u>		6	12 10

Aboab Haal, or new Taxes, laid on since 1179.

Chuckla Khurtcha, or Charges of the District, calculated at $\frac{1}{4}$ on the Awfil	—	8	—
Kurtunnee, or a Tax occasioned by the Custom of the Zemindar, to deduct always something from the Amount paid in by the Ryots, calculated at 1 A. 5 G. in the Rupee Awfil	—	15	—
Chandee explained as above, being $\frac{1}{2}$ on the Awfil	—	2	—
Khurtcha, or Expences, being $\frac{1}{4}$ on the Awfil	—	1	—
Beek, explained as above, being at about	—	2	—
Neemancee, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna on the Rupee Awfil	—	6	—
Mangun, at 15 Gundas in the Rupee Awfil	—	9	—
Fee Roopea dols Cowerie, or 10 Cowries on the Rupee Awfil	—	1	10
Tereeb Mowkowsee, or Consideration for refraining from measuring the Ryots Lands, may be accounted	—	4	—
Khurtcha Muffsil, or Charges in the Country, being $\frac{9}{12}$ on the Rupee Awfil	—	9	—
Ajaradaree, or Farmers Allowance, $\frac{1}{12}$ on the Awfil	—	1	—
Mushukhuffee, at about	—	2	—
Serf Battā, explained as above, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ Annas on the Awfil	—	1	14
Hingammee, at $\frac{1}{12}$ on the Awfil, is	—	1	—
Sessawillee, explained as above, at $\frac{1}{6}$ on the Awfil	—	12	—
		<u>19</u>	<u>9 10</u>
			<u>26 6</u>
Total Rupees	-		<u>38 6</u>

Nº 4:

Account of Rent paid by Netai Mundul, of the Village of Deknypehar, into the Pergunnah of Gowas, belonging to Rajeshahy, for the Bengal Year 1182, or 1775/6.

Ryetty Jumma.	B. C.	Ground, viz.	Rupees. A. G. C.
Booftee — — — 1 2 at 2 8			2 12 — —
Oude Booftee — — — 13 1 4			— 13 — —
Of different Sorts — — — 60 12 at 3 8 per Rupee			17 5 — —
Wood — — — 1 — — — — —			3 2 — —
			<hr/>
		Awfil — — — — —	24 — — —
Aboabs, viz.		Cowries.	
To the Year - - 1144 or 1737	5 7	per Rupee	7 10 5 —
* Chout - - 1158	3 6 3	ditto	5 — — —
Runneeh Khurch - 1159	1 6 3	ditto	2 — — —
Nagia deficient - - 1160	5 7 2	ditto	8 — — —
Zemindarry Charges 1167	18 3	ditto	1 8 — —
			<hr/>
			24 2 5 —
			<hr/>
			48 2 5 —
Serf, or Batta of Coffim Ally, on the foregoing Articles			4 8 4 —
Izafeh, or Increate of 1172 1 9 on the			
Rupee of the Awfil - - - - -			2 3 — —
Sond Bhelah - - - 1173 1 9 ditto			2 3 — —
			<hr/>
			8 14 4 —
			<hr/>
Carried forward			57 — 9 —

* N. B. Government levied 2 An. 2 Ct 2 Cs 2 Crants, on the Zemindar for this Article.

				Rup ^a A. G. C.			
				Brought forward	-	-	57 - 9 -
Poulbundy, &c.	1175	1	9	on the foregoing Articles	5	2	13 -
Repairs of Dykes	-	-	-				5 2 13 -
							62 3 2 -
Nagia Comwuzzen	1180	5		on the foregoing Articles	15	11	-
Zebt Mokoofy	1181	2	13	2 on ditto	4	-	-
Ijardarre	1181	1	6	3 on ditto	2	-	-
							6 15 11 -
							69 2 13 -
							2 2 15 -
Cumwuzzen established	10			on all the Articles			71 5 8 -

Harvest Grounds, viz.

August Harvest.				B. C. A ^a G.			
Paya Paddy	-	12	5	4	10	per Begah	3 7 2 2
Lint Seed	-	21	5	2	10	ditto	3 5 3 -
Hemp	-	2	12	4	10	ditto	- 12 4 -
Paya	-	-	-	-	5	ditto	- 8 17 2
							8 1 7 -
November Harvest.							
Petches	-	3	2	4	10	ditto	- 13 19 -
Lint Seed	-	6	5	2	10	ditto	- 15 13 -
Mustard Seed	-	2	6	4	10	ditto	- 10 7 -
Paya	-	-	-	-	5	ditto	- 2 6 -
							2 10 5 -
March Harvest.							
Wheat and Barley	10	1	4	10		ditto	2 13 4 2
Gram and other Petches	16	10	2	10		ditto	2 9 3 -
Arhur	-	5	-	6	-	ditto	1 14 -
Paya per Begah	-	-	-	-	5	ditto	- 7 18 -
							7 12 5 2
							18 7 17 2
Aboabs,							
According to the foregoing Particulars							30 11 4 2
							49 3 2 -
							120 8 10 -
							Total Rent Rupees

N^o 5.

Jumma of the Dewanny Lands, on which our first Settlement was made.

- 1st, The Awfil, or original Quit Rent.
- 2d, Aboabs, by Aliverdy Cawn and Seraja Dowlah.
- 3d, Kyffiyet, or Profit, added by Coffim Ally Cawn.

1. Awfil, or original Rent, with the ancient Appropriations of it.

Khaliffa Schreefa, or Revenue of His Majesty's									
Exchequer, to be remitted to Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,98,386	9 11 3
Jaguirs of the Sircar, Provision for the Nazim and									
Munfubdars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,18,069	14 11 2
Jaguir of the Buxey of the Empire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,15,091	2 - 1
Musbroot Dewanny.									
Jaguir, or Provision for the Dewan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,57,636	2 - 1
Musbroot Tannajaut.									
Provision for the Joujedars and Jamadars, or									
Officers stationed in different Parts of the									
Country to preserve the Peace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,48,823	2 15 3
Carried forward, Rupees								1,01,38,006	14 19 2

Article 1st brought forward - - 1,01,38,006 14 19 2

2. Aboab, or Taxes added to the Awfil Jumma,
or original Ground Rent.

Kbasnevesy, sundry separate Articles of Collections,
from which the Nurzers sent to His Majesty,
and the Price of rare Productions of Bengal
sent to Court were defrayed, afterwards con-
solidated into a Tax, and added to the Jumma,
Sicca Rupees — — —

2,22,233 4 6 3

Chout, levied by Aliverdy Cawn on Occasion of
the Tribute given to the Marattas, at the Rate
of 2 Annas, 2 Gundas, 2 Cowries, and 2 Crants,
per Rupee, on the Khaliffa Mehals —

11,05,513 8 17 2

Nuzzeranah of Munfoor Gunge, levied by Seraje
ul Dowlah, to build the Palace of Keerajul, near
Munfoor Gunge at Moorshedabad —

3,70,025 12 9 1

Collections for the Support of the Nazim's Ele-
phants — — — —

2,10,938 1 10 —

Aboab Foujedarry.

Dues formerly paid by the Zemindars to the Jou-
jedars struck off, and consolidated with the
Jumma — — — —

6,05,468 1 5 3

Chunam.

Tax for supplying the Nazim's Buildings with this
Article, chiefly levied by Seraje ul Dowlah
Choke Chandny.

1,51,815 3 14 3

A partial Tax on the Hauts or Markets at Moor-
shedabad — — — —

3,560 15 5 2

Established Nuzzeranah.

Given by the Zemindars to the Nazim, now conso-
lidated with the Jumma — —

4,41,977 12 3 —

Zer Muthote.

A Collection chiefly made for the Expences of the
Khaliffa Servants — — —

1,01,416 1 6 —

Hesht Gor.

Bringing Marble from the Ruins of Gor—a par-
tial Tax — — — —

8,000 — — —

Seif, or Batta.

Added by Cossim Ally Cawn, ordered 1½ Anna on
the Collection — — —

4,53,488 1 6 1

36,74,436 14 4 3

1,38,12,443 13 4 1

3. Kyffyet, or Profits of the Hufstabood.

This Article arises chiefly from Cossim Ally's hav-
ing abolished the ancient Mode of collecting on
the Jumma, and sending his own Officers to
take the entire Produce of the Rents, which is
called *collecting on the Hufstabood*, or actual
Valuation — — — —

48,47,277 1 10 1

Total Jumma Sicca Rupees - - 1,86,59,720 14 14 2

According to the Articles brought on at different
Periods to the Bengal Year 1172, or 1765/6,
when the Dewanny was ceded to the Company.

N. B. The Settlement proposed by the Committee
for 1183, or 1776/7, is for a nett Revenue of - - -

1,77,73,775 1 5 1

The Collection now made are* nearly the Amount
of the 1st and 2d Articles, Awfil and Aboab
being — — — —

1,38,12,443 13 4 1

* Sic in Orig.

N° 5.

State of the Bundibust as formed for the Bengal Years 1172 and 1173, or from April 1765, to April 1767.

Jumma, according to the established Articles as above	—	1,86,59,720	14	14	2
Deficient, chiefly in the Article of Kyffiyet, or Profit, therefore allowed as a Reduction on making the Settlement	— — —	25,81,456	11	3	—
Settlement of 1172	- - -	Sicca Rupees -	1,60,78,264	3	11 2
Increase or Addition made the following Year, 1173	— —		11,41,636	10	12 2
			1,72,19,900	14	4 —
Deductions allowed in some Places	— — — —		83,121	1	2 2
Settlement of 1173	- - -	Sicca Rupees -	1,71,36,779	13	1 2

N. B. The Provinces of Burdwan, Chittagong, and Midnapoor, which is a Part of Orissa, being ceded by Cossim Ally Cawn on his Accession to the Nizamut, no Huftabood was made of them at the Khalfa.

N° 6.

List of Manufactures formerly exported from Bengal to Bombay, Surat, the Coast of Malabar, &c. now either made there, or brought from other Places.

Raw Silk.—From the increased Price of this Article in Bengal, and all the principal Affortments being taken for the Company's Investment, they have been induced to send to China for it, and employ China Raw Silk in most of their Manufactures, though not so well suited to them as Bengal.

Choppa and Moomee Saries, being increased in their Price from 70 and 80 Rupees a Corge, to 115 and 120, and the Manufacture being debased 15 or 20 per Cent. will not now answer, and they have substituted a Manufacture of their own, called *Laby Sarry*, for them.

Romals, Sistermany, and Bandannas, now made at Surat.—A Variety of the Sarry Kind, of which the Consumption was formerly very considerable, are totally lost; and many of these Goods are manufactured on the other Side of India to great Perfection.

Mookta and Mugga Sarries are now manufactured on the other Side of India as cheap and as good as those formerly exported from hence.—Very large Quantities of those Goods were annually exported.

Dooreahs, Mulmuls, Hummums, Baftaes, Gurras, and other white Goods, are now manufactured at Baroche, and in many Parts of the Guzzerat Kingdom, superior in Quality to what are now produced in Bengal, but dear.—As those Manufactures improve, they bid fair to supply both Gulphs with such Goods as have hitherto been only produced at Dacca.

Cuttanees, Mushroos, and Elatches, once made a considerable Branch of Commerce to Madras, Malabar, and Bombay.—Very few at present are exported, owing to their being advanced 40 or 50 per Cent. in Price, and become of an inferior Quality. Those Goods are now made about Surat, Baroche, &c. with great Success.

The Piece Goods Trade of Bengal has been ruined by the Badness of the Manufacture and extravagant Price; and it is very probable that, in white Goods, the other Side of India may make great Strides, as Cotton comes into the Hands of their Manufacturers 100 per Cent. cheaper than in Bengal. Many more Articles might be mentioned which were formerly exported from Bengal, but now discontinued.

N° 7.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Becher to the President, dated 24th May 1769.

It must give Pain to an Englishman to have reason to think, that, since the Accession of the Company to the Dewannee, the Condition of the People of this Country has been worse than it was before; and yet I am afraid the Fact is undoubted, and I believe has proceeded from the following Causes: The Mode of providing the Company's Investment; the Exportation of Specie instead of importing large Sums annually; the Strictness that has been observed in the Collections; the Endeavours of all concerned to gain Credit by an Increase of Revenue during the Time of their being in Station, without sufficiently attending to what future Consequences might be expected from such a Measure; the Errors that subsist in the Manner of making the Collections, particularly by the Employment of Aumils: These appear to me the principal Causes why this fine Country, which flourished under the most despotic and arbitrary Government, is verging towards its Ruin, while the English have really so great a Share in the Administration.

On the Subject of the Company's Investment, I have been explicit to you in my Letter of the 7th Instant.

The Inconveniencies arising from Want of Specie have been so fully explained by the Committee and yourself, in your Letters to the Court of Directors, that there is no Occasion for my adding to what has been wrote on that Subject.

The Strictness with which the Collections have been kept up, and the destructive Method of employing Aumils, I shall now give my Sentiments on as fully as I am able, and then proceed to point out the Remedies that appear to me necessary and practicable in the present Situation of Affairs.

In Alliverdy Cawn's Time the Amount of the Revenues paid into the Treasury was much less than what comes in at present; but then the Zemindars, Shroffs, Merchants, &c. were rich, and would at any Time, when an Emergency required it, supply the Nabob with a large Sum; which they frequently did, particularly when he was at War with the Mahrattas; the Custom then was to settle a Malgazany with the different Zemindars on moderate Terms. The Nabob abided by his Agreement. The Zemindars had a natural Interest in their Districts, and gave proper Encouragement to their Reiates; when necessary, would wait for their Rents, and borrow Money to pay their own Mulguzarry punctually. There were in all the Districts, Shroffs ready to lend Money to the Zemindars when required, and even to the Reiates, which enabled many to cultivate their Grounds, which otherwise they could not have done. This Mode of Collection, and a free Trade, which was carried on in such a Manner, that the Balance proved greatly in its Favour, made this Country flourish even under an arbitrary Government, and at a Time when a large Tract of it was for Years together annually invaded by the Mahrattas, who burned and destroyed all they could come at, the poor Inhabitants flying for Shelter to the principal Cities, European Factories, &c. The swelling of the Rivers at the Approach of the Rains always obliged the Mahrattas to retire, and the Inhabitants were again secure till January; they having Encouragement set immediately to work, and endeavoured to get their Crops in and sent to Market before the Time returned for the apprehended Invasion; insomuch, that even under such Circumstances the Country was in a flourishing State, and the Zemindars, &c. able to pay the Nabob his Requisition, (Account his extraordinary Expence in keeping so large an Army to oppose the Mahrattas,) the enormous Sum of one Crore at one Time, and fifty Lacks at another, besides paying the Mulguzarry. I mention this only with a View of shewing what this fine Country is capable of under proper Management.

When the English received the Grant of the Dewannee their first Consideration seems to have been their raising as large Sums from the Country as could be collected, to answer the pressing Demands from Home, and to defray the large Expences here, the Zemindars not being able or willing to pay the Sums required. Aumils have been sent into most of the Districts. The Aumils on their Appointment agree with the Ministers to pay a fixed Sum for the Districts they are to go to; and the Man that has offered most, has generally been preferred. What a destructive System is this for the poor Inhabitants! The Aumils have no Connection or natural Interest in the Welfare of the Country where they make the Collections; nor have they any Certainty of holding their Places beyond the Year; the best Recommendation they can have, is to pay up their Kistbundles punctually, to which Purpose they fail not to rack the Country *where they make the Collections*, whenever they find they cannot otherwise pay their Kists, and secure a handsome Sum for themselves. Uncertain in their Office, and without Opportunity of acquiring Money after their Dismission, can it be doubted that the future Welfare of the Country is not an Object with them? nor is it to be expected in human Nature. These Aumils also have no Check on them during the Time of their Employment; they appoint those that Act under them; so that during the Time of the Year's Collection their Power is absolute. There is no fixed Hustabood by which they are to collect; nor any Likelihood of Complaint, till the poor Reiate is really drove to Necessity by having more demanded of him than he can possibly pay. Much these poor Wretches will bear rather than quit their Habitations to come here to complain; especially when it is considered, that it must always be attended with Loss of Time, Risk of obtaining Redress, and a Certainty of being very ill used, should the Aumil's Influence be sufficient to prevent the poor Man's obtaining Justice, or even Access to those able to grant it to him. On this destructive Plan, and with a continual Demand for more Revenue, have the Collections been made ever since the English have been in Possession of the Dewannee. Many other Errors might be taken notice of, but I am afraid of tiring your Patience; and I hope what I have represented will convince you of the Necessity of Alterations in the Plan of collecting the Revenues, as well as that of providing the Company's Investment.

You will observe, Sir, the Bundibust, settled every Season, has exceeded the Collections by many Lacks, and that, of what remained as a Balance, very little has been recovered; so that in reality the Settlement is merely chimerical. I would refer it to your Consideration, whether it would not be better to settle the Bundibust at a lower Rate, equal to what has been paid into the Treasury in any one Season since we have been in possession of the Dewannee: Such a Settlement would, I apprehend, enable us to make an Abatement for the Relief of the Inhabitants in some particular Tax, which bears hard on them; and at the same Time, by proper Checks and constant Attention to the Conduct of those employed in making the Collections, to prevent their Frauds, I am of Opinion, the Company would receive a larger real Income from this Country than they have hitherto done, at the same Time that the Country would flourish.

Extracts of Letters from Messrs. Middleton, Vansittart, Dacres, and Barwell.

5th February 1775. *Mr. Middleton.*—It is too melancholy a Truth, that the whole Country suffered a very dreadful Depopulation in the Time of the Famine; and that the present Thinness of the Inhabitants manifest very clearly that the Effects of that Calamity still remain.

Had the proper Measures been pursued after that Event, probably the Effects of it might by this Time have been felt in a much less considerable Degree; but too much Regard having been then, and thereafter, paid to the realizing as considerable a present Revenue as possible, those Effects have of course continued aggravating.

When a very considerable Portion, supposed even a Third of the whole Inhabitants, had perished, the remaining Two-thirds were obliged to pay for the Lands now left without Cultivators. The Country has languished ever since, and the Evil continues enhancing every Day.

The Settlement made of the Rajshahie Province was unavoidably arbitrary; they were obliged to have recourse to the Settlements of former Years, and did not take into Consideration, that those Settlements were merely nominal.

The first Remedy, without the Adoption of which all other Measures will be fruitless, is a universal Remission of some considerable Portion of the Revenue throughout the Provinces; such Remission should have been made immediately on the Famine; its not taking place then, has made it more and more necessary every Day; and the longer it is delayed the more ruinous the Consequences must be to this Country and its Revenue.

I would also recommend the leaving the Lands, whenever it can possibly be done with Security to Government, in the Zemindar's Hands, in preference to indifferent Izadars; although the latter may bid more for the Farms.

10th Feb. 1775. *Mr. Dacres.*—To grant a Remission in the Rents, is a Measure which I have to recommend to remedy the general Decline of the Revenue.

Mahomed-shy. I believe the Amount of the Settlement exceeds the Ability of the District, and if the Farmer was not a responsible Man, would, I apprehend, fall greatly in Arrears; the common Distresses attendant on the Famine are again to be quoted as the Cause of its Decay.

Nuddea. Of that I am necessitated to give a still more unfavourable Account than of any yet mentioned: The apparent Decline of the Revenue (in general) is to be attributed to many Causes; the first and most material is the Havock which the Famine made among the Inhabitants, and which was consequently attended with a Decrease in the Cultivation: The Lands have been taken in farm at a Rent exceeding their Ability; the Farmers to fulfil their Engagements have realized from the Husbandman a larger Rent than he has been able to afford; under this Hardship, to forsake his Profession and his Country has been the easiest and speediest Means of Relief.

To remedy these Evils, and to restore the Country to a flourishing State, there is but one effectual Method; grant the Riots a total Remission of the Taxes which have been accumulating on their Payments for these last fifteen or twenty Years past, let a Settlement be there made with the Zemindars, fixing the Rent to Perpetuity, and trust to a Sale of their Property as a Security for their Payments.

20th January 1775. *Mr. Geo. Vansittart.*—I attribute the Collections falling short of the Settlement, to the Settlement's having in some Places been over-rated, and in almost every Place fixed as high as could be afforded in a favourable Season, so that every extraordinary Accident unavoidably occasioned Deductions or Balances.

This I regard as the general Cause throughout the Bengal Province; I apprehend there is no immediate Remedy, no Possibility of realizing the Settlement, unless by reducing it to the actual Value of the Lands.

Burdwan. The five Years Settlement of Burdwan could not have been realized, even if the Seasons had been constantly favourable.

Midnapoor. The Settlement of Midnapoor, although the Increase has been very heavy, may I think be realized if the Seasons be favourable, but every extraordinary Accident must occasion Deficiencies.

Beerbhoom. The Beerbhoom Settlement was over-rated, and could not have been realized in the most favourable Seasons.

Bishunpoor. The Bishunpoor Settlement was also over-rated, but not very much; the Farmers relinquished at the Beginning of this Year.

Patcheat. Patcheat was as much over-rated as Beerbhoom.

No one I believe will assert that Bengal is in as flourishing a State at present as in the Year 1757, when first we acquired an Influence; its Decline arises from the Decay of Commerce, the Arcum of Specie, and the Loss of Inhabitants.

The Reduction of the Riots Rents to the Standard of what they paid twenty Years ago, and the letting out the Country on fixed and easy Leases for Life, would probably be very useful.

Consultation, 24th Nov. 1775. *Mr. Barwell*, speaking of the Over-valuation of Patcheat and Bishunpoor, observes, that this has been an extensive Evil; and he flatters himself that the Error of past Times, grounded on a Desire to obtain the *biggest possible Revenue*, will not be persevered in the present, since we have the Experience of others to regulate us. And to prevent our falling into the same Mistakes he says, that in almost all the Divisions in Bengal, the Lands were over-valued and many of the Renters ruined.

E S T I M A T E.

SERVICES to be provided for.

1. Army, as per Establishment	—	67,64,264
Contingencies	—	21,65,000
Stores	—	5,00,000
Revenue Commission to the Field Officers	93,922	
		<u>95,23,186</u>
2. Fortifications and Repairs	—	—
3. Investmt and all Commercial Establishments	—	—
4. Marine	—	—
5. Remittances to the other Prefidencies	—	—
6. Civil Establishment, viz.		
1st, General Department	—	12,55,833 10
2d, Court of Judicature	—	3,62,000
3d, Revenue Department	—	32,23,930 12
		<u>48,41,764 6</u>
7. Lord Clive's Jaghire	—	—
		<u>2,58,631</u>
	Current Rupees	2,72,39,461 6
	Unappropriated Surplus	37,99,0431 5
	Current Rupees	<u>3,10,38,505 5</u>

R E S O U R C E S.

1. Territorial Revenue, viz.		
Dewanny Lands	—	1,38,21,757
Ceded Lands	—	58,87,932
Suba Bahar	—	43,03,279
		<u>2,40,12,968</u>
Deduct a general Remiffion 10 per Cent.		24,01,296
		<u>2,16,11,672</u>
Sicca Rupees	2,16,11,672	
Batta 16 per Cent.	34,57,867 8	
		<u>2,50,69,539 8</u>
2. Tribute from Raja Cheyt Sing, S ^a	—	22,66,180
Deduct 1 ½ per Cent. for Remittance	—	33,992 11
		<u>22,32,187 5</u>
Sicca Rupees	22,32,187 5	
Batta 16 per Cent.	3,57,149 15	
		<u>25,89,337 4</u>
3. Duties on Opium, Sicca Rupees	—	1,80,000
Batta 16 per Cent.	28,800	
		<u>2,08,800</u>
4. Calcutta Customs	—	—
5. Bills on Europe	—	—
6. Europe Cargoes	—	—
7. Mint Duties	—	—
8. Captains and Officers Certificates	—	—
	Current Rupees	<u>3,10, 8,505 5</u>

REMARKS on the ESTIMATE.

Services to be provided for.

1. *Army.* This Sum is the Amount of General Clavering's Estimate entered on the Consultations of the 13th March 1775, which provides for the whole Pay and Allowances of the Army at present kept up, with every established contingent Expence; and supposes one Brigade to be constantly maintained on the War Establishment.

In Addition to the ample Provision made for the established Pay and Allowances of the Army, I allow Rupees 26,65,000 for Military Stores, and all extraordinary unforeseen Expences. From the whole Charge for the Army I should have a Right to deduct the Pay of one Brigade, borne by the Nabob of Owde, amounting to Rupees 31,20,000 per Annum, and the annual Saving of the fixed Pay and Allowances of Officers lately appointed to his Service, amounting to Current Rupees 1,08,131. There is no Likelihood that either they or the Brigade will be withdrawn from thence for many Years. The Saving on these Articles, which ought to remain in the Treasury, and be a Resource against Emergencies, is very great, and strictly I might take Credit for it; but I mean to make the Estimate so liberal, as to obviate all Cavils or Objections. The Estimate for 1775, formed by the Accomptant General, allows but eighty-two Lacks for the same Services for which the present Estimate allows 94,29,264. This Sum ought greatly to exceed the real Expence. If it is not equal to it, the Overcharge must be attributed to such gross and extravagant Abuse as no Government ought to submit to.

2. *Fortifications.* The exact Sum limited by the Company for this Service and all Repairs, reckoning the Current Rupee at two Shillings.

3. *Investment, &c.* This Sum supposes the Provision of Cargoes for six Ships, at fourteen Lacks and a Half of Current Rupees per Ship, and of five Lacks eighty thousand Rupees for all Expences of Factories and other commercial Charges. N. B. The Company's general Allowances of House-rent and Salaries to the different Ranks of their Servants (except those of the Members of the Board of Trade) are provided for under the Head of the General Department. The Accomptant's Estimate proposed but eighty Lacks of Current Rupees for the Investment. The Company will judge whether the Sum of 92,80,000, now allowed for all Charges on this Head, would not, if fairly applied, produce them as great an Investment as it would be prudent to demand, or reasonable to expect, consistently with the Welfare of the Company, on which the permanent Duration of this great Tribute must depend.

4. *Marine.* This Sum is the Average of the estimated Expence of the Marine for the ensuing ten Years. It is formed by the Marine Paymaster, and is very liberal.

5. *Remittances to the other Presidencies.* The Extraction of twenty Lacks of Rupees per Annum, added to the Sums constantly sent to Europe, is a Drain on these Provinces, which they are by no Means able to bear. The Allowance therefore on this Head must, in my Opinion, be reduced.

6. *Civil Establishment.* The three Sums which compose the Total for this Service are taken from the actual Expence, estimated by the proper Officers in each Department. The real Charge in the Revenue Department will soon be reduced considerably below the Sum allowed for it. Jugutfeet's Pension of 1,21,800 Current Rupees will be paid off in April 1777; therefore strictly ought not to be a Charge in my Estimate. Atteram O'Dowla is very old, and Roah ul dien Hulsein Cawn very infirm. Their Pensions therefore, amounting to Current Rupees 1,56,888, may be expected to fall in a few Years. This shews a Certainty of increasing Resources, and is so much in favour of the present Estimate.

7. *Lord Clive's Jaghire.* The Amount of this Article will be a Saving at the End of the Term for which it is granted, and increase the available Surplus in the Treasury.

Resources.

Territorial Revenue. The Amount in each Article is the Average of the three last Years net Receipts into the Khalsa, (ending in April 1775,) including the Government Customs and Salt Duties; which last will of course increase when the Trade shall be laid open. From the Total I deduct a general Remission of ten per Cent. as a Relief to the People; and on this I rest the saving of the Country. The Distribution will depend on the respective Circumstances of each District. The great Surplus still remaining, leaves no Pretence for not granting it. The Salary of the Roy Royan and Officers of the Khalsa, together with the Expences of the several Revenue Officers at the Presidency, are charged and provided for under the Head of the Revenue Department, in the Civil Establishment.

Establishment. The net Receipts into the Khalsa, on which this Estimate is founded, are exclusive of the Payment of Charges of Collections in the Districts, Salaries to the Provincial Councils, &c. As these Charges will be rather diminished by the present Plan, I conceive the Amount of the Establishment now existing will be an ample Provision for them. This of course, when regulated, must be added to the Assessment on each District, as it is at present.

2. *Tribute from Raja Cheitfing.* The Allowance of One and a Half per Cent. being made for the Expence of Remittance, the Remainder will come net into the Treasury.

3. *Duties on Opium.* I calculate the whole Quantity of Opium on which Duties are to be collected at no more than 3000 Chests of two Maunds each, at the Rate of 30 Rupees per Maund. The present Contractors have engaged to deliver 3980 Chests, and when the Trade is laid open, it is probable the Produce will increase.

4. *Calcutta Customs.* A Medium of the three last Years net Receipts, all Charges deducted.

5. *Bills on Europe.* This is the Sum to which the Court of Directors have limited this Presidency for the two last Years.

6. *Cargoes from Europe.* This is rather less than the usual Amount of the Annual Produce. The Demand for European Commodities, particularly coarse Cloth, is likely to increase.

7. *Mint Duties.* The same Sum for which Credit is taken by the Accountants General in their Estimate.

8. *Certificates.* This is calculated at the Rate of £.5,000 Sterling for each Ship.

With Regard to the unappropriated Surplus, amounting to Current Rupees 37,99,043,15, I need only observe, that it promises to be an increasing Fund, and that of itself it constitutes as great a Resource against unforeseen Emergencies, as any State need or ought to reserve for that Purpose. Far from endeavouring to increase this Fund, I conceive that when one Year's clear Amount of it shall be realized in the Treasury, a proportionate Remission should in future be made in the Collections, otherwise the accumulating Surplus would by Degrees absorb all the circulating Specie of the Country.

A P P E N D I X, N CCCLXXVIII.

Book 670. Page 43.

Extract of a Consultation of 18th April 1781.

“ Fort William, the 18th April 1781.

“ At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Edw^d Wheeler Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. absent on Command at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

§ “ (a) The Governor General lays before the Board the following Minute.

“ Governor General.—In the Month of September 1780, a Petition was presented to me by a considerable Number of Muffelmen of Credit and Learning, who attended in a Body for that Purpose, praying that I would use my Influence with a Stranger of the Name of Maged O'den, who was then lately arrived at the Presidency, to persuade him to remain there for the Instruction of young Students in the Mahometan Law, and in such other Sciences as are taught in the Mahometan Schools, for which he was represented to be uncommonly qualified. They represented that this was a favourable Occasion to establish a Madriffa or College, and Maged O'den the fittest Person to form and preside in it: That Calcutta was already become the Seat of a great Empire, and the Resort of Persons from all Parts of Hindostan and Decan: That it had been the Pride of every polished Court, and the Wisdom of every well-regulated Government, both in India and in Persia, to promote by such Institutions the Growth and Extension of liberal Knowledge: That in India only the Traces of them now remain, the Decline of Learning having accompanied that of the Mogul Empire: That the numerous Offices of our Government, which required Men of improved Abilities to fill them, and the Care

(a) Vide supra, Page 2197.

[20 K]

“ which

“ which had been occasionally observed to select Men of the first Eminence in the Science of
 “ Jurisprudence to officiate as Judges in the Criminal, and Assessors in the Civil Courts of Ju-
 “ dicature; and (I hope this Addition will not be imputed to me as Ostentation, on an Occasion
 “ in which the Sincerity of what I shall hereafter propose for the public Patronage, will be best
 “ evident by my own Example) the Belief which generally prevailed that Men so accomplished
 “ usually met with a distinguished Reception from myself, afforded them particular Encou-
 “ ragement to hope that a Proposal of this Nature would prove acceptable to the actual
 “ Government.

“ This was the Substance of the Petition, which I can only repeat from my Memory, having
 “ mislaid the Original

“ I dismissed them with a Promise of complying with their Wishes to the utmost of my Power.
 “ I sent for the Man on whom they bestowed such Encomiums, and prevailed upon him to
 “ accept of the Office designed for him. He opened his School about the Beginning
 “ of October, and has bestowed an unremitting Attention on it to this Time, with a Success
 “ and Reputation which have justified the Expectations which had been formed of it. Many
 “ Students have already finished their Education under his Instructions, and have received their
 “ Dismission in Form; and many dismissed unknown to me, the Master supposing himself li-
 “ mited to a fixed monthly Sum, which would not admit a larger Number. Besides Day Scholars,
 “ he has at this Time forty Boarders, mostly Natives of this Province, but some Sojourners
 “ from other Parts of India; among them I had the Satisfaction of seeing, on the last New
 “ Year's Day, some who had come from the Districts of Coshmeer, Guzarat, and one from
 “ the Carnatic.

“ I am assured that the Want of suitable Accommodation alone prevents an Increase of the
 “ Number; for this Reason I have lately made a Purchase of a convenient Piece of Ground near
 “ the Beta Connah, in a Quarter of the Town called Pudpoker, and have laid the Foundation
 “ of a square Building for a Madrisa, constructed on the Plan of similar Edifices in other Parts
 “ of India.

“ Thus far I have prosecuted the Undertaking on my own Means, and with no very liberal
 “ Supplies: I am now constrained to recommend it to the Board, and through that Channel to
 “ the Honble. Court of Directors, for a more adequate and permanent Endowment.

“ By an Estimate of the Building, which, with a Plan and Elevation of it, shall accompany
 “ this Minute, the whole Cost of it would be 51,000 Arcot Rupees; to which I shall beg Leave
 “ to add the Price of the Ground, being 6,280 Sicca Rupees; the Amount of both is 57,745
 “ Arcot Rupees. It shall be my Care to prevent an Excess of this Sum, which I request
 “ may be placed to the Company's Account, and a Bond allowed me for the Amount; and that I
 “ may be enabled, by the Sanction of the Board, to execute this Work.

“ I must likewise propose that a Parcel of Land may be assigned for the growing Charge of
 “ this Foundation.

“ The present Expence is as follows:

The Preceptor, per Month	—	—	—	—	300
40 Scholars, from 7 to 5 R ^s per Month	—	—	—	—	222
A Sweeper	—	—	—	—	3
House Rent	—	—	—	—	100
					<hr/>
					S ^a R ^s 625

“ The Day Scholars pay nothing in the Proportion of the above Expence. An Establishment
 “ of 100 Scholars may be estimated at 1,000 Rupees per Month, at the utmost. I would re-
 “ commend that the Rents of one or more Manes or Villages in the Neighbourhood of the Place
 “ be assigned for the Monthly Expence of the proposed Madrisa, and that it be referred to the
 “ Committee of Revenue to provide and make the Endowment, and to regulate the Mode of
 “ Collection and Payment, in such a Manner as to fix and ascertain the Amount and Periods
 “ of both, and prevent any future Abuses of one, or Misapplication of the other. For the
 “ present, an Assignment of Half the estimated Sum will be sufficient.

“ Fort William,
 17th April 1781.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

“ Agreed.

(Signed) Edward Wheler.”

“ Ordered, That the Estimate inclosed in the above Minute be entered after the Con-
 “ sultation.

“ Agreed to the Governor General's Request, and ordered accordingly.

“ Ordered, That Copies of the above Minute, and its Enclosure, together with the Plan and
 “ Elevation of the Building therein mentioned, be transmitted to the Honble. Court of Directors
 “ by the Ships under Dispatch, and the Subject particularly recommended to them for the Pur-
 “ poses set forth by the Governor General.”

Extract §

Extract from the Appendix to the same Consultation, Page 55.

Enclosed in the Governor General's Minute.

Foundation, Exterior Walls, East and West Sides, —	408	Whole Lengths.	Breadths.	Heights.	Cubic Feet.			
North and South, —	238							
First Set-off, —	—	640	3	2	is 3840			
Second ditto, —	—	640	26	2	3200			
Plinth, —	—	640	2	2	2560			
Ditto.—Interior ditto, —	640							
4 Veranda, —	486							
34 Crows Walls,—12 ea.	408							
First Set-off, —	—	1534	3	1	4602			
Second ditto, —	—	1534	2	6-1	3835			
Plinth, —	—	1534	2	2	6136			
Walls.—Basement Story, —	—	1688	14	1-6	35438			
Extra Height to Entrance, —	—	132	7	1-6	1386			
Flooring.—A Brick on Edge, —	—	640	241	—	14080			
Steps.—Six Flights, —	—	180	4	2	1440			
Drain within the Square, Four Sides, —	—	628	2	1	1256			
Best Brick Work, —	—				Cubic Feet, 77773	a 30 P ^r	23331	14 3
Entablature, —	—	486	3	62d ^o	3402	a 60 P ^o	2401	3 3
74 Doric Columns, —	—	—	—	—	a 20 ea.	1480		
Roofing, —	—	640	22	Sup. Feet.	14080	a 50 P.	7040	
Best Summer, —	—	486	—	—	a 1	486		
49 Doors, —	—	—	—	—	a 30	1470		
120000 broken Bricks to fill up the Floors, a 5 P ^m	—	—	—	—	600 levelling the			
Compound, —	—	—	—	—	500 is	1100		
The public Hall and Rooms in South Front Foundation.								
South and Sides, —	140							
4 Crows Walls, —	30	120						
2 ditto, —	14	28						
First Set-off, —	—	288	4	6	1	6	1944	
Second ditto, —	—	288	4	—	1	—	1152	
Third Ditto, —	—	288	3	6	1	—	1008	
Plinth, —	—	288	2	2	—	—	1152	
Walls of Basement, —	—	288	14	2	6	—	10080	
of Upper Story, —	—	288	21	2	—	—	12096	
Flooring, a Brick on Edge, —	—	70	30	1	—	—	2100	
Best Brick Work, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	29532	a 30 P ^o 8859 9 9
Flooring of Upper Story, —	—	70	30	Sup. Feet.	—	—	2100	a 65 1365
Roofing, —	—	70	30	Ditto	—	—	2100	a 80 1680
33 Pannelled Doors, Windows, and Venetian Blinds, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	a 90	2970
If arcaded, it will cost 51,000					Arcot Rupees, 51823 11 3			
					(Signed) THOMAS LYON.			

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXIX.

Book 6. No Page.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors, dated 3d August 1775.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Consultation
23d May,
Mr. Francis's
Minute.

Par. 17th. Having fully considered the Mode to be adopted for the future Manufacture of the Opium, we have resolved that it should be provided by Contract; and, to prevent the Adulteration or Debasement of this Article, we have determined that it should be manufactured by the Contractor, in a Place appointed for that Purpose by the Provincial Council of the Division in which it is produced; and under the Superintendence of such Persons as we may think proper to appoint for the Purpose.

§ (" (a) 18th, We accordingly advertised for Proposals to be delivered in for the several Quantities which might be procured in the Purgunnahs where it is provided, and those received for Patna are from Rupees 197 to 270 per Chest, in which Place it was before contracted for at 320 Rupees, deliverable in Calcutta at the Risque of the Contractor. The Proposals for the Purnea Opium are from 235 Rupees to 350 per Chest, and those for Rungpore Rupees 240; the State in which the Proposals are now, you will be fully informed by our Proceedings of the 1st Instant.")

Consultation
3d May 1775.
5th October
1773, Go-
vernors's Let-
ter.

19th. For the separate Opinions of the Governor General and Mr. Francis, and the particular Explanations transmitted by the Gentlemen of the Patna Council, we beg Leave to refer you to the Proceedings marked in the Margin.

(Signed at the End of the Letter,)

23d May
1775, Mr.
Francis's
Minute.
3d May,
Patna Letter.

Fort William,
the 3d August 1775.

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXX.

Book 235. Page 89.

Extract of Bengal Revenue Consultations 23d May 1775.

Fort William, 23d May 1775.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. Gen. Clavering,
The Hon. Geo. Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Subject of the
Opium con-
sidered.
* Sic in Orig.

Resumed the Consideration of the Mode to be adopted for the Manufacture of the Opium. Read again the Extract of the Patna Letter on this Subject, dated —* April, and entered on the Proceedings of the 3d Instant.

Read again the Governor General's Minute on this Subject, entered on the Proceedings of the 3d Instant.

Read the following Minute of Mr. Francis on this Subject.

Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis's Minute
on Opium.

1. My Objection to Monopolies in general, considering them as Anti-commercial in the first Instance, and ultimately destructive of Revenue, has been repeatedly declared. Since, however, it seems to be the Sense of the Majority of the Board, that an immediate Abolition of the Monopoly of Opium might not be expedient for the Company's Interest, it remains only to consider and fix upon the least exceptionable Mode of conducting it for another Year.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2222.

2. I agree with the Governor General, that the whole Produce ought to be appropriated to the Company's Use; with an Exception only of the specific Quantity usually allowed to the French and Dutch, which, I presume, it is not meant to take away from them.

3. But I can by no Means admit the Propriety of placing the Members of the Council of Patna in the Situation of Contractors; which would be the Case, if the Provision of all the Opium produced in Behar was committed to them, "by their making Advances to the Ryots and Cultivators, by receiving it from them, and manufacturing it in the Manner now done by the Contractor."

4. A Monopoly being an Act of Power, and in its Nature oppressive, the greater the Degree of Authority vested in the Person by whom it is actually exercised, the more oppressive it must of course be. The Provincial Councils are the Representatives of the Supreme Council; and in Effect constitute the Government of their respective Provinces. As such, they possess a Power and Influence, which should be exerted only for the Protection and Controul of others; if once they were engaged in a Contract for providing any Article produced in the Country under their Government, they might be tempted to employ the Power arising from their Public Stations in supporting their Interest as Contractors.

§ 5. (" (a) I do not doubt that they might provide the Opium on cheaper Terms than any private Contractors could do; but as I am convinced that such Terms can only be made good at the Expence of the Ryot and the Farmer, I should think it unadvisable to engage on very low Terms with any Contractor; and particularly with Persons who have the Power in their Hands to indemnify themselves at any Rate; and from whom the Ryots and Farmers would in fact have no Appeal.") §

6. It is proposed that the Revenue Council of Patna shall make Advances to the Ryots and Cultivators of the Poppy, and afterwards manufacture the Opium, as the present Contractor does. I conceive this is a mercantile Process; as it does not seem to differ from the common Method of providing the Company's Investment at their subordinate Factories.

As such, there may be a Doubt about the Propriety of committing the Management of the Concern to a Revenue Council.

7. The Detail into which it would lead the Provincial Council, appears to me of a Nature little consonant to their Appointment as Collectors. Their Time and Attention would certainly be divided; and too little left for a constant Observation of the Progress of the Manufacture, and the requisite Care for its Improvement; they would therefore be obliged to delegate their Charge to others, probably to their private Servants, who would endeavour to convert it to their own immediate Advantage, regardless of every other Consideration.

8. The Power to be lodged in the Custom-Master seems excessive, and the Punishment for smuggling too severe; the Loss of the Goods should be sufficient; but by the Proposal, Seizure, Confiscation, and personal Punishment are all to be inflicted by the same Man, who is to have Half the Seizure for his Trouble; and nevertheless may, for ought that appears, be the greatest Smuggler in the Country.

9. The Price of Sale will be advanced by the Improvement of the Quality; on the other Hand, the Increase of the Quantity will tend to lower it. The Reduction of the Charges would undoubtedly, on the Governor's Plan, increase the Commission; but perhaps it should be considered, whether the Parties concerned might not directly gain more by swelling the Charges than by an Increase of Commission in consequence of reducing them. This is a general not a personal Consideration.

10. As for the Appointment of an Agent, to have the whole Management of the Business and Care of the Monopoly, I think it liable to many of the foregoing Objections; and also that it is too great a Trust to be reposed in any Individual. Besides receiving the Company's Commission, he would probably deal for himself, and find Means to turn the Monopoly in a great Measure to his own Account.

§ 11. (" (b) Upon the Whole, I am of Opinion, that if it be not thought advisable to lay the Trade open, the best Method, both for the Company and the Country, will be to contract with some native Merchants of known Credit and Character, upon such fair Terms as may enable them to make a reasonable Profit, without squeezing the Farmers or Ryots, who cultivate the Lands.") §
The Provincial Council will then be a Check upon the Contractor; and if the present Salaries of the Provincial Councils be thought inadequate to their Stations, a Proportion of the Company's Profits by the Contract may be set apart, and divided equally amongst them. I am satisfied of the Insufficiency of the present Salaries, and I believe there is no other Fund out of which they can receive an Augmentation so properly as the Opium Contract.

12. As it is notorious that the Quality has been debased for some Years past, I would recommend, that some skilful Person be appointed at Patna to examine the Opium before it be packed, and superintend the Packing, and to give a Certificate of the Quality and Condition of it when received from the Contractor.

The Question is put, Whether the Provision of Opium shall be made by Agency or Contract?

Question put
for the Pro-
vision of
Opium.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2230,

(b) Vide supra, Ibid.

[20 L]

Mr.

Opinions.

Mr. Francis—I am of Opinion it should be by Contract, with Persons of Credit and Character.

Mr. Barwell—By Agency; the Purchase of it from the Ryots to be at fixed Rates published in all the Cutcherries through the Districts. This is necessary to secure to the Labourer the full Price of Labour, or otherwise it might be varied, and the Value of the Land for raising Opium could not be ascertained.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—By Contract.

General Clavering—I think it ought to be managed by Contract; because, as Mr. Francis has very well observed, the Ryot can have no Appeal from any Injustice which may be done him, if the Agency be entrusted to those who constitute the Government. It will be incumbent on the Provincial Council to take Care that the Ryots receive from the Contractor the full Value of the Extract of the Poppy, and be not in any Manner oppressed by the Contractor. Whether the Process of the Manufacture of the Opium should be left to the Contractor, or to a Factor appointed by the Council of Patna, ought to be considered separately, and independently of the Provision of it.

Governor General—By Agency: For my Sentiments at large on the Subject of the Provision of the Opium, I beg Leave to refer to my Letter to the Board, entered on the Proceedings of the 15th October 1773.

Opium to be provided by Contract.

Resolved, That the Opium be provided by Contract.

Board's Minute.

To prevent the Adulteration or Debasement of the Quality of the Opium, Resolved, That it be made a Condition of the Contract, that the Opium in its crude State, or the Milk of the Poppy, shall be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Provincial Council, and manufactured by him under the Superintendence of a Person or Persons appointed for that Purpose by the Board.

Advertisement published.

(“ (a) Resolved, That the following Advertisement be published in the English, Persian, and Bengal Languages :

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

“ Notice is hereby given, That the Honourable the Governor General and Council in their Revenue Department, have resolved that the Provision of Opium shall be made the ensuing Season by Contract. All Persons, therefore, who are desirous of providing the whole Quantity of Opium produced in the Provinces of Bahar, Niapar, and Ghazipore, on the following Conditions, are requested to send in their Proposals, sealed, to the Secretary to this Department, on or before the 15th of June next.

“ The Opium is to be delivered at the Seat of the Provincial Council in its crude State.

“ It is to be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Provincial Council, and manufactured by him under the Superintendence of a Person or Persons appointed for that Purpose by the Board.

“ The Proposals are only to mention the Price.

“ Separate Proposals will also be received for the Produce of the other Divisions on the Terms above-mentioned.

“ It is further to be observed, that none but Persons of undoubted Credit and Character will be permitted to hold these Contracts, as none but their Personal Security will be required.” §

Circulated.

Agreed, That the above Advertisement be circulated to the several Provincial Councils, with the following Letter :

To Mr. Henry Cottrell, President, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

(Circular.)

Enclosed we transmit you an Advertisement, which we desire you will make public throughout your Division.

We are, &c.

Fort William, 23d May 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation,)

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
Rich. Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXI.

Book 205. Page 358.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of September 1776.

To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honble. Sirs,

§ Par. 13th. (" (a) You will have been informed by the Salisbury, of our Resolution to provide Revenue De-
 " the Opium for the last Season by Contract. Having determined to continue the same Mode partment.
 " of Provision for the ensuing Season, and the present Contractors having represented to us the
 " great Loss they must suffer if they are not allowed to continue in their Contracts, we have con-
 " sented to extend them for another Year, with this Alteration only in the Patna Contractors
 " Engagements, that the Ghazipore Opium will not be included therein.") §
 14th. We have given Directions to the Council at Patna, to deliver over the Charge of the
 Opium to such Persons as shall be authorized to receive it by the Board of Trade.

(Signed at the End of the Letter,)

Warren Hastings.
 J. Clavering.
 Rich^d Barwell.
 P. Francis.

Fort William,
 20th Sept. 1776.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXII.

Book 711. Page 914.

Fort William, 15th May 1780.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, President;
 Philip Francis, }
 and } Esquires.
 Edward Wheler, }

Revenue De-
 partment.
 Tuesday.

Book 711.
 Page 920.

Extract of a Bengal Revenue Consultation, the 16th May 1780.

Read the following Letter from the Opium Contractor:

Opium Con-
 tractor.

Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

The Commercial Chief at Patna has had the packing and dispatching of the Investment of Opium for the last two Years: This Mode has been productive of much Delay, and has enabled the private Merchants in the Districts of the Vizier and Rajah Cheyt Sing to get their Opium to Calcutta before the Honble. Company's. To obviate the Inconveniences and the heavy Loss which they may occasion, I request that you will be pleased to allow me to deliver the Opium at the Khalsa, and to order it to be sold there by public Sale. I shall then have it in my Power to prevent Delays in the Dispatch; and as to the Charges, they will not exceed what they now cost the Company.

I have further to request you will direct the Provincial Councils of Patna and Purnea, and the Collectors of Boglepore and Rungpore, to advance my Agent such Sums of Sonat Rupees as he may want from Time to Time for the Use of the Investment, and to pay strict Attention to your Order of 1776 regarding Smugglers.

I am, &c.

Calcutta,
 15th May 1780.

(Signed) John Mackenzie,
 Opium Contractor.

As it is for the Interest of the Contractor that the Opium be brought early to the Presidency, Board's Opi-
 and that it may yield the greatest possible Advantage in the Sale of it, the Board are of Opinion nion thereon.
 that he is the fittest Person to be entrusted with the Dispatch of it.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 2227.

Resolved

Resolution. Resolved therefore, That the Contractor be authorized and directed to cause the Opium to be dispatched in such Manner and in such Quantities as he shall judge most advisable, by the Means of his own Agents, immediately to the Presidency, without passing the intermediate Channel, as heretofore, of the Commercial Chief of Patna, and to consign it immediately to the Superintendent of the Khalsa Records; that the Inspector be directed to transmit at the Time of each Dispatch, the Certificates of the Quantity and Quality of the Opium in like Manner, to the Superintendent of the Khalsa Records; and that the Superintendent of the Khalsa Records do, on the Arrival of each Dispatch, report the same to the Board, and immediately advertise it for public Sale, to be made within fifteen Days after its Arrival.

Agreed, That the Board of Trade, the Provincial Councils of Patna and Dinagepore, and Collectors of Boglepore and Rungpore, be advised thereof, as follows :

To Philip Milner Dacres, Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,

The Contractor for the Provision of Opium having requested that he may be entrusted with the packing and dispatching of it, we have thought proper to authorise and direct him to cause the Opium to be dispatched in such Manner and in such Quantities as he shall judge most advisable, by the Means of his own Agents, immediately to the Presidency, without passing the intermediate Channel, as heretofore, of the Commercial Chief at Patna, and to consign it immediately to the Superintendent of the Khalsa Records, whom we have authorised to advertise it for public Sale.

Fort William, the 16th May 1780.

We are, &c.

Patna.

To Mr. William Maxwell, Chief, &c. Provincial Council at Patna.

Gentlemen,

The Contractor for the Provision of Opium having requested that he may be entrusted with the packing and dispatching of it, we have thought proper to authorise and direct him to cause the Opium to be dispatched in such Manner and in such Quantities as he shall judge most advisable, by the Means of his own Agents, immediately to the Presidency, without passing the intermediate Channel, as heretofore, of the Commercial Chief at your Station, and to consign it immediately to the Superintendent of the Khalsa Records.

We desire that you will, on the Requisition of the Contractor's Agents at your Station, make his Advances in Sonaut, instead of Sicca Rupees.

Fort William, 16th May 1780.

We are, &c.

The same to Dinagepore, Boglepore, Rungpore, omitting the Words " without passing the intermediate Channel, as heretofore, of the Commercial Chief at your Station."

Order to the Secretary.

Ordered, That the Secretary do inform the Opium Contractor, that in every Case where it may be necessary to enforce the Regulations regarding Smugglers, he must apply to them, and they will give such Orders as the Case may require.

Mr. Mackenzie's Opium Contract executed.

(" (a) The Contract of Mr. Mackenzie for the Provision of the Opium of Bengal and Behar, with the Clause ordered to be annexed to it on the 11th Ultimo, is now laid before the Board and executed.

Penalty fixed at One-third of the present Amount.

" Agreed, That the Penalty of the above Contract be fixed at One-third of the present Amount, being Current Rupees, 1,54,265 : 5 : 4."

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.

P. Francis.

Ed. Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXIII.

Book 230. Page 326.

Extract of Bengal Revenue Consultations, 6th November 1781.

Fort William, 6th November 1781.

At a Council ; Present,

Edward Wheler,

and

John MacPherson,

} Esquires.

The Governor General absent on a Visit at Oude.

§ (" (b) As by the late Regulations of the Board, the Bengal and Bahar Opium is now dispatched to the Presidency by the Contractor without the usual Certificates of the Quantity and Quality of it;

(a) Vide supra, Page 2228.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2232.

" Agreed,

“ Agreed, That Mr. Geo. Williamfon be appointed to receive the Charge of the Opium from
 “ the Committee of Revenue on its Arrival in Calcutta, and to report to the Board the Quantity
 “ and Condition of all the Opium which may be delivered by the Contractor ; and that he be fur-
 “ ther entrusted with the Charge of repacking and shipping fuch Quantities as may be ordered
 “ for Exportation, drawing for his Trouble the fame Commiffion as has been allowed him on the
 “ Company’s Sales, as a Compensation for the Losses he would otherwife fustain by the Ex-
 “ portation of the Opium, and in lieu of all other Expences incidental to his prefent Eftablifh-
 “ ment of Public Vendue Matter.”)

Agreed alfo, That Mr. Williamfon be allowed to draw a Commiffion upon the Opium of the
 laft Seafon exported on the Betfy, as well as on that fold by Private Contract. §

Agreed, That the Committee of Revenue be advifed of Mr. Williamfon’s Appointment, as
 follows :

To Mr. John Shore, Afting Prefident, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We have this Day thought proper to appoint Mr. Geo. Williamfon to receive Charge of the
 Opium from you on its Arrival in Calcutta, for the Purpofe of reporting to us the Quantity and
 Condition of it ; and have further entrusted him with the Charge of repacking and shipping fuch
 Quantities as may be ordered for Exportation ; in confideration of which Trouble he has been
 granted the fame Commiffion as was allowed him on the Company’s Sales, in lieu of all other
 Expences incidental to his prefent Eftablifhment of Public Vendue Matter.

We have alfo allowed Mr. Williamfon to draw Commiffion upon the Opium of the laft Seafon
 exported on the Betfy, as well as that fold by Private Contract.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
 6th November 1781.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXIV.

Book 248. Page 251.

Extract of a Revenue Consultation of the 9th Auguft 1782.

Fort William, the 9th Auguft 1782.

At a Council; Prefent,

The Honble. Warren Haftings Efquire, Governor General, Prefident ;
 Edward Wheler,
 and
 John Macpherfon, } Efquires.

Read again the Letter from the Committee of Revenue, dated 11th July, and entered in Con-
 fultation the 26th of the fame Month.

(§ “ (a) Agreed, That the Plan recommended by the Committee for conducting the Opium Bu-
 “ nefs at the Prefidency be approved ; but in Addition to the Duties to be assigned to the Super-
 “ intendant, the Board are of Opinion, that it fhould alfo be entrusted to him to infpect and
 “ report to the Committee, from Time to Time, the Quality of any Quantity or Parcel of Opium
 “ that he may receive.” §)

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to the Committee of Revenue :

To Mr. John Shore, Afting Prefident, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Having taken into Confideration your Letter of the 11th Ultimo, with the Plan recommended
 to us for conducting the Opium Bufinefs at the Prefidency, the latter has received our Appro-
 bation ; but in Addition to the Duties mentioned therein to be assigned to the Superintendant, we
 are of Opinion, that it fhould be alfo entrusted to him to infpect and report, from Time to Time,
 the Quality of any Quantity or Parcel of Opium which he may receive. We fhall hereafter ap-
 point a Perfon to the Charge of this Office.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
 the 9th Auguft 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Haftings.
 Edward Wheler.
 John Macpherfon.

Committee’s
 Letter 11th July,
 read again.
 Plan for con-
 ducting the
 Opium Bufinefs
 approved, and
 Board’s Opinion
 that further Du-
 ties be entrusted
 to the Superin-
 tendant.
 Letter to Com-
 mittee in con-
 fequence.

(a) Vide fupra, Page 2233.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXV.

Book 20. No Page.

Rev. Dep^t.

Honble. Sirs,

§ Par. 23d. (" (a) We shall be careful, in the next Contract entered into for supplying the Company with Opium, to conform most literally to the Orders contained in the 53d Paragraph of your Letter dated 12th July, with the single Exception of the Appointment of an Inspector at Patna, whose Office, when it existed, being only to ascertain the State of the Opium when it was delivered to the Board of Trade, an Inspector there becomes unnecessary, since, in consequence of the late Regulations, an Inspector has been appointed at the Presidency.")

24th. With respect to opening the Trade in Opium, we declare it to be a Circumstance frequently reported to you, and of undoubted Notoriety, that it was a Monopoly in the Hands of the Chief and Council at Patna before the Manufacture of this Article was taken for the Benefit of the Company; and we moreover agree in Opinion, that if this Appropriation of it were set aside, it would again become a Monopoly in the Hands of the Representatives of Government in the Bahar Province.

25th. We understand that the net Profit on the Sales of Opium for the present Year will be above six Lacks of Rupees, notwithstanding the Enemy's Ships, being in the Bay, greatly lessened the Value of this Article; at any other Time it would have been double the above Amount; whereas were the Opium to fall into the Hands of an Individual, the Profits would be totally lost to the Company.

26th. We remark with peculiar Satisfaction, the Profit on the Sales of Opium for the present Year, as it shews the Export Trade to be at this Time in a much more flourishing State than it was in 1782, when we were under the Necessity of exporting a large Remains of one Season, and almost the whole Produce of another (for want of Purchasers) on the Company's Account to China.

Fort William,
the 4th April 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Warren Hastings.
Edward Wheler.
John Macpherson.
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXVI.

Book 249. Page 25.

Rev. Dept.
Monday.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th July 1785.

Fort William, the 11th July 1785.

At a Council; Present,
John Stables Esquire,
and

The Honble. Charles Stuart.
The Governor General indisposed.

The following Minute of the Governor General having been received on the 4th Instant, it was circulated to the other Members of the Board, who approving thereof, the Advertisement there-after entered was prepared agreeable to the Governor General's Motion; but, on being submitted to the Board, they disapproved of, and directed the third Article to be omitted.

Gov^r Gen^l's
Minute.

Governor General.

It being necessary to determine before the Close of the present Dispatches what Measures are to be adopted relative to the Opium, the Contract for which expires on the 31st August next—I have endeavoured to inform myself on the Subject.

If there is a Merit in the Detail which I am now to lay before the Board, it is chiefly due to Mr. Young at Patna, a Gentleman of real Abilities, and of extraordinary Knowledge in the Company's Revenues, (§ " (b) The different Plans which we have already transmitted to the Company upon the Subject of the Opium must have drawn their Attention to it, and will render them anxious to know our final Resolution relative to this principal Support of their China Trade, or

(a) Vide supra, Page 2234.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2237.

" rather,

“ rather, what ought to form its most valuable Supply.”§) The Object expected from the Opium Gov^r Gen^l’s being a public Revenue, or, in other Words, an Addition to the Revenues of the State; the Minute continued. first Point to be considered is, the Manner in which that End shall be effected, with the utmost possible Advantage to Government, being at the same Time beneficial to the Country; for no Plan that has not these two grand Considerations for its Object can be eligible.—I shall proceed to consider the different Methods by which it is possible to make Opium a Source of productive Revenue.

• Three Methods occur:

First, An Increase of the Rents of the Opium Lands:

Secondly, Laying the Trade open to all Purchasers, and exacting a heavy Duty on its Exportation: And,

Lastly, A Monopoly of it at first Hand from the Ryots, as at present, or under a Company, as proposed in Plan No * sent to the Company in our Dispatches of the Secret Department. • Sic in Orig.

The first Mode seems to be conformable to the Sentiments and Wishes of the Court of Directors, who thought proper to disapprove of the present Contract, though formed, I believe, upon the same Principles and Terms precisely as the former Contract.

The honourable Court has observed, in their Letter of the † “ That they would pre- † Sic in Orig. fer to the Advantages of the Contract an Increase of Rents from the Zemindars.” So liberal an Opinion, and which met my own Ideas fully, till I examined the Subject, and received authentic Information regarding it. The State of Bahar, the Country where by far the greater Part of the Opium is produced, was not fully attended to by the Company. Their Wishes were founded upon an erroneous Idea, that Bahar consists of a few large Zemindaries, like the greater Part of Bengal, and that the Zemindars had entered into Engagements for the Revenue of the Country: But this is so far from being the State of Bahar, as I am informed, upon minute Inquiry, that there are very few Zemindaries of considerable Extent in it: By much the greater Part of that Province consists of small Milkiats, or little Estates, the Property of an immense Number of *Puttydars*, or joint Proprietors of single Villages, as well as of entire Purgunnahs. I understand that the various Persons possessed of Zemindary Rights in Bahar cannot amount to less than fifty thousand, and it is within the Districts so appropriated, rather than in the considerable Zemindaries, that Opium is cultivated. The whole Country is farmed out for a Series of Years, partly to its native Zemindars, and partly to Renters; therefore, supposing the Mode suggested by the Court of Directors practicable, it could not be immediately carried into Effect, without the Assent of the Zemindars and Renters to an Alteration on the Terms of their Leases; it is not likely that these would agree to such a Measure; because they could only be induced to it by the Hope of Gain, which it holds out no Prospect of: For, to obtain a Revenue from the Opium Lands equal to the mean Profit arising to Government for the last five Years, from the present Mode of conducting the Business, it would be necessary to increase the Rents of these Lands at least fourfold. The Lands of the Country are not cultivated by the Zemindar or Farmer, but by the common Ryots, who have a certain Property in the Crop, which is paid for either in Money or Kind, agreeably to the Rate of the Pottah, or Lease, and Usages of each Purgunnah; and these Rates and Usages are well understood by the Ryots; they are jealous of their established Rights, and suspicious of every Innovation. It is from the Ryots that the Revenue is realized, whether it be collected by a Zemindar or Renter; the latter could only be induced to give an Increase for the Opium Lands from a Certainty that the Ryots would agree to it: The Aversion of the Ryots to Innovations would, I understand, prove an insuperable Obstacle to that Mode of increasing the Revenue; but supposing that this should not be the Case, it is not from Speculation, but a Certainty of Advantage, that the Husbandman in any Country cultivates the Soil; but what Prospect could the Ryot have of ever disposing of his Opium for a Sum that should enable him to pay a Zemindar or Renter so considerable an Increase on his Pottah, and indemnify him also for his Labour? To do this, he must sell it for many Times more than it was ever sold for in his Country, which he could not entertain the most distant Hope of; besides, the Rents are collected from the Ryots Monthly, and not when the Produce is brought to Market; so that by this Mode a Ryot would be utterly undone before a single Ounce of Opium would be produced; and thus, having nothing but Distress before him from cultivating the Poppy, he would give it up altogether, and turn his Industry to the raising of more profitable Articles, the Opium Trade would be in the Course of Time totally annihilated.

It is also proper to remark that a considerable Part of the Opium is produced in the Jaghires and other Lands which pay no Rent to Government; so that were the Plan practicable within the Company’s Lands, it would after all be but partially beneficial to them.

Let us now consider the second Proposition, namely, “ that of laying the Trade open to all Purchasers, and levying a Duty upon the Exportation of Opium equal to the present Profit arising upon it.”

This Mode has not indeed so many Objections against it as the former, nevertheless there are some very weighty ones.

It is a received Maxim in Finance, that the more you increase the Duty upon a Commodity, the more you add to the Temptation to smuggle. Hence it has been lately resolved in England to change

change the Mode of collecting the Duty upon some Articles of Consumption; and instead of levying it upon the Importer, it is now collected on the Consumer. In this Country the Practice of Smuggling is much more easily carried on than at Home; nor could the Evil of smuggling the Opium be corrected by a Tax on the Consumer, for it is an Article of Exportation, and the Consumers are the Malays and Chinese.

If the Trade was to be thrown open, every Adventurer would be preparing it in a different Manner; and if he did not adulterate it himself, he would be liable to be imposed upon by every Man from whom he purchased it; a Knowledge of the Quality of the Opium, especially in its crude State, is to be acquired only by Experience. Thus where the Quality would be various, and liable to every Species of Debalement, the Commodity would of course lose its Reputation at foreign Markets, which would lessen the Demand for it; the Quantity exported would be of course diminished, and ultimately cause a Decrease in the Amount of the Duty or Revenue arising on it.

§ (“ (a) Having fully examined the two former Modes, the last is to be explained, viz. a Monopoly of the first Purchase of the Opium from the Ryots, as is now practised. I entertain my Share of the general Prejudices which prevail at Home against every System that bears the Appearance of Monopoly: Much has been said against the Monopoly of the Opium; nor does the immediate apparent Gain upon it as a Monopoly appear of Magnitude enough as an Inducement to persist in it; but the Value of the Commodity to these Provinces is a different Consideration; and I very much believe that it never was, and never can be secured to this Country, on any Footing but that of a Monopoly of some Kind or other, such are the Dispositions and Habits of the Natives, and the peculiar Customs of the Country.

“ It is a Mistake to imagine that Monopolies were not practised under the old Country Governments: They always did exist in various Degrees. It is well known, that the Salt Collaries of Bengal were actually farmed out to a few substantial Merchants, who, on agreeing for the Rents, and to pay a certain Duty at the Custom Houses, had the entire Salt Trade in their own Hands; and the whole Opium and Salt-petre of Bahar was held for many Years by a Merchant named Feker ul Toojaar, who had the exclusive Privilege of supplying the different European Companies with those Articles, for which he paid an annual Peshcush, or Rent, to Government.

“ Monopolies were of the earliest Date in this Country, and a principal Means of raising the Revenue, long before it came into the Company’s Possession. It was upon the Principle of Monopolies that foreign Companies were first admitted in these Provinces, and protected in particular Branches of Trade. The farming of the Revenue to particular Zemindars and Renters was a Part of this System; and I fear that it will be found in the End, that it is only by some Species of Monopoly that the Opium can be made any certain Source of productive Revenue. If this Doctrine is admitted and followed, Government must reserve to themselves the first Purchase of the Opium from the Ryots, and then manufacture it, on the Footing of a Contract or Agency, in its own Hands. The former Method has been followed for these thirteen Years past, and with evident Success: The Improvement of the Quality of the Commodity is established by the ready Sale it always meets with; the Price has progressively risen at the Company’s Sales from Year to Year, while the Quantity has almost doubled; an evident Proof that it is either become an Article of more general Consumption than formerly, or that new Markets have been opened for it.

“ An Opinion has prevailed, that the Cultivation of the Poppy is oppressive to the Ryot, who would rather cultivate any other Article. I have endeavoured to ascertain the Truth of this Opinion, and I find it is ill founded. Every Ryot is glad to grow Opium, because a Degree of Protection is derived from it against undue and unauthorized Exactions but too frequently made on them in the Rents of their other Lands. It is the Interest of the Opium Contractor or Agent to support the Ryot, and represent their Grievances, which must excite the Jealousy of the Collectors of Revenue. The Ryot who cultivates Opium does not apply himself to that Article alone; perhaps for one Begah, or third of an Acre of Opium, he sows ten with other Articles. Originally, indeed, it was the peculiar Occupation of a particular Class of People called Quiries; but so beneficial has it been found of late, that even Rajepoots and Bramins now apply themselves to it, which may be considered as the principal Cause of the great Increase of the Quantity. The whole Quantity of Land sown with the Poppy is, after all, but inconsiderable. For the last four Years it has not exceeded forty thousand Begahs, the Rent of which varies from four to ten Rupees a Begah, according to the Quality of the Soil, to which the Produce bears a Proportion. The same Lands usually produce another Harvest of Grain during the Rains, for which no additional Rent is paid. One Purgunnah has been mentioned to me as an Example to shew how far the Cultivation of the Poppy can be supposed beneficial or oppressive to the Ryot. The following is given to me as an exact Detail:

“ In Purgunnah Foolwarry and Bahar, the first Year of the present Opium Contract, 1,895 Begahs (or Thirds of an Acre) were cultivated, the Produce was 324 Maunds of 80 Sicca Weight, for which the Contractor paid 29,297. 8 Rupees. The second Year, 1,856 Begahs, the Produce was 379 Maunds, which cost Rupees, 37,183. 15. The last Year, the Quantity of Land cultivated was 1,827 Begahs, which produced Maunds 352, for which 34,131. 8.

“ were paid. The whole Purgunnah is computed to contain 30,000 square Begahs of Land, very little of which is uncultivated. The Revenue paid to Government for the same Period has been about 34,000 Rupees at a Medium; and it will appear from this Statement, that the Ryots receive, for the Article of Opium alone, a Sum of Money equal almost to the whole Revenue of the Purgunnah.

“ If the Board are of Opinion the Company ought to reserve the Cultivation of the Poppy, and the preparing the Opium, in their own Hands, for the Purpose of realizing a public Revenue, there are but two Modes of conducting the Business—an Agency, or a Contract; whichever Mode is adopted, it ought to continue under our Management for more than one Year. This is essentially necessary, in order to give the Managers Weight and Consequence in the Country, and to secure the Confidence of the Ryots, on which the Success of the Business depends. If a Contract is preferred, it ought to be for a Term of not less than four Years; for as the Competition to obtain it will probably cause the Propositions to be very low, it would not be worth while for any Man of Substance, or a Company of Merchants, to undertake it for a single Year.”

An Agency, if ably conducted, and with scrupulous Justice to the Ryots, would for various Reasons be eligible; and especially as it might only be carried on till we hear the final Opinion of the Company; still it would, to whomsoever granted, be stated to be a Grant of Favour and Patronage, and create Discontent among those whose Allowances are reduced.

I therefore move the Board, That a public Advertisement be issued, offering the Opium Contract to the Person who shall propose Terms the most advantageous for the Company, in sealed Proposals. The Contract should be granted for four Years, subject to the Revocation of the Company, if disapproved of by them.

The Advertisement should be published immediately, with the particular Conditions of the late Contract; and the 15th of August next fixed as the last Day for receiving sealed Proposals for the new Contract.

The Court of Directors may possibly approve of the Plan suggested to them, of an Opium Company, for paying a certain annual Amount of Cash into the Hands of the Supra Cargoes in China, without exporting the Specie of these Provinces. It will therefore be absolutely necessary, to leave an optional Clause in any new Opium Contract, for the Operation of such a Plan, in case the Company may approve of it, and be able to obtain an Emporium to the Eastward.

This is to give Notice, that as the present Contract with the Honourable Company for the Provision of Opium in the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar will expire on the 31st August next, the Honourable the Governor General and Council will receive sealed Proposals, to be delivered to the Secretary to the Revenue Department on or before the 15th August next, for a new Contract, which will be granted to the Person or Persons who shall offer Terms the most advantageous for the Company, for all the Opium Manufacture in the Provinces. The Term of the Contract to be for four Years; subject however to the Company's Revocation of it, should it be disapproved of by them, or in case their Orders be received for putting the future Provision of Opium on any other Footing than the Mode of the proposed Contract; in either of which Cases the Honourable Board shall be at Liberty to discontinue and annul the Engagements now proposed to be entered into, from the End of the Year or Season in which such Orders may be received.

For the more particular Information of all such Persons as may be inclined to tender Proposals for the proposed Contract, they are hereby informed, that the Period of the expiring one was for four Years, and its principal Conditions were as follows:

1st, The Contractor to receive of the Company Half the Contract Price in Advance, together with such further Advances within the Residue of the said Price, as may be required to enable the Contractor to proceed to the Performance of his Engagements.

2d, The Contractor to pay to the Company the Sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees, in Consideration of their protecting him in the exclusive Privileges of his Contract.

3d, The Contractor to provide and deliver Annually to the Company the Quantity of 3,660 Maunds, or 1,830 Chests, of Bahar Opium, for which he was to be paid at the Rate of 95 Sicca Rupees per Maund, besides a Premium of 50 Rupees for every one Chest, or two Maunds, of Opium that he could provide, over and above the said stipulated Quantity; and a Gratification of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the Net Proceeds of all the Bahar Opium, at the Medium of the Company's Sales thereof in Calcutta.

4th, The Contractor to provide and deliver Annually to the Company the Quantity of 2,000 Maunds, or 1,000 Chests, of Bengal Opium, for which he was to be paid at the Rate of 120 Sicca Rupees per Maund, together with 12 per Cent as a Gratification or Premium on the Amount of the Advances made for the Provision of whatever Surplus Quantity he can provide.

5th, The Opium provided to be of the best Sort, and at least equal to the Quality of the best Opium of the Dutch East India Company.

6th, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalsa in Calcutta, the Contractor being allowed at the Rate of 10 Current Rupees per Chest for its Transportation.

7th, The Opium to be collected in its crude State, and well and sufficiently manufactured, under the Superintendence, Controul, and Direction of such Persons as the Governor General and Council shall from Time to Time appoint.

8th, The Contractor to pay to the Company the Sum of 300 Sicca Rupees as a Penalty of every Chest short of the stipulated Amount of the Bahar Opium that he may prove deficient in the Delivery of.

9th, The Contractor to deliver all the Opium which he may or can provide to the Company or their Agents, and to pay a Penalty of 5 Rupees 750 for every Chest that he may sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of, to any other Person or Persons whomsoever.

10th, The Contractor to pay the usual Duties upon all and every Part of such Opium as may happen to be imported by him into the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar from Guzzepore, the Districts of the Rajah of Benares, or the Province of Oude.

Publication
to be made in
consequence.

Ordered, That it be published in the English, Persian, and Bengal Languages, at Calcutta, Patna, Boglepore, and Purnea.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Stables,
Cha' Stuart.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXVII.

Bengal Letters received 10th of August 1789, to 16th April 1790. No Number.

10th August 1789.—16th April 1790.

Extract of a Revenue Letter from Bengal, dated the 10th August 1789.

Conf. 29th
July 1789.

§ Par. 40. (" (a) The Contract concluded with Messrs. Young and Keadly for the Provision of the Opium in Bengal and Bahar expiring on the 31st of this Month, we took early Steps for obtaining such Information as might enable us to adopt such Measures for the future Provision of that Article as might prove equally advantageous to Government and the Cultivators of the Poppy.

41. " With this View, so early as April 1788, we stated sundry Questions to the several Collectors, and also to the Resident at Benares, whose Replies, together with the Opinions of the Board of Revenue on the Subject, are recorded on the Proceedings referred to in the Margin.

42. " Before we proceeded to the Discussion of the two Systems of Provision by Agency or Contract, we thought it necessary to consider a third Question; viz. Whether it would be expedient to relinquish the Provision of the Opium altogether, and to throw open the Trade in that Article.

43. " Although we cannot, upon general Principles, but disapprove of all Monopolies, especially when in the Hands of Government, many Considerations induced us to reject the Abolition of the Monopoly in question. Of these the following are the principal:

1st, " Were the Trade to be laid open, we are of Opinion that the Quality of the Opium would soon be so much debased as to destroy the Reputation of the Commodity in the Eastern Markets, and thereby lessen the Demand for it, which might ultimately affect the Cultivation of it in Bengal and Bahar, to the Detriment of the Revenues.

2d, " The Relinquishment of the Monopoly would occasion an immediate Defalcation in your Resources, equal to the Amount of the Profits now derived from it, nor could this Loss be made up by any other Means. But a very small Part of it could be recovered by imposing an Increase of Rent on the Poppy Lands without oppressing the Cultivators, who would in consequence relinquish the Cultivation altogether; and the late Arrangements made in the Customs render the imposing any Duties on the Exportation of it less practicable than heretofore.

3d, " The Opium now serves as a Remittance to China, to answer the Bills drawn on Canton for the Provision of your Investment; were the Trade to be laid open, it is probable that this Resource might in some Measure fail, and occasion the Exportation of large Sums in Silver from this Country, already too much drained of its circulating Specie.

44. " These Considerations may in a Course of Time have less Weight; but in the present State of your Affairs, they appeared to us of sufficient Importance to induce us to give up all Thoughts of relinquishing the Monopoly, more especially as we had little Doubt but that, by encreasing the Price to be paid to the Cultivators, abolishing the Cesses imposed upon them by former Contractors, and defining the Rights of the Ryots, and limiting the Authority of the Contractor, the Cultivation of the Poppy would be rendered equally advantageous to the Ryots as any other Article of Produce.

45. " The next Question to be determined regarding the Opium, was the Mode in which it should in future be provided, whether by Contract or Agency. After duly considering the several Papers and Information before us, we determined in favour of the former; our Reasons for which are recorded on the Proceedings referred to in the Margin.

46. " You will observe also that we have extended the Principle to the Zemindarry of Benares, the Opium in which for the Year 1787/8 and the Current Year 1788/9 has been provided with much Success under the immediate Superintendence of the Resident. From his Letter, recorded on our Proceedings above referred to, you will perceive that the Cultivation of the Poppy has been greatly extended in consequence of his good Management. Could we always be certain of the Services of a Person possessing equal Zeal and Ability with Mr. Duncan, we might possibly have preferred the Mode of Provision hitherto observed in Benares; but as this cannot be expected, we, upon the Whole, thought it preferable to provide it by Contract, taking Advantage of Mr. Duncan's Presence upon the Spot, and his intimate Knowledge of the Business, to define and fix the Rights of the Ryots and the Contractor, and to adopt such Measures as might effectually prevent any future Encroachment or Deviation by either Party." §

47. We transmit for your Information a Copy of the Advertisement, a separate Number in the Packet; and we trust you will be of Opinion that the Stipulations contained therein are adequate to the Attainment of the Objects proposed, the Protection and Welfare of the Cultivators, and the securing to Government the Profits of the Monopoly.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXVIII.

Bengal Letters received 10th August 1789, to 16th April 1790.

Extract of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis, dated the 2d August 1789.

§ Par. 23. (" (a) As the Opium Contract terminates this Season, Proposals for a New Contract for the Term of four Years as before, have been called for by Public Advertisement.") §

24. The Opium Ryots were by the Terms of the late Contract left so much in the Power of the Contractor, that it has been chiefly owing to the Moderation and Forbearance of Mr. Heatly, who held that Contract, that they have not for some Time past suffered great Vexation and Distress.

25. A Regard for the true Interests of the Company no less than the irresistible Claims of Humanity, rendered it necessary to give these poor People the Protection of the Laws against personal Violence, and to enable them to make an equitable Bargain with the Contractor for the Produce of their Labours.

26. I think it probable that the Relief which has been given to the Ryots may occasion some Increase of Price on the Offers that will be made by the Candidates for the Contracts; but I am persuaded that the Loss upon that Head will be more than compensated to the Company by the Encouragement which will be given to the Ryots, to extend the Cultivation of the Poppy, and by the Measures which have been adopted being calculated to promote the general Prosperity of the Districts in which it is produced.

27. I thought that upon the Whole it would be more beneficial for the Company, that the Benares Opium should also be provided in future by Contract; and it is accordingly offered to the fairest Bidder on the present Occasion, under nearly the same Conditions, for securing good Treatment to the Ryots, as those that are prescribed for Bahar and Bengal.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCLXXXIX.

Book 223. Page 352.

Fort William 3d March 1783.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

E X T R A C T of Bengal General Consultations, 3d March 1783.

§ (" (b) The Governor General lays before the Board the following Papers, which he has received from Captain Thornhill, who is just returned from China, concerning the Capture of the Betsey, with her Cargo of Opium, at Rhio.") §

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq.

Honourable Sir,

Some Days after the Departure of Captain Thomas Forrest from this Port, I arrived from Querah, found here Deputies from Rajah Hadgie, King of Rhio, to Captain Forrest, with full Powers

to conclude a Treaty offensive and defensive with the English. In his Absence they applied to me for Advice how they ought to proceed, and in Confidence informed me, that Rajah Hadgie had concluded a Treaty with the King of that District of the *Lelebes* called *Gua*; that he was endeavouring to detach from his Alliance with the Dutch the King of the District called *Bony* which surrounds Measser, and had Hopes with * the Appearance of the English would greatly facilitate; that the Sultans of Malarram and Ballam Goang, on Java, which * Palimbang and Raya were all in waiting; and as the Wadjou Government were always maintaining a piratical War, they had the whole Island of *Lelebes*, and greatest Part of Java; Malacca was his Concern, and he required for said Attempt but little Assistance: They inform me, as News, that they are with Certainty informed, that the Sultans of the Molicee Islands have attacked the Dutch under the Sultan of *Lidero*; that by two Prows from *Mandar*, they hear that the People of *Ceram* have surprized and taken the Fort of *Amboyna*, that had brought 100 Pecul of Cloves to *Bally*, of which 32 Pecul have come to *Rbio*: That the Dutch have had no Vessel from Europe since the Beginning of the War. That Iron is 33 Sp. D^r per Pecul. One Instance of their Distress;—and if we take the usual Decrements of Life among Europeans in Batavia, they can have very few Europeans remaining, which with Certainty we may conclude from the following Circumstances; viz. the Store Ship to Malacca had only ten European Officers included; the People of *Bally* have taken, plundered, and burnt one of their Ships fitted for War; and 'tis reported that the Natives on Board two Ships laying in Batavia Roads had murdered the Dutch, and sailed for Bencoolen; that there was only five Ships in Batavia Roads in September last; that from interior Information, he is assured, Invalids and Civilians inclusive, there is not above 100 Europeans in Malacca, and of them the Mercantile are in the English Interest; that their 600 new-raised Malays he considers as his own, though paid by the Dutch; and the Chinese he knows won't fight.—This contains the Substance of their Information: I advised them, as they had missed Captain Forest, to send an Ambassador to Bengal to conclude the Treaty there, and personally solicit Assistance, such as the English could spare, or the Service demand—in mean time to leave no Stone unturned to consolidate all the *Javans*, all the *Buggehes*, and his Western Confederates, to be ready to attack at once; which, by distracting the Attention of the Dutch, would facilitate their Schemes.

To point out the Difference 'twixt the independent Sovereigns connected only with English Traders, and the Puppets to which the *Dutch* leave the Name of Kings; to stimulate their Avarice by a Comparison of the Prices which they now receive, with those the English daily give; to give the direct Lie to the Assertion of the Dutch, that the English Company have no Dollars, and are unequal to the Purchase of the Whole of their Produce, as you know that 40,000 Peculs Tin and Pepper have been carried from *Rbio* by Traders, which they dignify with the Name of Pirates, in one Year one *; to shew them, as the Dutch are now incapable to fulfil their Contracts, these Contracts virtually cease to be in Force, and from the Failure on the Part of the Dutch the Rajahs are, consistent with Justice, at Liberty to renew them or not; that should they incline, as independent Sovereigns, to give a Preference to the English, I could venture to assure them, that the English would willingly accept these Contracts, and give in much more equitable Terms than they at present had; and would not only take their Yearly Produce after the War, but likewise such Surplus as might remain in their Hands at the End of this present War; that in their Connections with the English, I could assure them from Authority, that they would not change their Tyrants, but would find the Protection of a Father, they giving an Equivalent, in the Exactness of fulfilling their Contracts, as the Basis of the separate Trade proposed to be established, they well knowing that in all such Connections the Advantages must be reciprocal, otherwise they will not be lasting: They said, the Truth of what I advanced was notoriously known to all, and accordingly would appear, should even a small Force come from the English, and even without Force, in the present weak State of the Dutch, they were sufficiently strong to relieve themselves, could they only be assured of the Protection of the English when the present War ceases—they returned to *Rbio* in a few Days, and I have not yet learnt whether they have or mean to send a Man to Bengal.

Should these People apply, and our Means enable us to assist them, whoever commands must bring with him a Stock of Patience to bear with the tedious Consultation, and their *outré* Modes of executing their Resolves; and must expect very little Courage, but their Numbers, their Knowledge of the Scenes of Action, their many and quick-sailing Prows, their actual Address in a desultory War, the Plenty which Nature has given them, and their prompt Obedience to their Rajahs, would greatly facilitate any offensive Plan, and would procure quick Intelligence, easy Conveyance, and certain Supplies of Provisions.

Among the People who purpose to engage in this Business, there are two Motives for Action, tending to the same End. The People immediately under the Dutch are actuated by a Spirit of Revenge, a Remembrance of recent Injuries, and the Hopes of an enlarged Trade, and Delivery from Oppression; their Endeavours are therefore to be depended on, as both their own Passions and the Orders of their Rajahs coincide. The People under Rajah Hadjee, who are only under the Dutch when at Sea, and who frequently suffer from their Guarda Costas, have by these Depredations, and the Memory of the Malacca War, a strong Dislike to the Dutch; and from the liberal Connections and Trade of the English, a Predilection in their Favour. For their King, he has engaged his Pride and Honour in a fruitless Demand of the Restitution of the *Betsey*, C. Giddes, in which Ne-

gotiation the Dutch have treated him with great Haughtiness, and some Sights: But an Attempt to introduce 600 Bagges into Malacca, and a Discovery of some improper Connections he was forming in Malacca, prevented his Attempt for the present, and occasioned a mutual Distrust, so that he will find it difficult to regain his Situation; and I have Reason to think that he would declare against the Dutch, were he assured of the English Protection.

These two Divisions likewise stand in a different Relation to the English in their own Opinion, though no real Distinction subsists; those under the Dutch, whatever Oppressions they may sustain, have only to lament, while Rhio, Salengore, and Trangano are considered by the Eastern People and themselves as belonging to the English; and 'tis only from their Ignorance that they have not endeavoured to place themselves in a nearer Relation; of course, any Accident happening to them would be considered as a Slur on the English, and some Eclat to the Dutch.

On the Whole it is my Opinion, that the Appearance of any Force would put the Dutch in a general Consternation, and all the Natives in Motion; but with two Ships of the Line, a 40 Gun Ship, one Frigate, and one Vessel of 20 Guns, the Dutch have nothing to make even an Attempt to molest. Imprudent—it is true they have four Ships, fitted with from 40 to 56 Guns, and 18 Pounders on their lower Decks, but they are not One-third manned, and have no Officers; and they have no Force (Batavia excepted) able to meet 500 Sepoys, 100 European Artillery included, in the Field; from which I conclude the Force specified equal to the Reduction of every Settlement the Dutch have, Batavia excepted: The Transports should be armed, for the Sake of Appearance and our first Attempt on Malacca. But should our distressing Situation on the Coast disable us from sending any Force which could act openly, yet a Couple of good-sailing Frigates to cut off the Malacca Supplies, and of course the French from thence, to burn or sink all their Guarda Costas, which would loose the Hands of the Natives, make Communication safe and easy, throw Trade open, and give them a Taste of its Emoluments, with sundry other Advantages. Half a Million Dutch Property went to China in Junks last Year. If any Letters of Marque are granted, they ought to be more confined than the Death and Glory's; as, if we mean to use the Natives as Friends, to attack and seize their Property, on whatever Pretext, is surely impolitic.

The French Fleet arrived in November in Acheen in a miserable Plight, ten Ships of the Line, and 4 smaller Vessels; they have in general left Half their Complements, which are poor, supplied with half-starved Relacees. They had no Malts—no Provisions—almost without Cloaths—every Captain, Officer, and Man, dissatisfied with the Admiral, who has never paid Wages nor Prize Money since he came to the Command; 5 are sent to the Mauritius in Irons, for Misbehaviour in the last Action with Admiral Hughes; and in general they have no Officers.

January 20th. Have just heard that the Dutch Fleet, consisting of two Ships, and one Grab Ketch, from Batavia, with the Malacca Store Ship, one Snow, two Sloops Guarda Costas, and two Java Snows as Transports, are gone to Rhio.

(D U P L I C A T E .)

Cudbert Thornhill, Esquire.

(" (a) Sir,

" In my last, by the St. Cruz, I acquainted you that we had got the Ship Betsey into the River Rhio, where I imagined she was very safe from any Attempts of an Enemy (this being a Neutral Port); but I am truly sorry to acquaint you now, that it has proved otherwise, owing entirely to the treacherous Behaviour of the Mallays towards us.

" On the Morning of the first of March four Vessels made their Appearance in the Offing, and came into the Roads the same Day; they proved to be a Dutch Ship of forty Guns, a French Ship of eighteen Guns, and a Dutch Snow and Sloop, armed Vessels of ten Guns each. On the Morning of the Second, I found the French Ship was warping into the River; I immediately moved the Betsey further up, close to the Mallay Fort (where they have a Boom across the River), and sent to the King repeatedly for Leave to pass, and carry the Ship up to Town; but he put us off from Time to Time with evasive Answers, and at last told us positively we could not pass: This was what I never knew refused to an English Ship before. I had also proposed to Rajah Ally (the Person who bought the three hundred Chests) to land a Quantity of the Opium into his Godowns to lighten the Ship, in order to carry her up the River with more Ease; this he had consented to, and promised to send his Prows for it in the Night; but this the King thought proper likewise to prevent. By this Time, being the Afternoon of the Second, the French Ship had got into the River, and almost within Gunshot of us; and finding that the Snow and Sloop also were coming in, I went ashore myself to the King, who was at his Fort, and acquainted him of this Circumstance; at the same Time told him, that as he would not let us pass the Boom, I intended to go alongside of the French Ship, and engage her, (this we could easily have done, being then just High Water,) but I thought we could not expect to do from all the three. His Answer was, that I must by no Means do so, for if I did, he would look upon me as the Aggressor in his Port, and turn his Guns upon me accordingly; and at the

(a) Vide supra, Page 2247.

[200]

" same

“ same Time assured me he would do the same by the French and Dutch, should they fire first, “ This, indeed, both him and many of the principal People of the Place had told me before, and “ that they would by no Means suffer the Ship to be taken in their Port. All this I thought appeared “ very reasonable, had they only been as good as their Words. They had by this Time got all “ their Guns in the Fort loaded and ready, and not less than fifteen hundred armed Men in it, “ besides about fifteen Prows with two great Guns each. All these Preparations and Assurances “ led me to believe that they were in earnest. I had then no Remedy left, but to moor the Ship to “ the best Advantage where she was, (which I did across the River, within a Stone’s Throw “ of their Fort,) and trust to their promised Assistance, which I think they had in their Power “ to give us very effectually.

“ In this Situation we continued until the Morning of the 4th, by which Time the Ship, Snow, “ and Sloop were moored in a Line abreast of us, within Gunshot (I mean their Gunshot, the “ French Ships being nine and twelve Pounders, and the Snow and Sloop was supplied with two “ eighteen Pounders each; and Men also from the Dutch Ship, which continued in the Roads). “ They being thus prepared, the French Ship began to fire, which we immediately returned, and “ continued four or five Broadsides. But finding that none of our Shot reached them, being mostly “ four Pounders, whilst theirs either struck our Ship, or went over her (though they luckily did “ not kill any of our People, and finding that the Mallays did not offer to fire a Gun, or give “ us the least Assistance, as they had promised, I ordered our firing to cease,) it being of no “ Use, at the Distance they had chose to engage us; and called the Officers, &c. upon Deck, “ and asked their Opinion, which coincided with my own, and was, that we had it not in our “ Power to injure the Enemy. The Ship was moored with four Anchors down, and could not “ be moved in the Face of their Fire; indeed, had there been no Enemy, it would have been “ difficult, it being then Low Water, and the River so narrow that two of our Anchors were “ high and dry in the Mud, one on each Side of the River. We thought it therefore expedient “ to strike our Colours, to save the Lives of the People, many of which must have been lost “ had we persisted, without a Probability of the Loss of a Man on their Side; and it was evi- “ dent that we must give up the Ship at last to so superior a Force; and it would have been “ but a poor Consolation, after throwing away the Lives of a Number of People to no “ Purpose, to have had the Vanity of saying we fought them so long; in short, to have held “ out longer at such a Disadvantage, I presume by the thinking Part of Mankind would have “ been deemed next to Madness. The Behaviour of the Officers, Europeans, and People in “ general, was such, that I have great Reason to believe (had there been a Prospect, even a very “ distant one, of Success) they would have done their Duty to the very last, before they would “ have given her up: All these Circumstances considered, the superior Force against us, and the “ perfidious Behaviour of the Mallays towards us, &c. will, I hope, induce my Honourable Em- “ ployers, and yourself, not to censure my Conduct for giving up the Ship; and you may rest “ assured it would not have been the Case, had there been a Probability of saving her. And if I “ may presume to give my Opinion, with due Submission to their and your superior Judgment, “ I think the Honourable Company may, with the greatest Propriety, demand Restitution of the “ Port of Rhio for all the Damages sustained by the Loss of the Ship *Betley* and Cargo, for they “ undoubtedly had it in their Power to have saved her, from the following Circumstances, which we “ have learnt since the Capture:—In the first Place, had we been permitted to pass the Boom, “ they would not have attempted to follow us, nor attack us even where we were, or come into “ the River at all, had the King only said he did not chuse they should. We find there was a “ Conference carried on between them from the Time of their first Arrival, and that there was a “ Promise made to the King, of a certain Share of the Prize for his Neutrality, *if not Assistance*. “ I have likewise procured a Copy of the Letter sent to the King, signed by the French and Dutch “ Captains, after the taking the Ship, wherein they return him Thanks, in the Name of the Dutch “ Company, for his giving them Permission to take the Ship in his Port, assuring him that they “ would not have attempted to do it without, and that the Dutch Company will reward him ac- “ cordingly: Also one of my Officers that went on Board the French Ship to endeavour to procure “ us some of our Linen, &c. in discoursing with the Second Mate of her, asked him their Rea- “ son for being so long in the River before they attacked us: His Answer was, that the King had “ not given them Leave before, and that he had then sent to acquaint them that he was now ready, “ and that the English Ship could not now escape, so that they might attack her: From this I “ really believe all his Preparation was to assist them (not us) had we been likely to extricate “ ourselves.

“ Having sold three hundred Chests of the Honourable Company’s Opium to the Mallays here, “ which is not yet paid for, I thought it expedient, after giving up the Ship, to leave her with as “ many of the People as our Boats would carry, and trust ourselves in the Hands of the Mal- “ lays, at the Risque of our Lives, in order to save the Honourable Company’s Property, which “ was still in their Hands; and should no English Ship arrive in Time, I propose endeavouring “ either to sell the Produce to, or freight it on, some of the Portuguese Ships to China; at any “ Rate I shall endeavour to get it out of their Hands as soon as possible, in the best Manner I can.

“ I do assure you, Sir, that this Misfortune has given me infinite Concern, for I had the Prospect “ of making a very great Voyage for the Honourable Company, having sold and delivered three “ hundred

“ hundred Chests at a very great Price, and agreed for two hundred more, and I am certain would
 “ have sold not less than one thousand Chests at this Port alone, and have paid for the Whole in due
 “ Time for China this Season. It is needless for me to say more to you on this Subject, until I have
 “ the Pleasure of seeing you. From what I have already said, you will readily conceive the Advan-
 “ tages that must have accrued to the Honourable Company, had we succeeded, as we had Reason to
 “ expect.

“ Rhio,
 “ March 15th 1782.

I am, Sir, &c.
 (Signed) Robert Geddes.” §

P. S. Sold and delivered 100 Chests, at 390 ea.
 D° — 200 D°, at 350 ea.
 had agreed for 200 more, at 350 ea. but not delivered.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
 Edw. Wheler,
 John Macpherson,
 John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXC.

Book 42. No Page.

Extract of the Company's Letter to Bengal.

Dated 12th July 1782.

Par. 53. Having by our Letter of the 23d Decr 1778, Paragraph 86 to 88, condemned the Contract entered into with Mr. Mackenzie for the Provision of Opium, we cannot but be surprized at your having concluded a new Contract for four Years relative to that Article with Mr. Stephen Sullivan, without leaving the Terms of it to the Decision of the Court of Directors. We do not mean to convey any Censure on Mr. Sullivan respecting this Transaction, but we cannot withhold our Displeasure from the Governor General and Council at such an Instance of Contempt of our Authority. Neither can we approve of your having abolished the Office of Inspector, and at the same Time ordering all the Opium to be consigned to the Vendue Master, allowing him a Commission thereon, when, in our Opinion, it should have been sent to the Board of Revenue, or to the Board of Commerce.

54. It would have been much more agreeable to us to have seen that the Monopoly of this Trade had been entirely abolished, leaving the Article of Opium as open as any other Produce of the Country. We think that the Cultivator should receive every Advantage from the Produce of his Lands; which would be a most pleasing Inducement to him to consent to an Increase of his Rent.

55. (“ (a) We have your Advices before us respecting the Disposal of 1460 Chests of Opium “ on the Company's Account, at Rhio and other Places in the Streights of Malacca, the Net Pro-
 “ duce of which was to be paid into the Hands of our Supra Cargoes at Canton, and we do not
 “ see any Objection to the Scheme.”) §

56. But with regard to the Consignment of 2000 Chests of Opium immediately to the Supra Cargoes, to be disposed of in such Manner as they shall think proper: We have been informed, that the Importation of Opium to China is forbidden by the Chinese Government on very severe Penalties.—The Opium on Seizure is burnt, the Vessel on which it is brought to the Port confiscat- ed, and the Chinese, in whose Possession it may be found for Sale, punished with Death. Under any Circumstances, it is beneath the Company to be engaged in such a clandestine Trade; we therefore hereby positively prohibit any more Opium being sent to China on the Company's Ac-

(a) Vide supra, Page 2249.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXCI.

Book 713. Page 188.

Extract of Bengal Public Consultations, the 16th November 1785.

Fort William, the 16th November 1785.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. John M^rPherson Esquire, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief,

and

John Stables Esquire.

The Honble. Charles Stuart indisposed.

Read the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Watson :

Gentlemen,

1. I am induced by Motives of public Duty to lay before you, at this critical Period, my Opinion upon the certain Means that this Government now possess, for the Relief of the Company's Affairs in China, where, it is well known to every Person of common Intelligence in this Settlement, their Distresses must by this Time be very urgent; and I hope the Freedom and Confidence of my Address will meet with your favourable Consideration, as being founded entirely upon the Experience and Knowledge I have acquired from some Years Trial and much Investigation.
2. In consequence of the Commutation Tax, which passed into a Law last Year, the Court of Directors immediately began to carry their great Plan of Trade into Execution; and for that Purpose, it is well known, have dispatched this Season eighteen or twenty chartered Ships to China, in Hopes of being able to bring back a sufficient Quantity of Teas for their Home Consumption, without being again under the Necessity of supplying their Wants by the Aid of Foreign Companies or Adventurers. In this great and uncommon Attempt, they appear to have rested their sole Dependence for extra Resources entirely upon this Government, as I do not hear that one Dollar in Specie has been put on board any of their Ships.
3. This extensive Object, so important to the Company and to the Revenue of the Mother Country, so beneficial to our own Commerce, and so ruinous to that of our Competitors, is well known to be a favourite Project of the present Minister, whose Reputation must inevitably be greatly affected by its Success or Failure; for if the Supplies of Tea by the Company's Ships should fail, the Commutation Tax will then most certainly be execrated throughout the Nation; and Mr. Pitt's Plan, although founded in the soundest Policy and Wisdom, be perhaps the very Means of removing him from his present exalted Station.
4. I presume therefore to declare, that if another Season is permitted to elapse without a substantial and certain Remittance being made to China before the Months of June or July next, the Company's Credit will not only suffer irreparably, but their Supplies of Tea may even be entirely stopped, for the Hong Merchants of Canton will not long continue to trust a Company whose Debts to them are already so considerable, and which they see Year by Year accumulate in a regular, rapid, and alarming Manner, so different from all former Experience. It is therefore by this Government alone, and at this particular Crisis, that our Credit can be preserved in China any longer; which, however, I do not scruple to say, can neither with Effect or any Certainty be done by the Mode now adopted in your Publication, by Authority, in the Prints of the 10th Instant; but, on the contrary, this Measure, if carried into Execution, will indubitably counteract the best and most certain Means of Supply that Bengal alone is able to furnish, not for one Year only, but for the whole Term of our existing Power in this Country.
- § 5. (" (a) The Board are already well-informed of the unexpected Supply conveyed to China " in the Year 1782, by Means of the Opium freighted on Board the Nonfuch; which Plan, " under every Disadvantage of a first Experiment, and, I may also venture to add, of very great " Mismanagement, did, in the Height of the War, enable the Supra Cargoes at Canton to purchase several Cargoes of Tea without draining this Country of one Rupee; by which the " Company were enabled to load all their Ships in due Time and without Delay, and finally " became very great Gainers at the Close of their Sales in England; to which Period alone I " apprehend all our Resources ought to have Reference at this Time.
6. " I am aware of all the Objections and Difficulties that were then started here, and also of " the Animadversions made upon that Measure afterwards in England; but as they arose out of " the private Views of interested Men, or the Dreams of ignorant Pretenders, such Arguments

(a) Vide supra, Page 2251.

“ or Observations are no longer worthy of your Consideration, their Futility being fully evinced
 “ even by the Effect of this first Experiment, although carried into Execution, as I before
 “ observed, under every possible Disadvantage.

7. “ It being an undoubted Fact, that a very large Portion of the Inhabitants of the Southern
 “ Provinces in China are now in the established Habit of using Opium, and that their Demand
 “ for it has most rapidly increased during the last twenty Years, which at this Time requires a
 “ Supply of between fifteen hundred and two thousand Chests annually; and so certain and
 “ absolute is the Demand for this intoxicating Article, that it must now be deemed a Necessary
 “ of Life, and therefore to be considered as one of the most staple Commodities of Commerce at
 “ the Port of Canton.

8. “ From the above Considerations, I earnestly recommend to your most serious Consi-
 “ deration, as a permanent Regulation of Government, not to allow any Opium in future
 “ to be exported from Calcutta to China, by private Persons, under the severest Penalties,
 “ but to reserve the Supply of the China Market entirely to the Company; by Means of
 “ this Monopoly (which it is in your Power to effect with the Dash of a Pen,) your Sales
 “ at Canton will be very considerable, regular, and certain. It is manifest however, that the
 “ Price fixed upon for the Disposal of this Article should not be exorbitant but invariable;
 “ because, if it is exorbitant, the smuggling of other Opium into China will be attempted at all
 “ Hazards.”) §

9. As the Quantity of Opium imported into China this Year will fall short of the annual Con-
 sumption, I therefore conclude, that the Market will be almost cleared of this Article by the
 Month of July 1786; and in consequence, should Government resolve to adopt my Plan of
 Monopoly at the Port of Canton, their Opium would arrive at a very favourable Time for the
 Commencement of this Branch of Trade.

10. In order to carry this Plan into Execution in the most beneficial Manner, it is manifest that
 only one Ship should be employed to carry the China Opium to Market; on Board of which it
 should remain in the Road of Macao till the Whole was disposed of; for if there were two
 Ships, a Competition in the Sales would most certainly arise, and the Value of both Cargoes by
 that Means be much lessened; besides the heavy additional Expence that would be incurred for
 Port Charges and Freight of the second Ship. It is likewise proper that the Ship destined to carry
 the Opium should sail from the Port of Calcutta by the Middle of March or Beginning of April,
 in order not only to make the Supra Cargoes acquainted with the Supply in Time for their annual
 Purchases, but also to convince the Hong Merchants of the Certainty of this extra Aid; which
 Piece of Knowledge must always have its Advantages; and in no one Year can it be of so much
 real Importance and Service to the Company as in the following one, when I think it must be
 obvious to every Person of common Experience and Information, that their Credit in China must
 be brought to the lowest Ebb, and which, I am persuaded, nothing but the good Sense and Vi-
 gour of this Government can save from total Ruin. The Means, I am convinced, are in your
 own Power; but if no further Exertions should be made to assist the Company at China in the
 Year 1786 than those used for their Aid in the present one, I am then well assured, that the Com-
 merce of the Company must receive a mortal Wound, and in consequence produce certain
 Distress to the Company's Affairs, and to Government at Home, besides creating universal Dis-
 content.

11. As it is now become impracticable to convey any Aid whatever to the Supra Cargoes
 at Canton for the Provision of this Year's Investment, the only Objects now to be obtained
 are, to convey the most early Accounts of your Intentions and Extent of Supply for the fol-
 lowing Season, in which it is of the greatest Consequence to the Company's Affairs that no
 Promises are given to the Gentlemen in China, but such only as will be most religiously ful-
 filled.

12. I apprehend it will not be necessary for me to say much upon the Subject of your late Ad-
 vertisement for the Sale of 1000 Chests of Opium on the 22d Instant, or of the Conditions under
 which you will receive Proposals on the 15th, as it must be obvious to every Person that such a
 Measure, if carried into Effect, would essentially counteract the only safe, direct, and certain Mode
 by which the Supra Cargoes can be furnished with Supplies from the natural Produce of Bengal.
 I must however observe, that no other Persons but such as are desperate, ignorant, or speculative
 mad will ever previously engage, and under a Penalty, to pay into the Company's Treasury at
 Canton the Amount of Opium to be purchased at the Public Sale: It is besides very well known
 to the several Members of this Government how very seldom the Penalty for Non-performance of
 Agreement is recovered; but in the present Case no Penalty can be any adequate Compensation
 to the Company for their Disappointment. I may also add, that a Sale declared to be for ready
 Money is contrary to all Expectation, and must certainly tend to depreciate Public Credit; as a
 Proof of this Observation, Company's Paper has, since the Day of your Publication, already fallen
 in its Value.

13. But as the Supply of Opium required for the China Market may not perhaps this Year
 exceed sixteen hundred Chests, if the Board should adopt my Plan of Monopoly for that parti-
 cular

cular Quarter, the Company will then have about twelve hundred Chests remaining to dispose of at Public Sale; which Remainder should not be sold till the Month of February, in order to prevent desperate People from attempting to interfere with the Company at Canton.

14. As a secondary Part of my Plan, I presume further to recommend, that Government do immediately make known their Intentions to the Settlement of not allowing any Opium to be carried to the China Market, and also to give early Information of their Day of Sale in February next, in order that the Merchants of Calcutta may have Time to form and digest Plans for their respective Voyages. And I do further most earnestly recommend to your Consideration, that, for the Purpose of encouraging and stimulating Adventurers to the utmost, you do at the same Time declare, that every Purchaser of Opium at the Public Sale shall be entitled to pay into the Treasury at Canton the Whole or Part of the Amount so purchased in Spanish Dollars, at the Rate of Six Shillings Sterling each, for which he will receive Bills upon the Court of Directors, payable as usual 365 Days after Sight; the new Spanish Dollars to be valued (as among Merchants) at the Rate of 40 Dollars for one hundred current Rupees.

15. By giving this small Doceur to the Purchasers of Opium at the Public Sale, a very great Proportion of the whole Amount will find its Way into the Treasury at Canton, the Amount Sales will be increased, and your Paper absorbed in Proportion. My Hint for Paper, to be taken as usual, will produce a certain Gain to the Company, and be equally beneficial to the Settlement, by taking so much out of Circulation in the Market.

16. These two Parts of my Opium Plan for the Relief of the Company's Affairs in China must, I am persuaded, in their Effects be obvious to the Capacities of all Men who will give themselves the least Trouble in making the necessary Inquiries, for it specially goes to give the greatest Quantum of Relief possible: First, by the Monopoly of this staple Article at the China Market; and secondly, by the Doceur held out to private Adventurers in the general Line of Commerce, which will certainly engage many of them to transmit the greatest Part of the Produce of their Barrier at the Eastern Ports to their respective Agents at Canton. Against this second Part of my Plan, I do not conceive any good Argument can be urged, because the Company will most probably regain the Doceur by the extra Price that will be given for the Opium if paid in Paper; and they will also gain (as it is well known) one hundred per Cent. at the Close of their Tea Sales in England, for all such extra Aids of Money as may be paid into the Treasury at Canton, in consequence of the Temptation of an additional Sixpence for the Dollar which is thus offered to the Purchasers at the Public Sale.

17. As the primary Object for your Consideration is most certainly how to produce the greatest Quantum of Assistance possible at China, by Means of the natural Produce of Bengal, I am persuaded that no other Plan but what very nearly approximates to mine can have the same salutary Effects; I therefore, after the most mature Deliberation, do hereby pledge my Reputation for the Certainty of its Success—the Dangers of and upon the Sea only excepted.

18. The Board also do unquestionably possess a further Means of conveying considerable Relief to China in the Course of next Season; but as such Aids depend entirely upon the mercantile Knowledge, Credit, and Activity of Individuals, and being quite unconnected with the foregoing Project, I do not think it becomes me at this Time to say more on that Subject, as I apprehend it is proposed to state them to Government in a few Days.

Fort William,
15th Nov. 1785.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Henry Watson.

Ordered to lie for Consideration.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John M^cPherson,
R. Sloper,
John Stables,
Cha^s Stuart.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXCII.

Book 715. No Page.

Fort William, 27th June 1785.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and President;
John Stables, Esquire,
The Honourable Charles Stuart.

Extract of Bengal Foreign Consultations, the 27th June 1785.

§ (“(a) The Governor General.
“ Next to the necessary Payment of our Troops at the different Presidencies, the Object in
“ which the Company’s Interest and the Relief of their Distresses in Europe are most concerned,
“ is the Supply of Funds in China for loading the homeward-bound Ships of the Season with
“ Cargoes for the Sales in London. This great Object is forwarded in two Ways, either by
“ direct Remittances, in Bills, Goods, or Bullion, to the Supra Cargoes at Canton, or by such
“ Arrangements as will tend to give them an effective Credit with the native Merchants of
“ China.
“ If it were possible to send even a few Lacks in Specie to Canton this Season, we ought to
“ attempt such a Remittance at every Risque; for it would operate not only as a Supply, but as
“ a Support to the Credit of the Supra Cargoes.”) §
The Advertisements which we have published have not produced any considerable Supply; and
I am apprehensive that, with every possible Exertion, we shall not be able to send much Treasure
this Year.

Foreseeing this absolute Difficulty, I have endeavoured to ascertain privately from the Admini-
stration of the Dutch Company at Chinsura, whether the Governor General and Council at Ba-
tavia would, on Condition of receiving at Patna a certain Quantity of Opium in its crude State,
and of Salt-petre, before November next, pay into the Cash of our Supra Cargoes the Value of
these Goods before the Close of the ensuing February (1786).

I now lay before the Board Mr. Herklott’s Letter to me upon this Subject; and I propose that,
before we agree to give the Dutch Company the Opium they have requested, we apply to the Ad-
ministration of Chinsura, informing them, that upon Condition that the Administration of Batavia
will pay, before February next, the full Proceeds of the Opium and Salt-petre, to be delivered on or
before the Close of October next to their Agents at Chinsura, we shall allow them the largest usual
Supply of those Articles, and enter upon some regular Agreement with the Dutch Company,
upon a Plan of mutual Advantage, for the future Supply of Cash to our Supra Cargoes at Canton
from the Dutch Company.

The immediate good Effect of such an Agreement will be, a certain Supply, before February
1786, to our Cash at Canton, which cannot be provided for in any other Way; and I would
hope that the Dutch Company would enter heartily into the Agreement, to secure a certain Pro-
vision of Opium and Salt-petre; if not, to leave us some Emporium to the Eastward for the Sale
of the Opium that is to be exported from or sold in Calcutta.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Macpherson,
John Stables,
Chas. Stuart.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2252.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXCIII.

Book 695. Page 276.

Fort William, the 15th March 1781.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, President,

and

Edward Wheler, Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Duty at the Coast of Coromandel.

§ (" (a) Read the following Letter from Mr. Fergusson, the Contractor for Bullocks, with the
 Contractor for providing
 Draft and
 Carriage Bul-
 locks. " Orders therein referred to:
 " To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William.
 " Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

" I humbly beg Leave to inclose Copies of General and Brigade Orders issued by the Com-
 manding Officers at Cawnpore and Futty Ghurr, in consequence of which, my Agents there
 are providing the Number of extra Cattle that are required; 477 Bullocks and 12 Camels at
 Cawnpore, and 435 Carriage Bullocks and 25 Camels at Futty Ghurr; as there were only 315
 Carriage Bullocks and 15 Camels belonging to that Station.")

All my Agents have general Instructions to comply immediately with the Orders of the Com-
 manding Officers. But from this I sometimes find Difficulties in getting my Bills passed, as in the
 present Case the Commissary General has informed me that these Orders are not sufficient Vouch-
 ers for providing extra Cattle, which ought only to be complied with when authorized by your
 Honourable Board, or the Commander in Chief.

Being ever studious that the Service should meet with no Interruption on my Part, I humbly
 request that your Honourable Board would be pleased to signify what Form of Order or Indent
 will in future be necessary on these Occasions: And I beg that the Commissary General may be
 directed to pass my Bills for such extra Cattle as may be furnished in consequence of the accom-
 panying.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Calcutta,
6th March 1781.(Signed) John Fergusson,
Contractor for the Army.

Extract General Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Muir.

By the Estimates delivered in this Morning, agreeable to the Orders of Yesterday, the Com-
 manding Officer thinks it necessary to direct, that the Contractor will without Delay complete his
 Establishment of Camels and Carriage Bullocks to the following Number; viz.

Camels,	—	40
Carriage Bullocks,		750

Futty Ghurr,
4th February 1781.Signed by Robert Frith,
M. Brigade.

To Pettumber Metter, Sircar to the Contractor for Bullocks.

Please to order the Delivery of 467 Bullocks for the Carriage of the Magazine ordered to pro-
 ceed with the Second Brigade.

(Signed) John Hyde, Junr
Field Commissary of Ordnance.Field Magazine,
Cawnpore, Feb. 8th, 1781.(Signed) Jas Morgan,
Colonel commanding 2d Brigade.

Extract Brigade Orders issued by Colonel James Morgan.

Camp near Cawnpore, 10th Feb. 1781.

Four hundred and sixty-seven extra Carriage Bullocks, and twelve Camels, to be immediately
 entertained by the Contractor's Agent for the Conveyance of the Magazine.

(A true Extract.)

Agreed, that Colonel James Morgan be directed to report what Number of Camels and Bul-
 locks were returned at Cawnpore the 4th of last Month; and resolved, that Colonel Morgan do

assign to the Board the Reasons which induced him to require the extra Cattle, which were demanded of the Contractor that Day.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation) Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXCIV.

Book 695. Page 440.

Fort William, 24th May 1781.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, President,
and

Edward Wheler, Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote gone to the Coast of Coromandel.

(" (a) Read the following Letter and Inclosure from Colonel James Morgan :

Col. James
Morgan.

" To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Board of Inspection.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" In consequence of your Request, made in a Letter from your Secretary, under Date the 7th
" Instant, I do myself the Honour of transmitting you the Return (copied) of the Bullocks and
" Camels present with the Brigade, of the 4th Ultimo; and the Reasons I have to assign for my
" ordering the Contractor to entertain extra Cattle are, that the Assistant Quarter-master General,
" in his Estimate, required 12 extra Camels for the Carriage of the Bell Tents.

" The Commissary of Ordnance, in his Estimate, also required for the Carriage of the Magazine
" 467 extra Bullocks; and the Commanding Officer of Artillery required 82 extra Draft Bullocks
" for the Train.

" I doubt not that the above Reasons will appear to you sufficient to justify my Orders.

" The 82 extra Draft Cattle have been lately discharged, in consequence of the Commander
" in Chief's Orders for some Ordnance to be sent to Fatty Ghurr.")

I have always transmitted regular Information of my Orders upon these Occasions, as well as
upon most others such, to the Commander in Chief, whom I supposed would lay it before you.

I have the Honour to be,

Camp, Akbarpore,
March 22d, 1781.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) James Morgan,
Colonel commanding 2d Brigade.

Return of Camels and Bullocks present at Cawnpore, the 4th February 1781.

With the Artillery, —
Infantry, 2d Regiment, —
18th, 19th, 20th, 29th, and 30th Regiments of Sepoys, —
Commissary of Ordnance, —
Contractors Agents, —

Total,

BULLOCKS.			
Camels.	Draft.	Carriage.	Beastie.
—	576	205	6
—	—	—	23
—	—	—	55
—	—	—	1
9	—	—	—
9	576	205	85

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. Lloyd,

for Mr. Robert Grant, Agent Contractor,

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2270.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXCV.

Book 695. Page 347.

Fort William, the 29th March 1781.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
and
Edward Wheler Esquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Duty at the Coast of Coromandel.

§ (" (a) The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter and Inclosures from Mr.
" Charles Croftes.

" To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Council, of the Board
" of Inspection.

" Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen;"

The Commissary General having refused to pass some of my Bills on account of the Contract which I lately held for providing and feeding Bullocks, and for victualling the Troops on this Establishment, and made very considerable Retrenchments from others, I humbly beg Leave to submit the Whole to your Honourable Board, hoping that what I have to urge on the Subject, will prove the Commissary General's Remarks to be ill-founded, and will induce you to give Orders for the Payment of the Charges objected to by him.

3d Charge objected to by the Commissary General:

The Whole of my Bills for Camels for the Month of July 1780,	CR ^s	4,278	0	2
August, —	—	4,777	8	1
September, —	—	4,477	12	10
	CR ^s	13,553	5	1

Remarking, there are no Establishment for Camels, nor any Authority produced for keeping them.

The Commissary General cannot with Propriety say there is no Authority for this Charge, when, by my Contract, in the same Manner as my Predecessors in the Business, I was obliged to furnish Camels, as well as Bullocks, for the Use of the Army. During the Time I held it, they were frequently required of me by Government in general Orders. The public Indents, with which I was ordered to comply, always specified Camels as well as Bullocks; and being indispensably necessary for the Service, I thought it my Duty to have at all Times a certain Number of them in Readiness. No Objection whatever was ever before made to the Charge. The Camels I furnished having been in constant Employ, in every Respect fit for Service, properly mustered before the Commanding Officers, and the Bills having every Signature the Contract requires, humbly hope you will please to order them to be discharged.

§ 4th. (" (b) The Commissary General has made the following Retrenchments on my Bills for
" feeding Bullocks, viz.

" On the Bills for the Month of June 1780,	C ^s R ^s	5,186	15	9
July, —	—	6,455	0	5
August, —	—	1,684	14	5
September, —	—	1,634	2	5
	C ^s R ^s	14,961	7	

" Remarking, that it being more than the full Complement contracted for, he cannot admit
" of the extra Sum, until the express Authority of the Board, or of the Commander in Chief,
" for having exceeded the Establishment, shall have been produced.

" By my Contract I was obliged to furnish the Bullocks at such Places as might be pointed out
" by the Commander in Chief, so that all the Establishments might be complete within six
" Months from the Commencement of it. I received the Orders of the Commander in Chief on
" this Subject, and stationed the Bullocks in the Manner directed by him. In doing this, he
" made no Mention whatever of the Bullocks with Captain Popham's Detachment. They were
" drafted before my Contract commenced; and as they were not included in the Order I re-
" ceived for stationing the Bullocks of the Establishment, I completed those of Cawnpore and

(a) Vide supra, Page 2271.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

" Futrigur,

“ Futtigur, without making Allowance for the Bullocks with Captain Popham, which I considered as extra ones, to be dismissed as soon as the Service was performed, until I received your Orders of the 1st of May 1780, which told me that they were to be Part of the Establishment. I desired my Agent at Cawnpore. to take particular Care not to draw for more Bullocks than were allowed by the Establishment, and that those with Captain Popham were to be considered as a Part of it; that of course the Number at Cawnpore and Futtigur must be reduced. I was acquainted by him that the Commanding Officers of those Stations would not allow the Number with them to be reduced without a public Order, which did not arrive till late in July, when a Letter was received, dated 20th of that Month, from the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, which explained the Matter; and then 445 (the same Number as with Capt. Popham) were struck off from the Station at Cawnpore. The Excess arises from this Misunderstanding respecting the Bullocks with Captain Popham, and my Agent's completing the General Stations as directed by the Commander in Chief, without making Allowance for some small Detachments with Captain Browne, Captain Crabb, the Rangers, &c. This Irregularity was occasioned by my Agent's Desire to complete the Bullocks at each Station; for which, if your Honourable Board thinks proper not to make me some Consideration, I must suffer. But I hope you will view the Excess occasioned by the Bullocks with Captain Popham in a different Light, more especially as I was, in a Manner, compelled to keep them and the Stations at Cawnpore and Futtigur complete also, from the 1st of May to the End of July, from the Commanding Officer not allowing the Bullocks at those Stations to be reduced.

The whole Excess stands thus :

			Bullocks.	C. Rupees.
Excess for June,	—	—	511	5,186 15 9
D° July,	—	—	6,6	6,455 6 5
D° August,	—	—	166	1,684 14 5
D° September,	—	—	161	1,634 2 5

Total Excess 4 Months, — — — 1,474 14,961 7

“ I hope the Honourable Board will think proper to make me some Consideration for the extra Cattle employed with the Detachments under Captain Crabb, Captain Browne, the Rangers, &c. which form a Part of the Excess; but should you deem that unreasonable, I humbly hope you will permit me to draw for the Bullocks with Captain Popham for the Months of June and July, that is, till the Day they were allowed to be struck off by the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore,

			C. Rupees.
For June,	—	415	4,212 4
July,	—	465	4,719 12
			<u>8,932</u>

“ The Retrenchment then would amount to Current Rupees 6,029 7

“ but as the Bullocks were actually employed, and the Excess was occasioned merely by my Eagerness to comply with my Engagements, I hope you will admit of the Charge.” §

Further Extract from the same Consultation.

Resolved, That the 3d Charge for Camels be re-audited and passed in full by the Commissary General, as the Contract expressly says that the Contractor is to supply all extra Camels indented for by the Commander in Chief, &c. and agreed that the 4th Charge for Bullocks be also re-audited and passed by the Commissary General, as it appears from the Commander in Chief's Distribution of the Cattle in December 1779, that he took no Notice of those Bullocks that were with Messrs. Popham, Browne, and Crabb, the Rangers, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCXCVI.

Book 695. Page 529.

Fort William, 31st May 1781.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, President,
And Edward Wheler, Esquire.

§ (“ (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,
“ By my latest Advices from Madras, my Agent had, at the Requisition of the Commander in Chief, supplied 800 Draft and Carriage Bullocks, which were all he had been able till then to

(a) Vide supra, Page 2172.

“ procure:

“ procure: With the Detachment under Colonel Pearse there are 1160 more, including 300 extra ones; so when it joins I shall have at least 1960 with the Bengal Troops on the Coast. I find that the Charges of feeding these, and the Proportion of Pay to the Drivers and Sirdars, amount actually to A^d 2.2. more per Month on every Head of Cattle than I am allowed by Contract.”

“ I beg Leave to assure the Honble. Board, that these Representations do not proceed from a Desire of gaining by the Business. I am willing to run every Risk which I ought to run, and to incur Losses which happen by Ways or other Accidents to which I ought to be subjected: All I ask is, that the Loss I may have sustained by victualling the Madras Detachment, and by Charges on their Embarkation there occasioned, by my furnishing such Provisions, &c. as I was not obliged to do by my Contract, may be reimbursed me; and I beg that the heavy Loss which I am sustaining by the Bullocks with these Coast Detachments, may be alleviated in such Manner or Degree as the Honble. Board may be pleased to think reasonable.” §

My Agent receives the Amount of the Batta Bills on the Coast, from the Paymaster of the Detachment; but he has not received any Thing on account of the Bullocks supplied, as the Commander in Chief imagines I am paid for them in Advance the Beginning of every Month by the Military Paymaster General here, which has never been, or could be the Case, as it was not in my Power to ascertain what Number might be supplied, from the Uncertainty of obtaining them. Finding it utterly impracticable to remit Monies thither for that Purpose, I request that the Paymaster of the Detachment may be directed to pay Mr. Geo. Ramsay, who is my Agent there, the Amount of the Bills for supplying Cattle, as well as those for victualling the Europeans, and at such Rates as the Honble. Board may think proper to determine.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Fort William, 31st May 1781.

John Fergusson.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXCVII.

Book 695. Page 938.

Fort William, 23d August 1781.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
Edward Wheler, Esquire.

The Honble. the Governor General absent, on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent, on Service at Fort St. George.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Board of Inspection.

Gentlemen,

Colonel Muir having, by Mistake, transmitted to the Commander in Chief a Variety of Bills for extra Charges, the General has sent them to me, and I have the Honor of submitting them to your Consideration, with my Remarks, agreeably to the Orders of the 5th June 1780.

Upon examining these Bills, and perusing the Remarks relative to them, the evident Want of the Information which ought to have accompanied them, will suggest to you the Necessity of recommending to Commanding Officers who authorize such Charges, to assign at the same Time that they transmit the Bills, their Reasons in Support of them, agreeably to the inclosed Copy of the 7th Article of the said Regulations of the 5th June 1780.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Com^r Gen^l Office,
31st July 1781.

(Signed) John Murray,
Com^r Gen^l.

§ (“ (a) Remarks on the Contingent Bills transmitted by Colonel Muir to the Commander in Chief, and by him to the Commissary General.

“ Further Extract from same Consultation.

Page 941.

“ I inclose a Copy of the Return of Draught and Carriage Bullocks and Camels with Colonel Muir in March last; according to which he had 1410 Draught and Carriage Bullocks, besides 40 Camels, and I perceive he had the same Number in May: The Necessity of hiring extra Coolies for the Bell Tents does not, therefore, at present appear; nor has Colonel Muir supported the Measure by assigning his Reasons; but he may perhaps be able to satisfy the Board on that Head, if they shall think proper to desire him.” §

No Signature at the End of the Consultation.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2274.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCXCVIII.

Book 731. Page 32.

Extract of a Consultation of the 24th August 1785.

Fort William, 24th August 1785.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, President.
 Lieutenant General Sloper, Commander in Chief,
 John Stables, Esquire,
 The Honble. Charles Stuart:

Sec. Dep. of
 Inspection.
 Wednesday.

The following Letters, received from Mr. Mackintosh and the Army Agent, are now recorded.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having been Agent to the Contractor to the Army some Years, and having acquired a Knowledge and Experience in that Time, I am induced, in these Times of public Savings, to lay before you the following Proposals, which I hope will meet with your Approbation. I will feed, &c. every Bullock, for 3 R^s 10 A^s per Month, and every Camel for 10 Rupees per Month, including the present Number of Drivers; by which, I believe, the Company will save about sixty thousand Rupees a Year, after paying me the present Commission of 17½ per Cent. on the Disbursements, according to the present Establishment.

Should the Board have any Doubt about this, I beg it may be referred to the Paymaster General; and in order to make it more clear and satisfactory, as well as to prevent Trouble, and the swelling of Account, I also agree to do it by Contract, for a Term of one, two, three, or more Years.

With respect to the Victualling Part of the Contract, it is already done on such low Terms, that I cannot undertake to do it for less.

If there is any existing Engagement binding on the Board for conducting this Business, it is far from my Intention to presume that they would break it. I only made the above Proposition, in the Belief that if they are not under Engagements, they will deem the Savings I have stated an Object well worth Attention.

I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Calcutta,
 15th February 1785.

Your most obedient, and

most humble Servant,

(Signed) W^m M^cIntosh.

The Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have had the Honour to deliver in Proposals to your Honourable Board the 15th Ultimo, for feeding, &c. Bullocks for 3 R^s 10 A^s per Month, and Camels for 10 Rupees per Month; by which it appears the Company will save upwards of sixty thousand Rupees a Year, agreeable to the late Establishment, as published in General Orders; but lest it should be suggested, that I have not specified what Quantity what Quantity* of Gram every Bullock was to have per Day, I now beg Leave to mention that I mean to conform in every Respect to the new Regulations (namely) to give every Bullock two Seer of Gram per Day, besides the usual Allowance of Straw, exclusive of Picket Ropes, with the same Number of Drivers and Sirdars as are particularly specified in these Regulations, which are to be binding on me; and in order to remove any Doubt the Board might have, I will give unquestionable Security for my fulfilling the Terms of the Contract for a certain Time of one, two, three, or more Years.

*Sic in Orig.

I have mentioned, in my Letter of the 15th, that if the Board was under any Engagements to the present Agent for conducting this Business, I could not presume they would depart from it.

I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Calcutta,
 10th March 1785.

Your most obedient, and

most humble Servant,

(Signed) W^m M^cIntosh.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

In the Proposals which I had the Honour to give in a Letter bearing Date the 1st February, for feeding, &c. Bullocks and Camels, I mentioned, that the Victualling Part of the Contract was already done on such low Terms, that I could not offer to do it for less; but in case the Honourable Board should understand from this that I have a Desire of their being separated, I beg Leave to mention, that it is my Wish they should go together, as they have hitherto done.

I have also offered, in my Letter of the 10th Instant, to give undoubted Security, to which I refer; being, with the utmost Respect,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient, and

most humble Servant,

(Signed) W^m M^cIntosh.

Calcutta,
14th March 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council of Bengal.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

As I humbly conceive the accompanying Representations to your Honourable Board to contain a full and satisfactory Answer to the Offer lately made by Mr. Mackintosh, respecting the feeding of the Army Cattle, I request the same, together with the Papers accompanying it, and Mr. Mackintosh's Letter to the Board, may go home by the first Opportunity to the Honourable Court of Directors, for their full Information respecting the Manner of that Business being conducted by,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

Chas W^m Blunt.

Army Agent.

Calcutta,
15th March 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council, Bengal.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I beg Leave to lay before your Honourable Board the following Representation and Remarks on Mr. M^cIntosh's Letter respecting the feeding of the Army Cattle.

On the Supposition that another Year of Scarcity, such as the last, should again occur, it requires no Argument to prove that Mr. M^cIntosh cannot feed the Cattle for the same Money he can do now that the Scarcity no longer exists, and the Food of Cattle is become, and daily is becoming, more and more cheap. His Statement, therefore, that according to the present Establishment his Offer holds out a Saving to the Company of more than 60,000 Rupees *per Annum*, is not strictly true, and tends to mislead the Board.—Whether Mr. M^cIntosh means that additional Drivers and Food, when on Service, with Pads, Ropes, &c. are included in his Offer, or means they should be made incidental Charges, is not clearly expressed; neither does the Proposal specify the Quantity nor Quality of Food to be given, if any Checks or Controul of Commanding Officers on these Heads, or as the real Numbers to be kept up, is intended. But however he may

mean on these Points, the Difference between 4. 10, the present Rate of Feeding, when Grain

is at a Medium Price, and his Proposal of 3. 10, on 3,000 Head of Cattle, amounts only to Rupees 36,000, instead of 60,000, as he states: For it would be unfair to state the present Establishment to cost the Company, on an Average, that which a Year of Famine has made it amount to. But his erroneous Statement tends further to deceive the Board; for at the present Price of the Food of Cattle, the Agent thinks he may safely affirm, they are in many Places at this

Time fed under the Rate of 4. 10, and by the present Regulations of the Agency, the Price of Feeding falls with the Price of Food, and this the Agent is of Necessity bound strictly to observe. So that if the Price of Gram continues to fall, as there is every Reason to expect, the Charge to the Company of feeding their Cattle, with Drivers, and all the other Articles, will from this Time be as low as Mr. M^cIntosh's Offer; and his boasted Saving, therefore, on the present Establishment, will very soon sink to nothing. It cannot be the Intention of Government to deceive themselves, by supposing it in any Man's Power to keep their Cattle in proper and serviceable Condition in Times of extreme Scarcity on the same low Terms as in Times of great Plenty. Whoever undertakes to do so in such Times, must either fail in his Contract, or ruin the Cattle by illicit Practices,

such

such as giving improper Food, or short Allowances, or defraud the Company by charging non-effective Cattle and Drivers; so that Mr. M^tIntosh's Offer amounts in Fact to no more than this:—That he is willing to contract to feed the Cattle, in cheap Times, as low as the present Agent is bound to do it, and will venture to contract to perform, in dear Times, what no Man can perform. The Rate of Agency was calculated from Medium Prices; and the Spirit and Intention of it is, throughout, that the Cattle, being the Company's Property, should be always, and at a Certainty, maintained in healthy and serviceable Condition, let the Price of Grain rise or fall, consistent with Justice to the Company, and a fair Advantage to a responsible Servant. Sure it can never be the Intentions of Government to put that Servant in a Situation liable to Ruin, by binding him to perform what may become impossible for him to perform; which would infallibly be the Case of a Contract taken out at a low Rate, and succeeded by Seasons of real Scarcity. With respect to the Security offered by Mr. M^tIntosh, I beg to observe, that the present Agent, being a Company's Servant, is always under Security, and is besides liable to Dismissal from the Service for Misconduct or Breach of Trust, and thus is liable to a much heavier Penalty than any pecuniary Mulct, and under stronger Security for his good Behaviour; besides, any Security Mr. M^tIntosh can give can never avail the Company, because the Points to be secured, general and indeterminate, it will ever be next to impossible to improve specific Charges so as to recover at Law. Should the Cattle at any Time hereafter be found in a State unfit for Service, he has it always in his Power to say, the Service has been hard; the Cattle have grown old; the Season has been inclement, and they have been fed as well as the low Price allowed me would afford; so that the Security offered by Mr. M^tIntosh, in Fact, gives him no Title to a Preference over a Company's Servant already in Possession of the Office, and without the smallest Complaint against him: Should this Mode of Application (uncalled for by Government) be admitted into Precedent, no Servant of the Company can think himself safe in his Office; any Person who is out of Employment, or junior Servant, may step forward, and say, I will make Gunpowder cheaper than this Man, I will make Salt cheaper than that Man, and I will make Cloth cheaper than another; the ill Blood that must necessarily ensue, would produce Effects of the most mischievous and fatal Kind, and put an End to all Harmony and Confidence in the Service. Mr. M^tIntosh confesses the Victualling Branch of my Office to be done on such low Terms, that he cannot undertake to do it for less, and he says true; I can produce Instances, where the Batta drawn, with Commission upon it, does not amount to the Expence; and I must beg Leave to advance this as a Reason, why the two Branches of Feeding and Victualling should not be separated, the Duty being performed by the same Assistants, the Expence is thereby divided, which would otherwise fall too heavy on either. The late Reduction in the Number of the Cattle having decreased the Agent's Commission one Fourth, without lessening his Expence in the smallest Degree, is another Reason against further Reductions upon his Office; on the Whole, whenever the Price of the Food of Cattle shall enable Mr. M^tIntosh to maintain them in proper serviceable Condition at the Rate he offers, it will be still more in the Power of the Agent to do so, because he has European and other Assistants acting for him in both Branches; and when, from the high Price of Grain, it will not be in the Agent's Power to keep the Charge of Feeding below or at the Rate of the present Agency, it must be equally out of the Power of any other Person to do so by fair and honourable Means.

A Circumstance I must beg may attract the Attention of the Honourable Board is, that at the Moment of my entering upon my Office, and ever since, it having been a Time of Scarcity, almost of Famine, it would be unfair to calculate the Company's average Expence by such a Year; and it would be unjust to deprive me of the Opportunity of making appear the advantageous Footing the Agency stands upon, at the Moment an Appearance of Plenty affords a Prospect of doing so; the Injustice must appear still greater, if it is considered I have had innumerable Difficulties to struggle with, owing to many necessary Regulations lately submitted by me to the Board being unprovided for, and owing to such a general Scarcity of Money, that though employed as an Agent disbursing the Company's Money, I am at this Moment in Advance considerably more than a Lack of Rupees. I therefore trust the present Offer will not appear to hold out any such Advantage or Saving as to entitle Mr. M^tIntosh to dispossess a Company's Servant of his Office, even if the Board should determine to make any Alteration in the Mode of conducting the Business, but which I trust they will see no Cause immediately to do; as I have Reason to hope it may shortly appear, that the Agency, upon its present Footing, has been under the Consideration, and has received the Approbation of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Prefuming that a Matter of so much Importance as the permanent good State of the Army Cattle will not be decided upon by the Honourable Board, without all due Information from those best qualified to give it, I shall beg to refer the Board to Colonel Pearse, Commandant of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Duff, who has had the Command ever since my Appointment, and to the Commanding Officers at the different Stations, requesting them to certify, whether the Allowances to the Cattle have been more than barely sufficient, whether they have been duly distributed, whether the Business of both Branches of Feeding and Victualling has been properly conducted, and whether the Cattle are not at present in general good Condition; and I humbly beg Leave to accompany this Representation with the Papers and Copies of Letters,

Letters, extracted from my Correspondence, and hereunder specified, bearing Testimony to the above Points.

I am,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Charles W^m Blunt,
Army Agent.

Calcutta,
15th March 1785:

- A. — Agent's Letter to Commanding Officers.
- B. — Major Crawford's Answer to the above.
- C. — Colonel Eyre's D^o D^o.
- D. — Colonel Fullerton D^o.
- E. — Lieutenant Polhill D^o.
- F. — Lieutenant Colonel Duff D^o.
- G. — Major Eaton D^o.
- H. — Colonel Ironside D^o.
- I. — Sir John Cumming.

Sir,

Calcutta, 7th December 1784.

Complaints being made from several Stations of the Army, that the Company's Cattle are in bad Condition; and as I may consequently be blamed for the Causes of it, I beg Leave to assure, that I have constantly directed those Persons in Charge of them to give their full Allowance of Food, as I never wished to reap any Kind of Advantage from that Part of my Agency. I am well aware that Black People are not to be depended upon; and as I cannot possibly have European Agents at every Station, I must request that you will do me the Favour to direct some Person to be a Check upon my People with you, that Justice might be done to the Cattle.

The Beefy Cattle of the Establishment form a very considerable Part of the Carriage Bullocks, and being entirely under the Charge of People who are not accountable to the Agent, I have every Reason to think that they are defrauded of great Part of their Allowances of Food, and that they are much overloaded; the Weight stipulated for a Bullock to carry being only 160 Pounds, and I am informed, that their Burthen of Water is not less than 300lb.—This I must believe, from the wretched Condition in which they are constantly returned to me; and I particularly intreat that such Orders may be given respecting them, as will, if possible, prevent these Abuses, which are certainly practised.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

To Sir Charles William Blunt, Army Agent.

Sir,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 27th Ultimo, relating the Cattle attached to my Corps. In Reply, I have to acquaint you, that ever since the Commencement of your Agency, I have directed a certain Number of the Gun Lascars to see that they are properly fed, and attended duly; and as they are in excellent Order, I have no Room to suppose that they are defrauded of their Food; this Method I shall continue to observe; and I shall also take care that the Beefy Cattle are not overloaded, according to your Desire.

I have the Honour to be,

Jelda,

Sir,

the 4th January 1785.

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) James Crawford.

Sir,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 27th December. In Answer to which, I have to assure you, that no Complaint has gone from me of the bad Condition of the Cattle at this Station, further than the Remark made upon the Returns, which you are by no Means accountable for.—A few of the Bullocks are so old as to be quite worn out, and can never be fit for any Service, those under the Standard: Upon my taking the Command here, I enquired particularly how such Cattle came to be produced at Muller, and had a very satisfactory Account from the Contractor's Agent, that they were left here by different Detachments, and originally came from the Troops who had been employed in the Decan. Your Sircars tell me, that they have positive Orders to give the Bullocks the

the full Allowance, and they assure me it is given to them. It is true they do not look pampered; but if they had double the Quantity of Grain it would be the same, for the Season is very severe, and the Cattle lay out on the hard Ground in the cutting Wind, with Want of Buffey (which is not * • Sic in Orig. be got) makes them appear in a worse Condition than they really are; in the Rains I allowed them to go about 12 Cols off to graze; at present I believe they get some cut Straw.

The Burthen of a Beefy Bullock was always the same as it is now; and since I have been in the Service, it has been a general Remark, that they were the fattest and best Catrle, owing to the Attachment of the Man to the Beast that was his constant Companion, who took care he should always have his full and proper Allowance.

It is the Custom of the Army in large Camps or Cantonments, for a good Non-commissioned Officer of Artillery to be appointed Bullock Serjeant, who is to see the Cattle get the Quantity of Grain, &c.; and at proper Times this Person is placed there by the Commanding Officer as a Check upon the Contractor.

I will, with great Pleasure, comply with your Request in appointing a Person to inspect the Conduct of your Sircars; it would be necessary that you should give a Serjeant so employed 10 or 12 Rupees per Month.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Geo. B. Eyre,

Lieut. Colonel.

Dinapore,
January 8, 1785.

Sir Charles W^m Blunt, Bart.

Sir William Blunt, Bart.

Sir,

I have your Favour of the 27th Ultimo; I have reprehended your Servant here sometimes for the Treatment of the Cattle, but never made any public Complaint or Representation whatever: Rest assured, Sir, should I ever be necessitated to do so, that you shall have by the same Post a Duplicate.

I have given Injunctions agreeable to your Favour, as far as possible to effect Justice being done the Cattle. Relative † the Load of the Beefy Bullocks, Custom has established a Weight nearly † Sic in Orig. equal to double your stipulated Amount.

I remain, with due Regard,

Sir,

Your devoted humble Servant,

(Signed)

J. Fullarton,

Lieut. Colonel.

Midnapore,
January 9, 1785.

Sir,

Camp, Nonparrah, 12th January 1785.

I have received your Favour of the 17th Ultimo, and have now the Pleasure of expressing my Satisfaction at the good Condition the Cattle are in, which you have placed under my Command; the Sircar, I believe, has in every Respect done Justice to them, and I generally cause them to be fed near the Park of Artillery, that one of my Serjeants may see them get their Food.

If you have any other Directions to give regarding their Food, &c. &c. it shall be attended to, as it would give me the greatest Pleasure, if I can be in any Manner of Assistance to you.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

J. Polhill.

Camp, Dum Dum, Friday.

To Sir Charles William Blunt, Agent to the Army.

Sir,

I have received your Letter requesting to have a Serjeant appointed to see that the Cattle receive their full Allowance of Grain, &c.; agreeable to the Regulations and the Orders you have given to the Sircars, I am satisfied it is your Wish that the Cattle should have their full Allowance, and will order proper Persons to see that Justice is done to them; but I do not think it right to fix any Non-commissioned Officer for that particular Duty, as it will only give the Sircars a greater Opportunity of cheating the Cattle.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

Patrick Duff,

Lieut. Col. Com^d the Artillery.

Sir,

I am favoured with your's of the 1st Instant; and in Answer am to inform you, that I made a minute Calculation of the necessary Expence for feeding the Bullocks, paying Drivers, furnishing Picket Ropes, Pads, &c. and find at the lowest Rate, considering the present Price which Grain is now sold for, that after defraying all unavoidable Expence, it will amount to upwards of 200 Rupees per Month; for which Sum the Man whom I have made a Tender to contract for them engages to keep the Bullocks in good Order, and furnish Ropes, Pads, &c.; when Grain is at 30 Seer per Rupee, he will enter on a fresh Engagement. If this should suit, it's very well; otherwise thinks he cannot do Justice to the Cattle, and support himself.

I am, Sir,

Buxar,
11th February 1785.
(on the Service.)

Your very obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Isaac Eaton.
Caunpore, January 11, 1785.

To Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart. Contractor for the Army.

Sir,

I have received your public Letter of the 27th Ultimo.

Considering how well the Business of your Contract is conducted at this Station, the Preclusion of all Complaints from the Commanding Officer, and that no Representation has ever been made to me, during my Service in this Quarter, of Deficiencies or Impositions of any Kind in feeding or loading the Cattle, nothing surely could ever be more inapplicable to the real State of the Case, both in Substance and Expression, than the Tenor of your Address to me.

Besides the Indecorum of Informations being received through any other Channel than that of the Commanding Officer, your Informer of the bad Condition of the Cattle here has, I can assure you, Sir, most egregiously imposed upon you.

At the Expiration of every Month, a strict Survey is taken by the Officers of Artillery of the Draught and Carriage Cattle, whose Safety and Reputation depend on their good Condition, and an Artillery Serjeant is always appointed to inspect their Feeding.

With respect to those called Beesty, they are under the Care of several Quarter Masters, than whom there are no Gentlemen in the Army have fairer Characters, and more incapable of fordid Actions or of Inattention to this, as well as every other Part of their Duty. In a Climate sultry as this, the Work of the Beesty Bullocks must of course prove laborious; but that they are never unnecessarily employed, or unusually burthened, is, I am, persuaded, a Misreport. To be satisfied, however, I have issued a public Order for an extraordinary Survey to be taken of the Beesty Cattle, and of the Size as well as Weight of their Bukhals, which all over the Country are, I believe, of similar Dimensions, being the Hides of two Oxen, one *pleased* * (placed) on each Side of the Beesty Bullock; and the common Oxen of this Country, the Skins of which are used for this Purpose, do not often differ in Size.

Did I not, Sir, conclude your Letter as merely circularly, I should have been reduced to the Necessity, in consequence of soliciting the Commander in Chief for a public Enquiry into the Conduct of the Officers who were directed to superintend the Cattle attached to my Command; but as I cannot conceive any Reflection intended, where no Cause has been given for it, I shall close the Subject, with an Assurance, that no Caution will be wanting on my Part for the Care of your Cattle; and not from Civility alone to the Contractor, but because my own Reputation, as well as my own Security, and that of the whole Detachment, in a great Measure depend upon their Strength and Capacity for Service.

With perfect Consideration and Regard,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) G. Ironside, Colonel.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 27th of December 1784. As I make it a Point to see and examine particularly into the State of the Draught Cattle, they have not suffered so much as you may have heard; that all Black Agents you can employ will, in a greater or less Degree, defraud the Cattle, is a Truth too well known to be doubted, nor will all the Instructions you can give, or the Punishments I can hold out to them, prevent it. I ordered a Serjeant from the Artillery to attend daily to see the Grain weighed, but to little Purpose; the Black Agent here has the Means of corrupting, either by Money or Liquor, and I believe none of the Serjeants have ever been able to withstand the Temptation. The Elephant Contractor's Sircar has been following the same Practices, though in a lesser Degree, which obliged me to order the different Quarter Masters to see that the Elephants had their daily Allowance of Food; and I have lately directed the Commanding Officer of Artillery to have a particular Eye to the feeding the Draught and Carriage Bullocks: But still your Agent, Minizes, finds Means to elude the Orders; indeed of all the Rogues I have met with in his Way, I believe him the greatest: I have ordered my Secretary to write to Mr. Lawtre to remove him immediately from this Place; and I am clearly of Opinion he ought

ought not to be entrusted by you in any Thing relating to the feeding, or Purchase of Grain. There are two Species of Pulse, the Produce of this Part of the Country, the one called Chonnack, the other Moat; the Price of the former 14 Seer per Rupee, the latter 43 Seers; and were they equal in Price, I should prefer Moat: The Moat Harvest is in November, and that of Chonnack in April, which accounts for the Difference of Price at present. On account of this great Difference I gave Directions to feed the Cattle with Moat; but Minizes, the Black Agent, pleading that there was a Quantity of Chonnack on Hand, the Order does not take place before the first Instant. The Cattle will be fed at one-third the Expence to the Company, without, I believe, in any Respect affecting your Interest.

Futty Ghurr,
Jan. 11th, 1785.
To Sir Cha. Blunt, Bart.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
John Cumming.

To the Honourable John Macpherson Esquire, Governor General, and Council, &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I humbly beg to add to the Representation already before your Honourable Board the inclosed Extract from the last Returns, shewing the low Rate at which the Cattle are fed under the Regulations of the present Agency at those Stations where Grain is fallen in Price, at some of which it is already below the Rate of Mr. M^oIntosh's Offer, as my Representation foretells it soon would be. I can with Confidence assure the Board, that the Rate will be still lower in the succeeding Months.
I therefore request the Attention of the Board to remark the Fallacy of Mr. M^oIntosh's Statement of an annual Saving to the Company of R^o 60,000 by his Offer.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most humble Servant,
Calcutta,
19th March 1785.
Cha^s W^m Blunt,
Army Agent.

CHARGES of feeding Cattle at the following Stations, by last Returns.

	M ^d Seer	R A.			
Calcutta Gram, for 1 Bullock, a. 2 Seer per Day,	1. 20,	a. 1/6 per M ^d	—	2	1 —
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	—	2	1 7
				4	2 7
	M ^d Seer	Seer Ch ^r			
Midnapore Gram, 1. 20, a. 21. 13 per Rupee	—	—	2	12	13
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	2	1	7
			4	13	10
	M ^d				
Jellafore Gram, 1. 20 Seer, a 24 S ^a per R ^s	—	—	2	8	—
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	2	1	7
			4	9	7
	M. S.				
Berhampore Gram, 1. 20, a. 17 S ^a per R ^s	—	—	3	8	5
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	2	1	7
			5	10	—
	M. S.				
Chittagong Gram, 1. 20, a. 1 M ^d per R	—	—	1	8	—
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	2	1	7
			3	9	7
	M. S ^r .				
Monghier Gram, 1. 20, a. 43 S ^a per R ^s	—	—	1	6	3
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	2	1	7
			3	7	10
Burrangong Gram, 1. 20, a. 42 S ^a per R ^s	—	—	1	6	10
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	2	1	7
			3	8	5

Light

Light Infantry Gram, 2. 20, a. 37 S ^a per R ^a	—	—	—	1	9	10	
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	—	2	1	7	3 ii 5
Buxar Gram, 1. 20, a. 24 S. per R.	—	—	—	2	8	—	
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	—	2	1	7	4 9 7
Chunar Ghurr Gram, 1. 20, a. 20 S. per R.	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	—	2	1	7	4 i 7
Dinapore Gram, 1. 20, a. 45 S ^a per R.	—	—	—	1	5	4	
Drivers, Pads, Straw, &c.	—	—	—	2	1	7	3 6 ii

N. B. By the above it appears, wherever Gram is cheap, the Company's Expence under the present Agency is less than Mr. M'Intosh's Offer; and it must surely be admitted as true, that the fairest and most equal Footing the Business can stand upon is, that the Cattle shall always receive their proper Allowance, and the Company always pay what that Allowance shall cost, be it more or less, as the Fact is under the present Agency.

C. W. B.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having been favoured with Mr. M'Intosh's second and third Letters to the Board respecting the Agency, and conceiving that it may be thought proper I should give in to the Board some clear Proposals, on reduced Terms, to justify their continuing me in my Office, I beg your Indulgence to make one or two Observations for your further Information, and as Reasons to me insuperable why I think it not incumbent on me to do so.

I will suppose, Sirs, Offers similar to Mr. M'Intosh's to be made in every Department of the Company's Services, will it therefore be incumbent on every Holder of an Office, to give in a Proposal on reduced Terms, to justify the Board in continuing that Servant in his Office? Surely not, without Proof of Misconduct, or of unfair or immoderate Profits; and if not in other Offices, why in mine? have any such Proofs been attempted to be produced? none, that I know of. If the Honourable Board should be of Opinion that any Justification of their Determination to refuse Mr. M'Intosh's Offer is necessary to the Court of Directors, I humbly conceive the most ample may be found on other Grounds. The whole Ground of Mr. M'Intosh's Pretensions to dispossess the present Agent, and obtain a Contract for feeding the Cattle, and with it the Victualling, which he allows to be done on the lowest possible Terms, is a Statement of an annual constant Saving to the Company, of Rupees 60,000 on the Feeding alone; if therefore this Statement is not strictly true, his Pretensions at once vanish: Now the Establishment having been reduced more than One-fourth since this Calculation of Saving was made, of consequence his Statement of Saving must be one Fourth less, and is so far incorrect; and again, the Price of Gram, and of course the Price of feeding the Cattle, having fallen so much since this same Calculation of Saving was made, as to bring the present Rate of feeding the Cattle in some Places at, and in many Places below the Terms of his Offer, and there being a Prospect of the Rate falling still lower, his Statement of Saving is still further from being correct. This Argument alone, were there not many others of equal Force, is sufficient to justify to the Court of Directors a Rejection of his Proposals. But, Sirs, the enclosed Paper just received from my Agent at Cawnpore, shewing the Price of Gram at that Station, from January 1784 to February 1785, makes it appear to a Demonstration, that had any Man been bound by Contract to give the Cattle the present Allowances, at the Rate Mr. M'Intosh proposes, during the greatest Part of that Period, there are but few Fortunes in India that would not have been ruined in a short Time, at least the Contractor would have lost more in one Year than he would gain in five. This affords a second Reason for rejecting a Contract which engages to perform Impossibilities; and a third, of no less Weight, may be drawn from the Precarioulsness of Crops, and the Fluctuation in the Price of Corn all the World over, which is a Matter of such Notoriety, and so totally impossible to foresee or controul, as must ever prevent the fixing one uniform constant Price for the feeding of the Army Cattle, unattended by one or other of these Alternatives—either the Company must pay an higher Price for feeding their Cattle in plentiful Years, than they should at all Times pay; or the Contractor in bad Years must fail in his Contract, and ruin the Cattle, or be ruined himself. I have in my former Letter observed to the Honourable Board, that by the late Reductions of the Army Cattle, viz. 900 out of 4,084, and all the Camels, the Agent's Commissions are diminished more than One-fourth, without lessening his Charges

Charges in Salaries, &c. a single Rupee, which is a Reduction, I conceive, fully equal to any made in other Offices in this Time of general Retrenchment; besides this, Sirs, an Advantage formerly accruing to the Agent, from the Allowance for Ropes, Pads, &c. is wholly taken away by the Deduction of the Carriage Cattle, the Bags, &c. of the Beestys costing more than the Allowance for them; and on the Whole, it will appear by a bonâ fide Statement of the Outgoings and Incomes of the Agency on its present reduced Footing, that the Agent's Advantages are no more than moderate and reasonable.

By Mr. M'Intosh's third Letter, it now appears, that his Views have been all along directed as well to the Victualling as to the Feeding Branch of the Agency. He is content, if he can but get Possession of the Whole, to run the Hazard of losing Money by one Branch, in Hopes to make a Livelihood by the other; and so, Sirs, permit me to say, would many more Persons in his Situation in this Country. But, Sirs, Government can never mean to impose such Terms, merely because a Person not in the Service ventures to undertake what I have shewn to be unsafe. Allow me, Sirs, to observe, that the different Emoluments of Offices in all States, from the highest Salaries to the lowest, do not take their Rise from the Number of Hours, or Degree of Labour spent at the Desk, but from the high Importance of those Offices, and the Responsibility of the Characters filling them: I therefore beg the Honourable Board will be pleased to consider of what Degree of Importance to the State is the Business of the Agency, and with what Degree of Reputation does it appear it has been conducted. I observe Mr. M'Intosh appears to lay great Strefs, and repeats in every Letter, his Offer of Security to perform his Contract, in the Idea that the Board cannot possibly reject his Offer under that Circumstance; but, I trust, the Honourable Board will discriminate between a Case of Security given not to embezzle Monies entrusted, or to perform any specific Act, and a Security to perform generally what I have shewn may become impossible to perform. I likewise trust the Honourable Board will see how little any Security, however unquestionable, can avail the Public, or compensate the Evils that may be consequent, should it ever happen that the Cattle should be found in an unserviceable Condition in the Hour of Danger and of Service, from the Scarcity of Corn having put it out of a Contractor's Power to do them Justice, without immediate Ruin to himself.

For the above Reasons, I trust the Honourable Board will think themselves fully justified to the Court of Directors in rejecting an Offer, generally deemed unfair, and shewn to be unnecessary; and that they will approve of my continuing to act as I have done in an Office of great Trust and Responsibility, the Forms of which, in Point of Fairness and Equality, between the Company and the Agent, as well as the Certainty of Advantage to the State of the Army Cattle, I am most confident and bold to say, will the more appear as it is the more examined, and the longer continued.

Calcutta,
13th April 1785.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Chas^r W^m Blunt,
Army Agent.

BAZAR RATE at Cawnpore of the Price of Gram, &c^t. with the Quantity for One Corah Rupee, specified in each Column.

	Moot.		Muffoor Gram.		Colligh Gram.		Mong Gram.		Anar Gram.		Boot Gram.	
	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.
1784.												
January 23.	15	—	15	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15	—	17	—	15	—
February 2.	15	—	15	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15	—	17	—	16	—
9.	15	—	15	—	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	—	17	—	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
16.	15	—	15	—	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	18	—	17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
23.	17	—	15	—	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	18	—	17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
March 1.	15	—	15	—	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	—	17	—	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
8.	14	—	14	—	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	—	16	—	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
15.	14	—	14	—	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	—	16	—	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.	15	—	14	—	13	—	14	—	16	—	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
27.	15	—	14	—	13	—	14	—	18	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
April 5.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	14	—	18	—	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
12.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	14	—	15	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
19.	14	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
26.	14	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
May 3.	14	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
10.	14	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
17.	11	—	12	—	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
24.	11	—	12	—	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
31.	11	—	12	—	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
June 7.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
14.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
21.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15	—	13	—
28.	10	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	—	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 5.	10	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	—	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
12.	10	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	—	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
19.	10	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
26.	10	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
August 2.	10	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11	—
9.	10	—	11	—	10	—	8	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11	—
16.	10	—	11	—	10	—	8	—	12	—	11	—
23.	10	—	11	—	9	—	8	—	12	—	11	—
30.	10	—	11	—	9	—	8	—	12	—	11	—
September 6.	10	—	11	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8	—	12	—	11	—
13.	10	—	11	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8	—	11	—	11	—
20.	10	—	11	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8	—	8	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
27.	10	—	9	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8	—	8	—	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
October 4.	10	—	10	—	9	—	9	—	11	—	10	—
11.	10	—	11	—	11	—	9	—	11	—	10	—
18.	14	—	12	—	14	—	12	—	12	—	10	—
25.	14	—	14	—	16	—	12	—	15	—	10	—
November 1.	14	—	14	—	16	—	12	—	15	—	14	—
8.	20	—	14	—	21	—	20	—	15	—	15	—
15.	23	24	16	—	21	—	20	—	15	—	16	—
22.	22	23	16	—	20	21	20	—	15	—	17	18
29.	26	27	20	—	23	24	23	24	20	—	17	18
December 6.	27	28	20	—	23	24	28	29	20	—	17	18
13.	30	32	22	—	24	25	29	30	22	—	19	20
20.	32	33	22	—	22	23	29	30	22	—	18	19
27.	32	33	22	—	23	24	29	30	22	—	18	19

January

		Moot.		Muffoor Gram.		Colligh Gram.		Mong Gram.		Annar Gram.		Boot Gram.	
		1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.	1ft.	2d.
1785.													
January	3d.	32	33	22	—	23	24	29	30	22	—	18	10
	10.	32	33	22	—	23	24	30	31	22	—	17	18
	17.	34	35	22	26	23	24	30	31	22	—	17	18
	24.	34	35	22	26	23	24	35	—	22	—	13	14
February	31.	35	36	22	26	23	24	35	—	22	—	13	14
	7th.	39	40	22	24	23½	24	33	—	20	—	13	14
	14.	39	40	22	24	23½	24	33	—	20	—	16	17
	21.	39	40	22	24	27	28	33	—	20	—	19	20
March	28.	39	40	22	24	27	28	33	—	20	—	19	20
	7th.	41	42	29	30	29	30	35	36	13	—	21	26
	14.	39	40	29	30	29	30	35	36	13	—	28	34
	21.	41	42	27½	30	29	30	35	36	24	25	27½	38½

Charles William Blunt,
Army Agent.

§ (“ (a) To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

“ Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

“ I humbly request the Honourable Board will be pleased to allow me, with the utmost Respect, to offer my Reasons, why the Alteration Mr. McIntosh's Offer aims to effect, of converting the Agency now under my Charge into a Contract, should not take place; for although the Honourable Court of Directors saw Reason to pass severe Censure on the Terms of the late Bullock Contract; and on a Supposition of the Business continuing to be conducted in the Way of a Contract, thought proper to direct that, and others, to be put up to the lowest Bidder, it does by no Means follow, that they will see Cause to object to the moderate, fair, safe, and reduced Terms of the present Agency; and it will be giving but due Credit to the Wisdom of that Honourable Court, to suppose they will see the Inexpediency of fixing one certain Rate of Expence, by a Contract, in a Matter subject throughout the World, but more particularly in Bengal, to such Fluctuation as the Price of Grain is liable to, by the Failure of Crops, and dry Seasons, as must ever render the State of a Contractor for this Service precarious and dangerous: A Contractor who engages on reasonable Terms To-day, may be utterly ruined a Twelvemonth hence; this is precisely the Case at present, as appears by a Calculation I have just caused to be made, of the Loss the Contractor would have suffered by feeding the Bullocks alone last Year, at the Rate the present Proposal to the Honourable Board offers to undertake it at, which on the lowest Computation amounts to Sicca Rupees 76,575.—Is there Reason and Policy—is there Justice and Humanity in such a Plan?—By the best Information I have been able to obtain, I cannot find the Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors have been at any Time precise and special, restraining the Governor General and Council of Bengal from considering of and adopting a more eligible Mode of supplying the Army with Cattle, if such could be found, than that of the former Contract, and that therefore the Honourable Board were fully authorized to adopt that of the present Agency.—The Honourable Court of Directors, I humbly beg Leave to suggest, did no more, in their Orders respecting the Bullock Contract, than direct that Contract (supposing it to continue to a Period, and approved of being renewed) should be advertised and given to the lowest Bidder. But, Honourable Sirs, that Contract no longer existing, and the Cattle having become the Property of the Company, of which Alteration the Sense of the Honourable Court of Directors has not yet been received, it becomes now worthy the Attention of the Honourable Board, that they shall be taken the best possible Care of, attended with the least Expence, which, I humbly conceive to have been shewn in my former Letter to the Board, will happen under an Agency.

“ That the Conduct of the Company's Business by Agencies is not disapproved by the Honourable Court of Directors, may be collected from the very considerable Branches of the Company's Business, at this Time conducted ably and honourably under that Mode, not without the Knowledge, and therefore concluded to be with their Approbation; and there does not appear in the Honourable Court of Directors, or in the Honourable Board, the least Intention,

(a) Vide supra, Page 2278.

“ Motive,

“ Motive, or Probability of their being suppressed, to the Ruin of the Company's Servants
 “ employed in them, and the great Joy of all Persons out of Employ, and out of the
 “ Service.

I am,

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Cha' Will^m Blunt,

Army Agent.” §

* Sic in Orig. Calcutta,
 16th * 1785.

The Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

The Agent for feeding the Army Cattle, and victualling the Troops, finding that an erroneous Statement has been made in the public Accounts, of the Commissions received by him to his own private Emolument, desires now to represent the same to the Honourable Board, persuaded that it will not be the Desire of the B^d, that a Representation not warranted by the Facts, and which may prove so injurious to the Individual, should be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors as it now stands.

By an Extract from the Accomptant's Office it is stated as follows :

“ Sir Charles William Blunt, Bart. Agent for feeding the Army Bullocks and Camels.—A Commission of 10 per Cent. out of 17½ on his and his Deputies Disbursements, in feeding the Honourable Company's Bullocks and Camels, estimated by the Military Paymaster General, on an Average, at Current Rupees 3,800. 3.”

The Agent begs to observe, that the above Extract will tend to mislead the Judgment of the Honourable Court of Directors.

1st, Because the Agent's Commission is expressed to have been estimated *on an Average*, which Words leave Room to suppose the Expence of feeding the Cattle, and the Agent's Commission, were such as, Communibus Annis, would have continued the same, when in Fact the particular Moment at which the Estimate was made, viz. 1st February 1785, alone caused the Amount to exceed that of the present Time; the Madras Establishment being included, which in a few Days afterwards could have been omitted, and the Number of the Bullocks also in a few Days after were reduced near One-fourth, and all the Camels.

2dly, Because it is stated that 10 per Cent. on this Estimate is the Agent's Profit, and 7½ is for the Charges of Salary and Office, when in fact the Charges at that Time much exceeded the Allowance for them; and now that the Amount of the whole Disbursement is so much reduced by the Fall of the Price of Grain, the Sale of near a fourth Part of the Bullocks, and all the Camels, they will not be defrayed for much less than the Whole of the Commission and Allowances for Office Charges, given to the Agent by the Minute of the Council of the 4th March 1784.

3dly, This Statement of C^t R^s 3,800 per Month, as the Agent's Commission of 10 per Cent. is further erroneous, because the Sum of 38,000 given in to the Military Paymaster General, as the probable Estimate of the Expence of feeding for February 1785, included the Agent's Commission; so that the Statement makes the Agent to receive Commission upon his Commission.

4thly, An Estimate of the probable Monthly Expence was an improper Ground to calculate the Agent's Commission by, because it is always uncertain; whereas the real Expence of that or the preceding Month's Feeding might have been obtained, and this would have shewn the Amount to have been considerably lower; viz.

February 1785, feeding 4,074 Bullocks	—	—	24,316	7	10
142 Camels	—	—	1,798	11	2
			<hr/>		
			26,115	3	—

10 per Cent. on which is C^t R^s 2,611. 8. 3.

The Agent therefore hopes such Remarks or Alteration may be made in the above Statement in the public Accounts, as shall prevent an Idea so erroneous being conveyed Home, as that the Agent has at any Time * as that the Agent has at any Time drawn a Commission upon feeding the Cattle for his own Profit, over and above the Charges of conducting the Business, to the Amount of R^s 3,800 per Month.

The present Monthly Expence of feeding 3,201 Bullocks, to which Number they are now reduced, at the Medium Rate of 4. 10, is C^t R^s 17,173. 12, and consequently the Agent's present Monthly Commission of 10 per Cent. is no more than 1,717. 6; and even this Sum, by the Decrease of the gross Amount of feeding the Cattle, and the Disbursements continuing the same as formerly, is found to be nearly absorbed in the Agent's Charges; so inadequate are the Allowances for Office Charges (since the late Reduction) to the Agent's real Expences.

The

The Agent's Emolument, therefore, can only arise from a Profit by victualling, by casual Advantages to be made by his Purchases of Grain, &c. and by such Reductions as he may in future be able to make in his Expences.

Calcutta,
16th July 1785.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
Chas William Blunt,
Army Agent.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Being informed that certain Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors are likely to induce the Honourable Board to supercede the present Agency for feeding the Cattle, &c. and to put that Business into the Form of a Contract, open to a lowest Bidder, I humbly hope the Indulgence of the Honourable Board to urge with all Deference in Behalf of the Continuance of my Office, That any Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, respecting the Bullock Contract cannot be construed to apply to an Agency which, not having Existence, could not be in Contemplation at the Time of making these Orders; and that, however pointed and adverse the Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors may at any Time have been to the said Bullock Contract, it does by no Means follow that the present Agency standing * standing upon a Footing * Sic in Orig. so totally new, so different, so reduced in Numbers and Expence, and so general from Abuse by Checks and Controuls, shall appear equally obnoxious to Censure and Reprobation, when the same shall become known and understood; and I humbly presume further to say, that if no special Order has been transmitted to the Honourable Board respecting the present Agency, of which I am ignorant, it does not appear that they are called upon for this Alteration: And it is fair to conclude that the Honourable Court of Directors are not averse to the Mode of conducting their Business by Agencies, since they have not, I humbly conceive, come to any general Resolutions against them, nor expressed any Intention to alter the several important Branches of Business at this Time conducted in that Mode; and if so, it is also fair to conclude the Honourable Court of Directors will not object particularly to me, by which a necessary and important Service has been hitherto conducted without Impeachment or Blame, and by which the Interests of the Company is secured and guarded.—But, Sirs, I humbly beg to say, as I conceive so far was the establishing of the present Agency from opposing or violating the Orders of the Court of Directors respecting the Bullock Contract, that it was absolutely a Measure co-operating with, and carrying into Execution the Sense of that Honourable Court, as reprobating that Contract, and willing the same should, if possible, be annulled; and it was the only Means Government at that Time had in their Power to put an End to an Evil so much, and probably with Reason, censured and disapproved.—How then, permit me to ask, can it be agreed to be incumbent on the present Government to abolish that which was established as a Remedy for a pressing Evil—that which in itself has not appeared to be one, but on the contrary, is likely to answer every Purpose intended by it;—that against which no Complaint is laid, and that which the Court of Directors, with full Information respecting it, have not as yet thought proper to object to?—And there would seem a singular Degree of Hardship at this Time in depriving the present Agent of his Office, when the Business is beginning to be conducted on Terms as low, if not lower, than any Contract can promise, and after struggling through a Year of Difficulties—a Year of Famine, when it was not possible the Oeconomy of the present Agency could be made to appear.

Therefore I humbly hope the Honourable Board will think fit the present Agency may be permitted to stand, at least till the Effect of one Year of Plenty may be seen, to contrast with the late Year of Scarcity—or till such Time as the Honourable Court of Directors shall have expressed their Sense of this Matter.

Calcutta,
25th July 1785.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
Chas William Blunt,
Army Agent.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Having Reason to apprehend the Honourable Court of Directors may remark, with Surprise, that the Expence of feeding the Army Cattle from March 1784 to April 1785, under the present Agency, appears to be at a Rate nearly as high as it was under the late Contract, comparing the different Scales of the Establishment, and on this Account suppose the Agency to be some Way defective

defective in Economy, and requiring Alteration; I beg the Honourable Board will be pleased to advert to the enormous high Price of Grain during the whole of the above Period, as it is truly represented to the Board by a Paper some Time ago delivered to them, being a Return of the Price of Grain at Cawnpore for the Year 1784; and I humbly beg the Honourable Board will be pleased to call upon the Military Paymaster General or Commissary General, to certify whether the high Rate of feeding the Army Cattle, during the said Period, has not been occasioned by the said high Price and Scarcity of Grain; and whether it is not impossible, under the Terms of the present Agency, that any additional or different Charges can be made in his Bills by the Agent, than what may arise from the Advance of the Price of Grain, which is certified by the Commanding Officers; and, lastly, whether the Rate of feeding the Army Cattle during the Month of April last, which begins the second Year of the Agency, and is the latest Month for which the Returns have been procured; and the Bills made out, does not appear to be as low as Rs 3. 12 per Month each Bullock, at the Cantonment Allowance; and whether, if Grain should continue falling, the Expence will not of Necessity be still lower in the succeeding Months.

I am,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,

Calcutta,
28th July 1785.

Chas. William Blunt,
Army Agent.

The Army Agent having requested that he might be allowed Copies of the Letters from Mr. McIntosh, they were made, and transmitted to him by the Board's Orders.

* Sic in Orig.

Resolved, relative to Mr. McIntosh's * Proposals (Papers), That they be only recorded, as the Board have not yet adverted for any relative to the Bullock Agency, &c.

§ (“ (a) The following Letters, received from Major General Stibbert, are now recorded.

“ To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Public Department.

“ Gentlemen,

“ I beg leave to lay before you a Letter which has been addressed to me by Lieutenant Colonel Duff, Commander of the Artillery, representing the Deficiency of Drivers allowed by the late Regulations for Draft Bullocks.

“ On my Perusal of the Regulations for the Agent, it was obvious to me that one Driver to six Bullocks was insufficient; but I refrained from noticing it to the Board, until the Matter should be represented to me by the proper Officers. Had my Opinion indeed been asked, before the Board entered into the new Engagement, I should have given them such Information as might have prevented them from falling into this Mistake, and also have pointed out to them some other Omissions.

“ By the late Contract, as well as by those preceding it, there were allowed to every 12 Bullocks, one Sirdar, and six Drivers, and I am convinced from my own Experience that less will not suffice to manage Draft Bullocks, whether employed or not, since if unemployed they must be constantly practised, which they cannot be without a proper Number of Drivers. The Number of Drivers allotted may, as Colonel Duff says, answer for Carriage Bullocks, but there should even to a certain Number of those be allowed a Sirdar, at least one to every six Drivers; the Behesty Bullocks require no Drivers, as the Behesty takes care of the Bullocks.

“ In the Resolutions of the Board, transferring the feeding of the Cattle from the Contractor to the Agent, no Mention is made of the Manner in which the Casualties among the Bullocks are to be replaced: If by the Agent, the Terms on which he is to provide them ought to be specified, as well as the Size, Age, and Quality of the Cattle to be admitted into the Company's Employ, which should, I think, correspond with the Rules prescribed in the late Contract, Extracts of which on these Points I enclose for your easy Reference, as well as the Articles relating to the Drivers.

“ I must conclude this Letter with observing, that if great Care is not taken in providing Bullocks, as well to supply Casualties, as to be received in Exchange for such as are above the Age fit for working, which by the last Contract was fixed at twelve Years, the Cattle cannot be depended upon, and the Service must eventually suffer.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Fort William,
8th April 1784.

humble Servant,

(Signed) G. Stibbert.” §

To Major General Stibbert, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

By the late Regulations there is only one Driver allowed to every six Bullocks; this Allowance may do for Carriage Bullocks, but is not sufficient for Draft Cattle. I have not (for Want of Drivers) Bullocks to drag a Gun to the Field of Exercise, or to move a single Carriage from the Park, nor for any other Purpose whatever. I am therefore under the Necessity of stating the Matter to you, and to request that I may be informed in what Manner I am to be furnished with Drivers, when it is necessary to employ the Cattle in transporting the Guns and Stores. From the Number of Draft Cattle, at the Presidency, one hundred are always kept on the Esplanade or near the Garrison, for the Purpose of transporting Guns and Stores to and from the Arsenal, and to be ready on any Emergency; the Drivers have also been taken away from them in consequence of the Regulations.

You will readily see the Necessity of having a proper Number of Drivers for the Draft Cattle, and I hope will take Measures for their being furnished as soon as possible, as they are wanted every Hour.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

and very humble Servant,

Fort William,
April 6th 1784.

(Signed) Patrick Duff,
Lt. Col. Commanding the Artillery.

Extract from Mr. Croftes's late Contract for furnishing Draft and Carriage Bullocks for the Army.

"That every Bullock, so to be provided either for Draft or Carriage, shall be at least twelve Hands and an Half, or fifty Inches, in Height, above the Age of four Years, and under the Age of six Years, and to be continued in the Service until the Age of twelve Years, and no longer.

"That every Carriage Bullock so to be provided by him in pursuance of his Covenant hereinbefore for that Purpose contained, shall be of sufficient Strength, Power, and Ability to carry on his Back a Burthen of one hundred and sixty Pounds Weight, exclusive of his Pad; and that the Draft Bullocks so to be provided in Manner aforesaid, shall be of such Strength, and capable of such Work, as hereinafter is mentioned; that is to say, that twenty-four of such Bullocks shall be able to draw and accompany the said Army, on common Marches, with a twenty-four Pounder Gun, eighteen Bullocks with an eighteen Pounder Gun, twelve Bullocks with a twelve Pounder Gun, six Bullocks with a six Pounder Gun, four Bullocks with a three Pounder Gun, fourteen Bullocks with an eight Inch Howitzer, ten Bullocks with a five and half Inch Howitzer, six Bullocks with a four and two-fifths of an Inch Howitzer, fourteen Bullocks with a common Army Waggon, and ten Bullocks with a Tumbril."

And it is hereby declared, covenanted, and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, That the Commanding Officers of Artillery, and the Commanding Officers of Trains for the Time being, under the Commanders of the respective Brigades of the Army of the said United Company, shall be, and are hereby constituted and appointed General Inspectors and Examiners of the same Bullocks, and of each and of every of them, with full Power and Authority for them the said Officers respectively, under whose Charge the same respective Bullocks shall be placed, to inspect and examine the said Bullocks, and afterwards to report to the Commanding Officers of the respective Brigades for the Time being the full Particulars of the same Bullocks, and every of them, as to their and each of their Fitness and apparent Ability to perform the respective Service for which Purpose they are provided. And in case the said Inspectors, or any or either of them, shall report to such Commanding Officers or Officer as aforesaid, that such Bullocks so provided, or any or either of them, are or is unfit or incapable of the Service for which they the same Bullocks have or hath been respectively designed and provided, that then and in that Case the same Bullocks or Bullock so objected to shall be examined by three other Persons, that is to say, by one Person to be appointed on the Part of the Commander in Chief, one on Behalf of the Commanding Officer of the Train, and one on the Part of the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns; which Persons so appointed shall have full Power and Authority, and are hereby declared to have full Power, Licence, Liberty, and Authority, to try and examine all and every such Bullocks and Bullock objected to, and either to deem fit and approve, or to reject the same, as they, or any two of them, shall see proper; and in case the same Bullocks, or any or either of them, shall be so rejected, the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall within the Space of twenty Days after any such Bullocks or Bullock shall have been so rejected and dismissed, find and provide, in the Lieu and Stead thereof, a like Number of fit and proper Bullocks, so always to make up and complete the Numbers expressed in the Covenant of the said Charles Croftes, herein before for that Purpose contained.

That the said Charles Croftes, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will furnish and keep a Driver or Keeper to every Pair of Bullocks, whether Draught or Carriage, for the Purpose of

of attending and keeping, and loading and unloading the same Bullocks, together with one other Person as a Sirdar, or Head Man, to every six Drivers or Keepers, to oblige the same Drivers or Keepers respectively to a due Discharge of their Labour and Duty; which said Drivers or Keepers, and their Sirdars, or Head Men, so to be employed as aforesaid, shall be mustered with the Bullocks, when and as often as the same Bullocks shall be mustered, and a Return be made of such Drivers or Keepers, and Sirdars, in like Manner as shall be made of the Bullocks.

True Extracts.

(Signed) W^m Scott,
Sec^y to the Commander in Chief.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Public Department.

Gentlemen,

I beg Leave to lay before you an Extract of a Letter from Colonel Ironside, covering the Copy of one to him from the Acting Agent for supplying Cattle, &c. at Cawnpore, representing the Inconveniences and Difficulties to which the Army would be reduced if obliged to move on a sudden Notice, for Want of the full Complement of Drivers to the Draft Cattle.

I have already, in my Letter to the Board of the 8th of April last, represented the Insufficiency of Drivers allowed for the Draft Bullocks, to which Letter I beg Leave to refer them; and shall in Addition observe, that if, as the Agent apprehends, and which I firmly believe, any considerable Number of Drivers could not be entertained on a short Notice, much Detriment and Distress must arise to the Service, if the Troops at the Field Stations should be called into Motion on any sudden Emergency.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Fort William,
23d February 1785.

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
G. Stibbert.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Ironside to the Commander in Chief, dated Cawnpore,
31st January 1785.

“ The accompanying Copy of a Letter to me, from the Agent to the Contractor, I beg to refer to your Perusal and Consideration; and to observe on it, that in the Event of a Necessity for an immediate Movement of the Troops from this Station at any Time, we should be greatly distressed on account of this Article of Bullock Drivers, which I cannot believe it would ever be the Intention of the Board to retrench in the Sale, this Camp having been always considered as prepared to move, with all its Appurtenances, at a short Notice. I beg therefore to be favoured with your Commands on this Head.”

A true Extract.

William Scott,
Sec^y to the Commander in Chief.

To Colonel Gilbert Ironside, commanding the 3d Brigade.

Sir,

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 27th Instant, communicated by Major Roberts.

I have had Occasion repeatedly to peruse, and attentively to consider, the Minute of Council, in their Board of Inspection, of the 4th March 1784, which constitute the Agency for supplying and feeding the Bullocks, and cannot discover that any Distinction is made, or intended, between this and the other Station; nor indeed, by the Letter of these Minutes, that any Latitude, in point of Time, is given for providing the full Complement of Drivers allowed on March. I have had Occasion to represent to the Agent the Difficulties in which he might be involved from this Cause; the Injury on the one Hand which the public Service might suffer, and of which the Odium might fall upon him, from the Impossibility likely to attend any Attempts to complete the Drivers on the very Day of March; and the Losses he might sustain on the other, by the Retrenchment of such Expences as he might necessarily incur, by entertaining them for any Length of Time in Preparation; and I believe that the Agent has made some Representations on this Subject to Government, but do not know that any Alteration has yet been made in consequence.

In the Event of a general Movement of the Troops at this Station, an additional Number of three hundred and thirty-three Drivers would be required; as this Number could not possibly be supplied on the Day of March, I should conceive it necessary to begin to collect and entertain them,

as a Preparation, from the first Notice I received of such intended Movement; but as I do not consider myself as competent to decide how far this Idea is consistent with the Spirit of the Regulations, and as it is certainly contrary to the Letter of them, I thought it necessary to address you in the Time of my Letter of the 24th, in consequence of the Brigade, after Orders of the 23d. Had I entertained the extra Drivers, in consequence of my own Ideas of the Necessity arising from these Orders, I might have exposed the Agent to a very considerable Loss. Had you confirmed this Idea, by giving me a particular Order to collect and entertain them, it must have been clearly my Duty to obey, and no Retrenchment could have been incurred. Had I abided by the Letter of the Regulations, and taken no Step in the Matter until the actual Day of March, much Inconvenience, and much Detriment to the Service, might have arisen. This at least was the Light in which I saw it, and the Motive of my Application to you on the Subject.

It is with extreme Diffidence that I attempt giving my Opinion, or advancing any thing which can bear the Appearance of offering an Opinion on point of Service. In obedience to your Commands, however, it becomes my Duty to observe, that, to the best of my Judgment and Information, one Driver is very unequal to the proper Care of six Bullocks, even in a State of certain Inaction, and when his Duties are confined to feeding and tending them. Under the late Contract, one Driver was in all Cases allowed to two. I have had many Conversations on the Subject, during the last three Years, with the different Artillery Officers in command at Futty Ghur and here, and with other Gentlemen who have been employed on Service, and have invariably received it as their Opinion, that although this Proportion of one Driver to two Bullocks might be greater than what was absolutely necessary merely for feeding and tending them, yet it was indispensably necessary on Service; and that there was great Propriety in keeping the Number constantly complete, as it was of very great Importance that the Drivers should have a certain Degree of Address and Alertness, which Experience alone can give, in the different Branches of Service on which they and the Bullocks are employed. It is an obvious Consideration too, that Men employed only for the Day, on the particular Occasion, cannot be depended upon in any Service of Danger or Fatigue, as they want all the Inducement that may incite Perseverance, or animate to Resolution and Exertion, where they have at Stake a Piece of certain Subsistence. These Considerations, however, I only presume to hint at: It is more my immediate Province to observe, that from the Enquiries I made in consequence of the After-Orders of the 23d, I had every Reason to apprehend very considerable Difficulty in supplying the extra Drivers. How far this Difficulty may have been connected with the present depopulated State of this Part of the Country, from the late Scarcity, or with the first Urgency of the numerous private Demands for extra Servants, or to what Degree it might have found to exist, I cannot clearly determine. I do not wish to raise ideal Difficulties; and whenever it becomes necessary, I shall spare no Exertion to remove such as may actually exist. All that I can at present say with Precision is, that only one Driver is entertained for six Bullocks, agreeable to the Regulations contained in the Minutes of Council of the 4th of March 1784; and that I do not, from my late Experience, think it certain that I should be able, by any possible Exertions, to complete the Complement at a short Notice.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. W. Lawrie,

Acting Agent Field Station.

Camp near Cawnpore,
28th January 1784.

A true Copy.

(Signed) R. Roberts, Secy.

A true Copy.

William Scott,
Secy to the Commander in Chief.

Commander in Chief.

After having diligently sought the best Information on the Subject, and having attentively weighed all that I have obtained, I am of Opinion, That, having a Regard to the Good of the Service, the Bullock Department may be better executed by Contract than by Agency; and I the more freely recommend to the Board to return to the Mode formerly in use, from the Consideration that such a Measure will correspond with the Intentions of the Court of Directors.

This Judgment of the Preference due to the Contract Mode being adopted, it will remain to settle the Terms; on which Occasion, equal Respect must be had to the liberal and unstinted Performance of a Branch of the Service of the greatest Importance in a Military View, and to an economical Settlement, as affecting the Resources or Funds of the Company. On these Grounds, it will doubtless be deemed proper that the Contract be an open one; although at the same Time it be not understood to be intrusted to the lowest Bidder—The Reason for the Board's reserving to themselves a discretionary Power, in determining on the Eligibility of the several Proposals that may be tendered, is too obvious to need being stated.

R. Sloper.

[20 X]

Agreed,

Agreed, That the Commander in Chief's Proposition be adopted; and that an Advertisement be published in consequence of it, limiting the Time for receiving sealed Proposals to the 15th October next.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

John Macpherson,
R^o Sloper,
John Stables,
Cha^r Stuart.

A P P E N D I X N^o CCCXCIX.

Book 726. Page 405.

Extracts of a Bengal Political Consultation, the 29th July 1791.

Pol. Dept
Friday.

Fort William, 29th July 1791.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Charles Stuart,

Peter Speke,

William Cowper,

} Esquires.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

The following Letter was received from Fort St. George on the 25th Instant, and circulated to the Members of the Board; it was returned with the Minutes from Mr. Stuart, which will be entered after it; and the Letter which follows it was consequently written to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George on the 27th Instant.

Further Extract. Page 406, same Book.

N^o 1.

To the Honble. Charles Stuart, and to the Gentlemen of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

Our Letter to you of the 17th Ultimo, which was transmitted in Duplicate, will have informed you, that we had great Hope of being able to procure the full Number of Bullocks required by Lord Cornwallis for the ensuing Campaign, and that the Whole, provided the Country were undisturbed, would be collected in the Neighbourhood of Amboor, on or before the 15th Day of August next. We have now the Pleasure to inform you, that we have no Doubt whatever of being able to supply the Wants of the Army in Draft and Carriage Bullocks; and we therefore submit to you, whether it would not be proper to relieve the Company from the very great Expence of sending Cattle from Bengal.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Fort St. George,
9th July 1791.

Cha^r Oakeley.
W^m Petree,
J. Hudelston.

N^o 2. A.

Mr. Stuart.

26th July 1791.

I have read the Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, (dated the 9th July, and received last Night,) informing us, that they have no Doubt whatever of being able to supply the Wants of the Army in Draft and Carriage Bullocks, and suggesting to us the Expediency of relieving the Company from the very great Expence of sending Cattle from hence.

I rejoice to find that the Exertions of the Madras Government in this Respect have been so successful. I was all along satisfied, indeed, that they would accomplish whatever was to be accomplished by Zeal and Ability; but the Object, in the present Case, was * if such infinite Magnitude, and the Exigency (measuring it by the Tenor of Lieutenant Colonel Oldham's Letter, of the 26th May, which would seem to have been a very fair Criterion at the Juncture in question) was apparently, at least, so pressing, that we should (in my Opinion) have ill discharged our public Duty, had any Consideration, short of an absolute Certainty that the Carnatic afforded the

Means

Means of effectually refitting the Army, induced us, in the first Instance, to remain supine, or subsequently to relax in our Efforts to promote the Success of its future Operations. It did not escape us, that there was a Possibility of our Supplies not being required; but if wanted at all, we were sure that they would prove of the utmost Utility. Whatever the Event, therefore, might be, we judged (and I think judged properly) that it would not be wise to forego the important Advantages which were likely to result from an early Anticipation of Lord Cornwallis's Wishes, merely through an Apprehension lest the Expence arising from the Measure should ultimately appear to have been uselessly incurred. For my own Part, I confess that I made the more light of this Expence, because I considered that, whatever it might amount to, the Money would remain in the Country, which, in the present State of the circulating Specie of Bengal, (drained as it has been through successive Periods,) will be admitted, I think, to be an Object of no little Importance. And allowing even that such Articles of Supply as we send from hence to the other Presidencies were equally procurable at these Presidencies, still it is exceedingly desirable, in a financial as well as commercial View, that they should be drawn from these Provinces, (as far as suited the Public Service,) rather than be purchased elsewhere with the Money, which we can spare so ill.

It ought to be observed, that although the Letter of the Madras Government, under Date the 17th Ultimo, did certainly inform us (as they state in the one now before us) that they had great Hopes of being able to procure the full Number of Bullocks required by Lord Cornwallis for the ensuing Campaign; and that the Whole, provided the Country remained undisturbed, would be collected in the Neighbourhood of Amboor on or before the 15th of August; yet as this Letter was very soon followed by the Copy of one from Lord Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakeley, (dated June 14th,) intimating the Probability which there was of the Enemy's passing through Barramaul into the Carnatic, it was (of course) very far from furnishing us with any sufficient Ground for desisting from our Preparations.—Besides, we had at this Time not only made considerable Progress in the Business, but had also communicated to Lord Cornwallis (by Letter of the 13th June) the Resolution we had come*, of sending him Bullocks, a Knowledge * Sic in Orig. of which would probably raise Expectations which it might not be altogether proper to disappoint.

But although the proposed Supply appears now to be less necessary in the Article of Draft Cattle than it did when we determined to furnish it, we have nevertheless the Satisfaction to observe, that all the other Articles will be neither unreasonable nor useless. Grain, Spirits, Guns, Gun Carriages, Tumbrils, Clothing, and Shoes, are specific Wants or Requisitions, which we have anticipated; and some of which we should not have been able to have supplied in due Time, had we not ordered them to be prepared as soon as we did.

As to the Question, therefore, submitted to us by the Madras Government, Whether it would not be proper to relieve the Company from the heavy Expence of sending Cattle from hence to Fort St. George? the Answer is, That doubtlessly it will be very proper to do so as far as Circumstances will admit.—But besides that an *entire* Stop cannot (for the Reason suggested above) prudently be put to our Preparations till we receive an Answer from Lord Cornwallis to our Letter of the 13th of June, it will be seen by the annexed Memorandum delivered to me this Morning by Colonel Murray, that we have already contracted Engagements to the Amount of near —————* of the original estimated Expence of the Equipment, Freight for about one thousand two hundred Bullocks being procured, and the greater Part of the Supplies required to complete the Tonnage being purchased. Under these Circumstances, all I can recommend is, that we desist immediately from taking up any additional Freight, and that we send for the present no more Bullocks or Supplies to Madras than what our Engagements, or the Caution proper to be observed on account of the Information which we have conveyed to Lord Cornwallis, may render necessary. * Sic in Orig.

It is probable many Days will not elapse before we hear from his Lordship; we shall then be enabled to determine how far we may reduce or relinquish our intended Supply of Bullocks, without the Hazard of breaking or of disconcerting any Measures which his Lordship may possibly have formed in consequence of the Communication of our Intentions.—In the mean time we may continue to dispatch the Vessels which have been actually taken up as fast as they can be laden. We may send also on these Vessels as much of the Rice required by the Madras Government as they can conveniently take.—The Manner of transporting the Remainder may be considered hereafter.

It is desirable, I think, that the Indiamen should be as much at Liberty as possible to convey in due Season to the Malabar Coast such Supplies, whether of Bullocks, Stores, or Provisions, as may be necessary towards the Re-equipment of General Abercromby's Army for the ensuing Campaign. It will most probably indeed have occurred to the Government of Fort St. George, that, should not Lord Cornwallis stand in Need of the Bullocks that they will receive from hence, it may be presumed that his Lordship will desire them to be forwarded to Tellicherry as soon as the State of the Monsoon shall admit, the Army in that Quarter being as we understand but indifferently furnished with Artillery Cattle.

(Signed) Cha' Stuart.

To

N° 2. B.

To the Honourable the Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

• Sic in Orig. 1. We have received your Letter of the 9th Instant, informing us that you have no Doubt whatever of being able to supply the Wants of the Army in * Drafts and Carriage Bullocks, and therefore submitting to us, whether it would not be proper to relieve the Company from the very great Expence of sending Cattle from Bengal.

2. We are happy to find that your Exertions in this Respect have been so successful. We were always indeed aware, that every Thing practicable to Zeal and Ability would be effected by you: But the Object in the present Case being of infinite Magnitude, nothing less than an absolute Certainty that the Carnatic afforded the Means of attaining it, would or ought to have induced us to relax in our Efforts to promote the same important End. We knew that these Efforts were not liable to any considerable Failure; and we knew also, that with respect to our Supplies, the Alternative was, that they might not be wanted; but if wanted at all, that they would prove of the utmost Utility.

• Sic in Orig. 3. Although, however, the Supply in the * Articles of Draught Cattle appears at present to be less necessary, we have nevertheless the Satisfaction to observe, that all the other Articles will be neither unreasonable nor useless. Grain, Spirits, Guns, Gun Carriages, Tumbrils, Clothing, and Shoes, are specific Wants or Requisitions which we have anticipated, and some of which we should not have been able to have supplied in due Time, had we not ordered them to be prepared so soon as we did.

4. Your Letter of the 17th Ultimo informed us (as you state) that you had great Hopes of being able to procure the full Number of Bullocks required by Lord Cornwallis for the ensuing Campaign; and that the Whole, provided the Country remained undisturbed, would be collected in the Neighbourhood of Amboor on or before the 15th of August. It is to be observed, however, that this Letter was soon followed by the Copy of one from Lord Cornwallis to your Acting President, (dated June 14th,) intimating the Probability, which there then was, of the Enemy's passing through the Baramaul into the Carnatic. It is further to be remarked, that we had at this Time proceeded very far in our proposed Equipment. Under these Circumstances we could not judge it prudent to desist from our Preparations, the more especially as our Letter of the 13th of June to Lord Cornwallis must, we were aware, raise Expectations which it might not be proper to disappoint.

5. This last Consideration cannot yet be entirely waved. A few Days, however, will probably bring us his Lordship's Answer to our Letter, when we shall be enabled to determine how far we may reduce our intended Supply of Bullocks, without the Hazard of breaking or disconcerting any Measures which his Lordship may have formed in consequence of the Communication from hence.

6. In the mean time, Freight for about 1200 Bullocks having been absolutely engaged, and the greatest Part of the Supplies required to complete the Tonnage being already purchased, we shall continue to dispatch the Vessels which have been taken up as fast as they can be laden. We shall send to you, by these Vessels, as much of the Rice you require as they can conveniently take, and the Remainder by other Conveyances, in order that the Indiamen may be at Liberty to convey in due Season to the Malabar Coast, such Supplies, whether of Bullocks, Stores, or Provisions, as may be necessary towards the Equipment of General Abercromby's Army for the ensuing Campaign. It will most probably have occurred to you, indeed, that should not Lord Cornwallis stand in Need of the Bullocks which you will receive from hence, it may be presumed that his Lordship will desire them to be forwarded to Tellicherry, as soon as the State of the Monsoon shall admit, the Army in that Quarter being, we understand, but indifferently furnished with Artillery Cattle.

We have the Honour to be,

Fort William,
27th July 1791.

Honourable Sir,

Your, &c.
(Signed) No Signature.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 436 of the same Book.

N° 6.

To Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, &c. &c. &c. at Fort St. George.

§ " Sir, Camp at Magri, 28th June 1791.
" (" (a) You will, I am fully persuaded, use every Exertion in your Power to provide us amply
" with Cattle; and I must recommend, that those which have been procured to the Southward

(a) Vide supra, Page 2276.

" of

“ of the Coleroon, may be brought to the Presidency as soon as possible, to be employed in
 “ transporting Grain and other Articles that we may want from thence; and I must particu-
 “ larly request that no Pains be spared to engage the greatest possible Number of Drivers to at-
 “ tend them, as it is to the Deficiencies in that Class of People in the Army that our late Losses
 “ of Cattle are principally to be * attributed.”)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

§
* Sic in Orig.

A true Copy.

Cornwallis.

(Signed)

S. Parry,

Acting Deputy Secretary.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 440.

To Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, Acting President, and Council, Fort St. George.

“ Gentlemen,

§ (“ (a) The Exertions that have been made by your Government to procure a Supply of Bul-
 “ locks, and to forward, in every Respect, the Equipment of this Army, claim my warmest Acknow-
 “ ledgments; and I am happy to find that they have hitherto been attended with greater Success
 “ than I was sanguine enough to expect. Some greater Encouragements must be given to Bul-
 “ lock Drivers, for without a proper Number of that useful Class of Men, our Losses in Bullocks
 “ must continue to be repeated, either by their starving from the Want of People to provide suf-
 “ ficient Food for them, or from their being ruined by unskilful driving.

“ I shall think it necessary to put the Cattle that have been procured by the Exertions of
 “ Government, under the Management of a Public Agent, as I am sorry to say, from Experience,
 “ that the Contract has been the Delusion of a most dangerous Nature to a Commander in Chief
 “ of an Army.”)

§

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

Cornwallis.

Camp at Magri,
1st July 1791.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

S. Parry,

Acting Deputy Secretary.

Further Extract of the same Consultation, Page 450.

N^o 9.

Mil. Dep.

The Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

We shall hold out every Encouragement to Bullock Drivers and Dooley Bearers, and extend
 our Offers through all the Circars; but the Distress which these Classes of People are supposed to
 have lately experienced in Camp, may operate in some Degree against us. If any Means could
 be taken to remove their Apprehensions on this Head, it might have good Effect; but we know
 not how far it may be practicable to furnish them with Provisions from the Public Stores.

Further Extract. Same Page.

We observe with much Concern the Disappointments you have suffered with respect to the
 Bullocks Contract. Whatever Plan your Lordship may think most advisable for the future Con-
 duct of this essential Part of the Service, will have our fullest Concurrence; and we shall be
 much obliged, when you are at Leisure, if you will be pleased to furnish us with such Information
 as you may think necessary with regard to the Defaults of the Contractors.

The Approbation expressed by your Lordship, of our Exertions to equip the Army, is highly
 pleasing to us. And we beg Leave to assure you, that the same Zeal will actuate all our Endeavours
 for the Support of this just and necessary War, until it can be brought to an honourable
 Conclusion.

We have the Honour to be, with great Respect and Esteem,

My Lord,

Your, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Fort St. George,
11th July 1791.

(Signed)

Charles Oakeley, &c. Council.

Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

S. Parry,

Acting Deputy Secretary.

* Vide supra, Page 2322.

[20 Y]

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCC.

Book 723. Page 137.

N° 12.

Milr Dep.

Extract of Bengal Military Consultations the 10th November 1790.

Wednesday.

Fort William, 10th November 1790.

At a Council; Present,

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;

The Honourable Charles Stuart;

Peter Speke,

William Cowper, } Esquires.

- § (" (a) My Lord,
- Milr Aud. " 1. Observing by the Returns of the Elephants and Bullocks for the Service of the Army
Gen. " for the Month of September last, that nineteen Elephants, and one hundred and eighty-four
30th Oct. " Bullocks, are reported deficient of the Establishment for the Station of Cawnpore, I take the
" Liberty of noticing the Circumstance to your Lordship, as deserving your Attention.
- " 2. Any Penalty, which might be recoverable from a Contractor for Failure in the Perform-
" ance of Agreement, either with respect to Numbers or Condition of the Cattle for the Service
" of the Troops, or through their not being kept at their proper Stations, would be a sen-
" der Consolation for Disappointment in the Movements of any Part of the Army through any
" such Failure.
- " 3. The Deficiency of the established Number of Bullocks, if those detached to the Car-
" natic be considered as Part of the ordinary Establishment, is not considerable, as your Lordship
" will perceive from the accompanying comparative Statement of the Establishments with the
" Number mustered for August, which is the last Month for which all the Returns, excepting
" one, have reached this Office; but though the Deficiency of the Establishment of Bullocks
" is not great upon the Whole, your Lordship will observe, that, according to the present
" Establishment and Returns, there are considerable Deficiencies at the Frontier Stations of
" Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, where the Complements for Service ought to be most carefully
" kept up; and a Surplus, at any other Station, will not make Amends for Deficiencies where
" the Cattle ought to be.
- " 4. I know that your Lordship deems it highly important, that the necessary authorized Esta-
" blishments should be kept in constant Readiness in their proper Places, and in the best Condition
" for active Service; and therefore, without meaning the slightest Reflection on any Individual,
" but merely to second your Lordship's Wishes, and to render the Obligation of the Contracts for
" Elephants, Camels, and Bullocks more effectual, I beg Leave to submit to your Lordship the
" Propriety of notifying, in General Orders, that if it should at any Time happen that the
" Movements or Operations of any Body of the Troops should be impeded by the Unfitness,
" scanty Feeding, or ill Condition of the Cattle, or by the prescribed Establishment not being
" constantly kept complete at their proper Stations, the respective Commanding Officers shall be
" held personally responsible for the Consequences, unless every such Circumstance of Deficiency
" or Unfitness shall have been duly reported to the Commander in Chief; and in order the better
" to impress a Sense of the Importance of this Duty, Commanding Officers might be required
" to certify, monthly, to the Commander in Chief, by Letter to the Adjutant General, that the
" Establishment of Cattle and Drivers for their respective Stations or Divisions of the Army,
" mentioned in their Muster Returns, are in point of Number, Strength, and Condition, as well
" as in every other Respect, fit, and equipt for immediate Service; or if there should happen to
" be Deficiencies of Number, or Defects in the Quality of the Cattle, &c. these should be
" particularly stated; and with these Letters, the Adjutant General should lay before the Com-
" mander in Chief, monthly, Comparative Abstracts of the Establishments, with the Number of
" Cattle of every Description mustered, according to the Form of the enclosed Statement, or
" on any better Plan that may be devised.
- " 5. Relative to the Practicability of supplying good strong Bullocks for the Service, I
" beg Leave to inform your Lordship, that I have Reason to believe that excellent Cattle may

“ be procured, in Abundance, from the Countries of Gohud Nagore, Terhoot, Durbungah, and
“ Purneah, if adequate Prices be paid for them.

“ 6. Although Colonel Eyres has returned 19 Elephants and 184 Bullocks deficient of the
“ Establishment for the Station at Cawnpore, as mentioned in the first Paragraph hereof, it is
“ proper to observe to your Lordship, that the Colonel considers the Distribution of the Cattle,
“ which was published in General Orders on the 3d of October 1788, as the Establishment still
“ in force, because none other has been since published; but there being fewer Corps now at that
“ Station than in 1788, the Establishment should be calculated for the Corps now there; and this
“ may induce your Lordship to order a new Distribution to be published, which perhaps will be
“ best done by specifying the Number of Cattle of each Description for the Service of every
“ Corps; because by this Means, upon the Movement of any Corps, the Variation of the Estab-
“ lishment of Cattle would be known, without the Trouble of publishing occasional Distri-
“ butions.

“ I have the Honour to be, &c.

“ Mil^r Aud^t Gen^l” Office,
30th October 1790.

(Signed) John Murray,
Coll. and Mil^r Aud^t Gen^l.”) §

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTABLISHMENT of ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, and BULLOCKS for the Service of the BENGAL ARMY, according to the Distribution published in G. O. the 3d October 1780*, with the Number mustered for the Month of August 1790.

Establishment of Elephants Mustered for August 1790	Drayht.	Carriage.	Total.	Present at Muster for the Month of Au- gust 1790.	Drayht.	Carriage.	Total.	Deficient	Establishments of Camels Mustered for August	75 79 — Extra 4
Establishment of Bullocks.									R E M A R K S.	
Futty Ghur - - -	595	364	—	Futty Ghur - - -	592	274	—	—	Including 26 Draught Bullocks on Command at Lucnow.	
Cawnpore - - -	644	427	—	Cawnpore - - -	558	307	—	—	Including 60 Draught Bullocks dispatched to the Presidency on the 8th of August 1790, and 2 Carriage Bullocks on Command at Gyah.	
Chunar - - -	84	72	—	Chunar - - -	78	48	—	—	The Number present at Muster for July 1790 is taken, the Review Roll for August not having come to Hand.	
Dinapore - - -	42	45	—	Dinapore - - -	85	59	—	—	Including 2 Carriage Bullocks on Command at Nattore, and 3 at Burboom.	
Burragong - - -	42	18	—	Burragong - - -	42	18	—	—	Including 4 Carriage Bullocks on Command at Hydrabad.	
Tawepore - - -	42	18	—	Tawepore - - -	40	20	—	—	Including 45 Draught Bullocks admitted at Chunar on the 29th July 1790, but not yet joined.	
Telda - - -	42	18	—	Telda - - -	26	32	—	—	Ditto 60 Draught Bullocks at the new Powder Works.	
Berhampore - - -	42	36	—	Berhampore - - -	32	5	—	—	Ditto 1 Carriage Bullock on Command at Nagpore, as per Muster Return for July 1790.	
Midnapore - - -	42	36	—	Midnapore - - -	190	5	—	—		
Presidency - - -	151	72	—	Presidency - - -	—	6	—	—		
With the Escort belonging to the Resident with Madajee Scindia - - -	—	6	—	Scindia's Camp - - - Chittagong - - -	— 20	15	—	—		
Total	1726	1112	2838	Total	1663	807	2470	—		
Additional Est for the new Powder Works - - -	—	—	200	Fixed Establishment Present at Muster for August	—	—	3038 2470	—		
	—	—	3038	Deduct Southern Detachment Muster Returns not received }	—	—	568 290	—		
				Deficient			278	—	The Returns not received.	

The Governor General in Council observes, that when the Proportion of Ordnance and Stores for the several Stations of the Army shall have been settled by the Committee which is now sitting, and confirmed by the Military Board, it will be a necessary and subsequent Office of that Board to apportion the Cattle accordingly; and that the Order recommended by the Military Auditor General may, with great Propriety, be then issued.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper.

A P P E N D I X, Nº CCCCI.

Book 733. Page 3758.

Extract of Fort St. George Military Consultations, the 2d August 1791.

Fort St. George, 2d August 1791.

At a Consultation; Present,
William Petrie, Esq. and
John Huddleston, Esq.
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. absent, indisposed.
The Hon. Major General Meadows, absent upon Service.

(a (" Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Acting President, and Council, Fort St. George.

" Gentlemen,

" I have received your Letters, dated the 12th and 16th Inst. with the Copies of Mr. Cockburn's Letters inclosed in the latter.

" The Account of the Money that you have ordered to be sent to Vellore is very satisfactory, and will enable me to fulfil my Engagements to our Allies.

" I shall not enter into a Detail of the Defects in the general Principles of the Bullock Contract, but only mention that one of the most striking is, that it never has, either in Peace or War, and in my Opinion it is impossible in War, been performed by the Contractors themselves, but by Misteries, who I have found have always been the Proprietors of the Bullocks; and by that Means, without the Consent or Knowledge of Government, and without being bound to a direct Responsibility to the Public for the Performance of their Engagement, those Misteries are the real Contractors, whilst the nominal Contractor, in fact, only act in the Capacity of Agents.

" But in pointing out the Defects of the System, it was by no Means my Intention to cast any Reflection upon the Character of the Gentlemen who hold the Contract; and I think it in particular a Justice due to Mr. Cockburn to declare, that I entertain so high an Opinion of his Zeal and Ability, that if it was possible to execute the Business of the Bullock Department by Contract, he would, I believe, be the Person most likely to accomplish it.

" The late Exertions that you have been forced to make to collect the Number of Bullocks that will be necessary on the present Occasion, must be considered as evident Proofs that the above Remarks are well founded; for I cannot admit that the Contractors have a Right to claim a Merit for the Production of Cattle which have been procured by the direct Influence of Government; and I do not think that Cattle thus obtained, should be allowed to become a Source of Emolument to these Contractors. I am likewise convinced, that under the Contract System, there would be no Chance that such Responsibility would be imposed upon the real Owners of the Cattle as would in any Degree secure the public Service from the most mortifying and ruinous Disappointments; but as I am persuaded that the Contractors have made great Exertions, it is by no Means my Will to distress them, and I therefore intirely approve of your not pressing them for Payment of the Bills drawn upon them in favour of the Revenue Treasury for Money advanced by the Company's Collectors for the Purchase of Cattle.

" The two small but disadvantageous Contracts which I entered into, the Agencies that I established in the Beginning of June, and the Purchases that I ordered to be made on Account of the Public since that Period, which Measures Mr. Cockburn, in his Letter of the 12th Inst. calls Counteractions of the Contract, were not Acts of Choice, but of absolute Necessity.

" At that Time our Distress for Cattle was so pressing, that most of the Field Pieces were drawn, and a considerable Part of the Camp Equipage was carried by the Troops, and a large Proportion of the Commissaries Stores was conveyed upon the Heads of the Lascars.

" The Sicknefs which the Change of Season, added to this extraordinary Fatigue, occasioned in the Army, called for the Application of immediate Remedies; for after one March, no less than forty Lascars were sent to the Hospital.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2281.

[20 Z]

" Those

“ Those Remedies could only be found by the Means that I adopted ; for I am sorry to be
 “ obliged to say, that there was a greater Inattention to the Performance of the Contract on that
 “ critical Occasion than I had ever before observed ; as to my Knowledge, Bullocks were obtained
 “ daily from the Mahratta Camp at reasonable Rates, both on the public Account and by private
 “ Officers, whilst the Contractor’s Agent in Camp did not, during that Period of Difficulty, pro-
 “ cure a single Bullock for the Public Service ; to which I must add, that the Exertions which I
 “ was obliged to make in the Manner that I have stated, ought not to have been considered by
 “ the Contractors as Counteractions of the Contract, because no Infringement was made on the
 “ Part of the Public on any of its Conditions ; and I then declared to one of the Contractors in
 “ Camp, and to the Agent for the Contractors, that I expected that they would do every Thing
 “ in their Power, both at that Time and in future, to provide the utmost possible Number of
 “ Bullocks for the Public Service, on the Terms of the Contract.

“ We have no Reason to complain of the Desertion of the Dooley Bearers, and I believe they
 “ will go on very well upon the present Footing ; but the Bullock Drivers, who are delayed much
 “ longer on a March, and who afterwards fetch Forage for their Cattle, as well as look out for
 “ Provisions for themselves, are, no Doubt, in a very different Predicament ; and on that Account,
 “ I will, as an Encouragement for them to engage with you, agree to furnish them with two Lens
 “ of Grain per Week, at a moderate Price, from the Time that the Army shall proceed again
 “ from Bangalore to the Enemy’s Capital.

“ It may at the same Time be explained to them, that there is very little Probability that any of
 “ the Followers of the Army will be again exposed to the same Distress which they experienced on
 “ our last March to Seringapatam, as there is every Reason to expect that they will constantly
 “ find a sufficient Supply, especially of the coarser Grain, from the Maratta Buzar.

“ I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

“ Camp, 7 Miles West
 of Ryacottah, July
 27th, 1791.

(Signed)

Cornwallis.” §

Minutes on the foregoing Letter from Lord Cornwallis.

Agreed, That that Part of the foregoing Letter which relates to Bullock Drivers, be sent to the
 Boards of Revenue, and that they be desired to direct the Collectors of the different Districts to
 make known to the Bullock Drivers the Encouragement held out to them by his Lordship upon
 their joining the Army.

Agreed, That Mr. Cockburne be furnished with such Parts of the foregoing Letter as relate to
 the Bullock Contract.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

W^m Petrie.

J. Huddleston.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCII.

Book 734. Page 176.

Extract of a Bengal Military Consultation of the 20th June 1787.

Fort William, the 20th June 1787.

At a Council ; Present,

The R^t Honble. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President,

and

The Honble. Charles Stuart.

Sir John Macpherson, Bart. absent from the Presidency.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 11th Instant.

The Governor General delivers in another Minute as follows :

Minute from
 the G. G.
 Com. of
 Stores, and
 one Enclo-
 sure.

Governor General.

When I inform the Board that it is from a voluntary Suggestion of the Commissary of Stores
 I have derived the Information of the present high Rates at which the Field Gun Carriages, &c.
 are made up by him, and lay before them his Letter and comparative Statement of the Price to
 which he is disposed to have them reduced, I cannot in Justice to that Candour with which he has
 brought forward such a Proposition, decline expressing a Disposition to place a very great Confidence
 in his Honour and Integrity, and to recommend, without further Hesitation, the Board’s Accept-
 ance of his Proposals.

It

It is under such Circumstances that I can safely propose a Departure from the general Principle of inviting Proposals by Public Advertisement; for when Individuals by a voluntary Resignation of certain Profits give the most unequivocal Testimonies of a Disposition to act honourably and fairly by the Public, I hold it to be the best Policy of a wise Government to afford them their Encouragement and Confidence; added to which Consideration, I am given to understand the Commissary of Stores has now on Hand a sufficient Quantity of old and seasoned Timbers, adequate to a probable Consumption for two Years, which has been provided by him in the Confidence that it would be worked up by the necessary Supply of Field Gun Carriages, &c.; and that therefore to throw the Whole of it upon his Hands, without some previous Notice, would be a very harsh Measure, if not an Act of Injustice.

I am not certain, after the Inspection of a six Pounder Field Carriage and Tumbril lately sent round from Madras, whether those now in use with us may not be capable of some Improvement. I mention the Circumstance, that, on the Event of any Alterations taking place which may produce an Increase of Expence in the Construction of them, a proportionable Alteration may be made in the Rates. * Sic in Orig.

To the Right Honble. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. &c. &c.

My Lord,

§ ("a) The present Rates (as fixed by the late Board of Ordnance) for furnishing the Field Carriages of this Establishment being high, and admitting of Retrenchment, I beg Leave to lay a State of them before your Lordship, specifying at what they are now charged, and at what Price they may be furnished in future, by which it will be seen that a considerable Saving may be made to the Company in the future Supply of that Article.

"The high Rates at which the Gun Carriages now stand is chiefly owing to the Dearness of the Materials during the late War, when their Prices were fixed. The Experience of my Predecessor and Self in the Manner of conducting the Business, has likewise assisted in reducing the Prices, and enabling me to offer to make them in future on so much lower Terms.

"I am, with the greatest Respect,

"Fort William,
19th June 1787.

My Lord, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Ch. Deare,
Comm^y Stores." §

List of Field Carriages, with the Rates as fixed by the Board of Ordnance, and the proposed Rates for making them in future.

	Fixed Rates.	Proposed Rates.	Per Cent. nearly.	Difference.
24 Pounders	1069 11 3	970 3 6	10	99 7 9
18 Ditto	1069 11 3	889 4 —	20	180 7 3
12 Ditto	853 4 5	732 — —	16½	121 4 5
6 Ditto	683 12 6	576 8 —	18½	107 4 6
8 Inch Howitzer	782 10 1	647 11 6	17½	114 14 7
5½ Ditto	682 6 7	517 4 —	24½	135 10 0
4½ Ditto	682 6 7	517 4 —	32	165 2 7
Tumbrill	429 4 8	312 3 6	38	117 1 2
13 Inch Mortar Bed	601 6 9	522 1 6	15	79 5 3
10 Ditto Ditto	484 11 9	442 6 6	9½	42 5 3
8 Ditto Ditto	342 11 —	303 12 10	12½	38 14 2
Transport Carriage, large	— — —	1281 1 6	—	— — —
Ditto Ditto, small	— — —	995 4 —	—	— — —

(Signed)

C. R. Deare,
Comm^y Stores.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2282.

"Agreed,

§ (“(a) Agreed, for the Reasons stated in the Governor General’s Minute, That the Terms
 “ offered by the Commissary of Stores for supplying Field Gun Carriages, Tumbrils, &c. be
 “ accepted. Ordered, That a Copy of the new Rates be transmitted to the Military Board for their
 “ Information and Guidance in the Examination of the Bills for the Articles therein specified,* and
 “ that they be informed that these Rates are adopted instead of the former.”) §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,
 Charles Stuart.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCH.

Book 700.

Extract of Public Letter from Bengal dated 12th August 1791.

Par. 40. It is with the greatest Concern that we find ourselves under the Necessity of laying before you a Transaction (connected with the Subject of the China Remittance), in the Course of which there appeared the greatest Probability of a very considerable Loss accruing to the Company; but we trust it is now effectually averted, or, at least, considerably diminished by the Measures we have adopted at the Recommendation and by the Advice in every Instance of your Advocate General, whose Zeal to secure you from Loss on this Occasion deserves every Tribute of Applause from us, and will, we are convinced, equally secure to him the Approbation of your Honourable Court.

Conf. 24th
 June.

41. On the 24th June last, while we were assembled in Council, we were waited on by the Advocate General, who informed us that he had received a Visit from a Friend of Captain Thomas Stephenson, the Commander of a Country Vessel, who had arrived from Bombay two Days preceding.—The Intention of that Visit being to take the Advice of Mr. Davies, in what Manner Captain Stephenson should act in consequence of Intelligence received by him that certain Proposals were laid before us in December last for four Lacks of Rupees, of the China Remittance, by Mr. Thomas Cotton, in the Name of Captain Stephenson, which were wholly unauthorized by the latter, and made without his Knowledge. A Subject of this Nature, which might in its Consequences involve the Company’s Property to so great an Extent, required the fullest Elucidation in the first Instance; and we therefore requested that the Advocate General would send for Captain Stephenson, and return with him to the Board in the Course of the Morning.

42. The Advocate General having returned accordingly, Mr. Thomas Cotton’s original Proposals were shewn to Captain Stephenson, who, in our Presence, confirmed his former Declaration as communicated by Mr. Davies, and having at our Desire committed the Substance of it to Writing, professed his Readiness to verify the same on Oath.

43. It became necessary to act with instant Decision in a Case where the Appearances of a fraudulent Intention were but too * strongly marked, and the Advocate General was accordingly instructed by us to take such immediate Measures as should be best calculated to secure the Company from Loss, as well as to punish Mr. Cotton, should it appear that his Use of a pretended Authority from Captain Stephenson, and the Execution of a Security in his Name, were with the View of defrauding the Company of the Amount advanced on the Account of the China Remittance.

Conf. 29th
 June.

44. By a Letter from the Company’s Attorney of the 29th June, we were informed that in consequence of Instructions from the Advocate General to him, a Warrant had been obtained on certain Affidavits, the most material of which was that of Captain Stephenson, from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court to apprehend Mr. Cotton, on a Charge of procuring Money under false Pretences. The same Letter contained also the further Information, that Mr. Cotton had found Means to effect his Escape, and had taken Refuge at the Danish Settlement of Serampore.

45. As Mr. Cotton could only be considered in the Light of a Public Offender, whom it could be the real Interest of no State to protect from Justice, and whose Surrender in the present Instance, and under the peculiar Circumstances of Relation which these Commercial Settlements bear to each other, might be expected perhaps as much from Motives of Policy as from the more enlightened and liberal Suggestions of general Justice, we did not hesitate to make a Requisition of the Danish Chief and Council of Fredericksaagur for the Delivery of Mr. Cotton’s Person. A Copy of our Letter to them upon this Occasion will be transmitted a Number in the Packet.

Conf. 1st
 July.

46. In order to give a greater Degree of Weight to our Requisition, we deputed on this Service Messieurs John Lewis, Chauret, and Colin Shakespear, both holding Employments under our Secretary, and furnished them with particular Instructions, which are record on our Proceedings of the 1st Ultimo.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2283.

47. Although our Application to the Chief and Council of Fredericksnagur was finally successful, more Time and Solicitation were required in producing that Effect, than we had Reason to apprehend would be necessary; but as all the Circumstances attending their Deputation are fully set forth in the Report delivered in by the Gentlemen deputed, (to whose Ability and Perseverance it is but Justice to observe we in a great Degree attribute their Success,) we shall be content with referring you to the Perusal of it for fuller Information on the Subject. It attends you for this Purpose a Number in the Packet, with a Copy of our Proceedings, including the Correspondence that passed between us and the Chief and Council.

48. Mr. Cotton, on his being brought to the Presidency, was committed to the new Jail, where he must necessarily continue till the ensuing Sessions, unless (as we understand his Offence is bailable) he should have it in his Power to procure such Security as will be satisfactory to the Supreme Court.—To an Application which he thought proper lately to prefer to us on the Subject, we answered, that no Objection would be made on our Part to his being liberated on Bail, provided the Court were satisfied of its Sufficiency.

Conf. 29th
July.

49. The Letter addressed to us by Mr. Cotton on this Occasion, enclosed several Affidavits sworn by himself and Messrs. Mair, Cock, and Shephard, the two former connected with him, occasionally at least, in Business, though (until the late Transaction threw more Light on the Nature of their Connexion) it was not generally understood that Cotton, Mair, and Cock was an established Firm,—the latter a Clerk employed in his Office or Compting-house.

50. Messrs. Mair and Cock, it is to be observed, were, together with Mr. Collie a Surgeon in your Service, the Securities proposed by Mr. Cotton and accepted by us, (the Credit of the Parties at that Time being unimpeached,) for the Remittance of four Lacks of Rupees to be made by Mr. Cotton as Agent for Mr. Stephenson; and the principal Object intended by these Affidavits was, to impress a Belief (an Attempt already made by Messrs. Mair and Cock, in a Letter addressed to us on the 27th, and recorded on the 29th June) that Mr. Stephenson was fully apprized in the Month of February last, of the Use which Mr. Cotton had made of his Name in the preceding Month of December, when asking for him under a Power of Attorney, of which, though they could not pretend to assert the Validity, they professed themselves able to prove that it had undergone the Approbation of Mr. Jackson, the Company's Attorney.

Conf. 29th
June.

51. Mr. Jackson, in Answer to a Reference which was necessarily made to him on the Subject, and is recorded on the Proceedings of the 6th Ultimo, not only declares that he had expressed no such Approbation as is imputed to him, but that he informed Mr. Cotton himself, (after lending to him for the Power, at the Request of another Gentleman, some Days after the Engagements had been executed and transmitted to Government,) that there was not in that Power (which however he had not before seen) any Clause authorizing Mr. Cotton to execute Deeds or Bonds, or take up Money for Captain Stephenson. The alleged Knowledge of Captain Stephenson imported to him casually two Months after the Transaction, and not pretended to have been communicated even then by the Party, whose peculiar Duty it was to have made such Communication, even had this Power been as regular as they were insufficient in Point of legal Competency, does not, we are sorry to observe, operate so much to the Exculpation of Mr. Cotton, as to encrease in such a Degree the apparent Ambiguity of his Conduct, as nothing but a legal Investigation can fully bring to Light.

Conf. 6th
July.

52. In this Stage of the Transaction it became our Duty to adopt such Measures as should be best calculated to secure the Company from the Loss in which the Conduct of Mr. Cotton seemed likely to involve them. A Provision had been made by him, it now appeared, of a Quantity of Opium and Chintz, for the Purpose of effecting the Remittance, which he undertook in the Name of Mr. Stephenson, though by * for the greater Part of both these Articles so provided had been mortgaged to different Persons, for the Purpose of immediate Relief from the complicated Embarrassments in which Mr. Cotton had involved himself and his commercial Connexions.

* Sic in Orig.

53. It now also appeared, that on the 29th of June, the * every Day of Mr. Cotton's Escape to Fredericksnagur, Messrs. Mair and Cock, as joint Proprietors with Mr. Cotton, executed Deeds of Assignment to Mr. Collie, one of the Securities for the China Remittance, of the Opium and Chintz above-mentioned, as well as of other Property, a List of which, as delivered by Mr. Davidson, Attorney to Mr. Collie, to the Company's Attorney, who was authorized by us to receive the Property, if tendered, attends you a Number in the Packet.

* Sic in Orig.
Conf. 1st
July.

54. The various Points of legal Reference which now occurred in the Course of this Transaction, and the different Resolutions we came to, attending closely on every Occasion to the Opinion of the Advocate General, are continued throughout almost every Consultation by us in the Course of the Month of July; but for your more particular Satisfaction, and that we may bring this intricate Subject more closely and connectedly before you, we shall forward Extracts from the Proceedings of the Dates annexed, as Numbers in the Packet.

55. Mr. Collie's Right to the Property made over to him under the Assignment already mentioned, having been clearly established, we were at Liberty to attend to the Proposal he had made to us, that we would indemnify the Mortgages of the Chintz and Opium, (being a Part of that Assignment,) with a View to enable him to effect the Remittance for which he was Security, by transmitting those Articles to China in the John, (a Vessel which was also Part of the assigned Property,)

Property,) under the Charge of Captain Stephenson, in whose Name the Remittance had been originally obtained.

56. With a View, however, to ascertain the Quality of the Opium, we requested four Gentlemen, who were considered as competent Judges, to report upon it. They inspected it, and declares its Quality to be perfectly good. Another Question then arose, Whether it would be more advantageous to dispose of the Opium in Calcutta, or dispose of it to the Eastward? And three of the same Gentlemen (being the only mercantile Men of the Number who had reported on the Quality of the Opium) were requested to consider and report on this Question likewise. Their Report, which is recorded on the 15th July, was in Favor of selling the Opium in Calcutta; but the Statement they delivered in proceeding on Grounds which we deemed to be rather erroneous, and additional Consideration occurring to us which had not influenced their Opinion, we determined, on mature Deliberation, to send the Opium to be disposed of at Macao in China.

Conf.
8th July,
13th, 15th,
22d, 29th.

57. The Objections subsequently made by Mr. Collie through his Attorney to the John, the Vessel originally offered by himself—the Request preferred to us that we would forward the Opium to the Eastward, (still proposed to go under the Charge of Captain Stephenson,) or a Company's Pilot Schooner with a Party of Sepoys for its Protection—our Refusal of that Request—the Resumption by Mr. Collie of his former Opinion respecting the John, which he then declared unfit—our Acceptance of the Tender of another Vessel, the Phenix, in consequence of the declared Unfitness of the John—our Motives for preferring the Phenix to the John for the Purpose of conveying the Opium, as well as for abiding by Mr. Collie's first Nomination of Mr. Stephenson, (Mr. Collie having now altered his Choice, and proposed Captain Counsel to have Charge of the Opium,)—the Perseverance of Mr. Collie in the Request he had made, and his consequent Attendance upon us at our Desire in Council, are all recorded in the Proceedings of July, which we have referred to in the Margin.

58. Our principal Motive for calling Mr. Collie before us was, that we might be enabled to discover from him, in Person, how far his own Sentiments had been delivered in the Correspondence which had passed, and in what Degree he had been made an Instrument by others. A final Decision, also, became every Day more necessary on this Subject, lest the proper Season should elapse for effecting the Voyage to China; and upon this Consideration it was, that we made the Proposition to Mr. Collie, of either consenting to the Mode of disposing of the Opium in the Manner we had recommended, or of redeeming the Mortgage himself immediately. He declared himself unable to effect the latter; and we therefore finally determined on dispatching the Opium to Macao, by the Phenix, under the Charge of Captain Stephenson as Supercargo.

59. We will not lay too great a Stress on Mr. Collie's apparent Acquiescence when before the Council; but we are persuaded that the Measure we have adopted would at all Events have become necessary, as we were not bound to consider Mr. Collie's Accommodation, committed as he was, further than as it was not in Opposition to the Interests of the Company, which it was incumbent upon us to attend to in the first Instance.

Mr. Collie not having it in his Power to redeem the Mortgage, or to effect the Remittance for which he was Security by any other Means, ought in Reason, we apprehend, to have been well satisfied with the Prospect of being exonerated by the Company's Interference from at least a very great Part of the Risque he had incurred, and ought not, even on a Principle of Consistency, to have adhered so tenaciously to his resumed Opinion in Favor of the John, on the Plea, that the Employment of the Phenix on this Service was likely to be attended with greater Expence, whilst such Excess of Expence was amply and undeniably compensated by greater Security in every Point of View.

60. Our Resolutions of the 29th July having been communicated to Mr. Collie, requiring him among other Things, to dispose by Sale of the John, and to pay the Amount then arising into the Company's Treasury, he on the 30th sent to us a Letter, a Copy of which, and of the Resolutions passed upon it, attends you a Number in the Packet. As the Remarks by which these Resolutions are introduced contain a brief Recital of the whole Transaction relative to the Disposal of the Opium, and as their Object is fully to confute the Assertion advanced by Mr. Collie, that we had disregarded every Representation and overruled every Proposition he had made, we trust an attentive Perusal of them will have that Effect.

61. It is to be observed, that we had from the Beginning required that he should be at the Charge of the Insurance of the Opium from his private Funds. This Demand, though we believe it by no Means unreasonable, he had evaded; and he had even proposed to us that we should diminish the Security already in our Hands, by relinquishing the Pledges we had in our Possession of three Shares in the Calcutta Insurance Company, and receiving his simple Bond for the Amount, to enable him to pay for the Insurance of the Opium. Adhering however to our first Opinion, that Mr. Collie could not in Reason expect that we should not only indemnify the Mortgages at the Company's Risque, but subject them also to the Charge of Insurance, we peremptorily required that he should effect the latter at his own Expence; but this was refused, and the Insurance has therefore of Necessity been ultimately made by the Company for and on Account of Mr. Collie.

Further

Further Extract from the same Letter.

75. We must now beg Leave to call your Attention to a Letter from Bombay, dated 29th of December 1790, (but not received here before March, and recorded on the 24th of that Month,) as well as to its Enclosure, being the Copy of a Letter from the Inspector of the Market there, complaining that the Supplies of Grain exported from hence for the Purpose of relieving the distressed of the Company's Subjects under that Presidency, had, from the strong Temptation of superior Profits, been diverted into other Channels than those to which they were directed.

76. It was rather an unfortunate Circumstance, as the Event has proved, that this Letter did not reach us at the proper Period, when the Abuse complained of might perhaps have been prevented by Regulations we should have framed to that Effect.

77. The Change of the Monsoon had now however rendered any such Regulation superfluous; No Ship could at that Season, at which the Bombay Letters arrived, reach any Port on the Malabar Coast except Bombay; but since that Period we have regularly transmitted, every fortnight, to Bombay, a List of Vessels taking their Departure from hence with Consignments of Rice for that Port, whence the Bombay Government have had Grounds before them for forming a Judgment of the Quantity of Rice that might be expected to arrive, and have been able to adopt such Measures as to them may have appeared best adapted for effectually securing at the proper Season, the Exportation from Bombay to Surat.

78. A Subject of so much Importance as the Failure, from whatever Cause, of the Deliveries of the Rice contracted for, naturally engaged a good deal of our Attention; and on referring to the Proceedings noticed in the Margin, you will observe that, in consequence of a Minute from Mr. Stuart, it was considered generally by us, as it had a Relation not only to the existing Contracts for the Supply of Bombay and the Malabar Coasts, but of Fort St. George also. Conf. 4th May.

79. Of the Contracts which are the Subject of the abstract Statement recorded on that Date, those of Mr. A. Mair, for the Supply, under two distinct Engagements, of 1,25,000 Bags to Bombay, (Engagements which should have been completed on the 10th of May last,) the Performance, even at this advanced Period, was so incomplete, that Mr. Mair had only in the Month of March preceding claimed his second Advance, in consequence of his having produced Bills of Lading, to ascertain that Half the Amount of the Rice contracted for had been shipped in the River Houley.

80. Considerations of Candour to Mr. Mair rendered it necessary that we should state, that on several Occasions he repeated his Complaints respecting the advanced Price of Freight, which he observed, and no Doubt with Truth, considerably reduced those Advantages on which he has calculated at the Period when he made his Proposals of Contract; and he even seemed to consider our granting a Contract, subsequently entered into with any Person but himself, as an Act at least injurious to him.

81. The Answer to his Reasonings on the first Point (for the latter, we hope, *not be thought to require any) is, we presume, sufficiently obvious. The Profits of all Contracts in general, and particularly where great Supplies of any Commodity are to be conveyed by Sea from Places where the Quantity of Tonnage is limited, and by no Means proportioned to the occasional Demands, must even be precarious; though subsequent and unforeseen Events may prove favorable to the Contractor's Views of Profit, as well as the Reverse. In the present Instance two great public Calamities, a continual and increasing Scarcity on the Malabar Coast, and the War with Tippoo Sultan, which was to be supported by Treasures, by Troops, and by Military Stores, to be conveyed from hence by Sea, had (unfortunately, no Doubt, for the Contractor) so enhanced the Price of Freight, as to produce, indeed, the Effect complained of by him; but by no Means to justify the slightest Deviation from the Terms of his Engagements. *Sic in Orig.

82. Subsequent Events (as will evidently appear in the Course of our Narrative) seem to prove but too clearly that the hypothetical Case which we stated on this Occasion to the Advocate General respecting the Punishment that might be legally inflicted on Contractors, who, influenced by the Temptation of the advanced Profits arising from the increased Demand of Rice on the Malabar Coast, should misappropriate the Consignments of this Article made on account of the Company, had, we are concerned to observe, been realized in Practice. Conf. 4th May.

83. The very great apparent Deficiency of Deliveries, suggested to us the Necessity of the most vigilant Attention to this important Subject both here and at Bombay; and the Government there was directed in consequence to transmit to us an immediate Account of all Deliveries of Rice, made either under the existing, or lately-elapsed Contracts, as well as in future to transmit Advices regularly, both by Sea and Land, of every Contract delivering, as soon after such Delivery as Circumstances could admit.

84. With a View to obviate the Consequences of the Practices alluded to in the 79th Paragraph, we determined, in forwarding to Bombay an attested Register of the Bills of Lading produced here, to intitle the Contractor to his second Advances, with Injunctions to the Government not to suffer the Rice mentioned in those Bills of Lading to be landed and delivered to any but the Company's Agents; and further authorizing them to detain the Ship till the Rice should be delivered, if the Conduct of the Masters of such Vessels should afford Reasons for suspecting it to be his Intention Conf. 4th May.

to sail away with his Cargo to any other Port not within the Company's Jurisdiction. This last Regulation was adopted at the Suggestion of the Advocate General.

*Sic in Orig.
Conf. 29th
June.

85. Previous to this Receipt of any Answer to those Instructions to Bombay, or *regard to our Duty has made it incumbent upon us to call on the Securities of Mr. Mair, under his different Contracts; apprising them, that as no Vouchers of any Deliveries had yet been received from Bombay, they would be required, in the Event of the Failure, which was now become but too probable, to make good his Deficiencies, together with the Penalty incurred upon them of 20 per Cent.

Conf. 1st
July.

An Answer to the above Notice from the above Securities of Mr. Mair, for his more considerable Contract of 75,000 Bags, is recorded in our Proceedings of the 1st July. This Letter, with our Resolutions upon it, attend you, Numbers in the Packet. By the latter you will observe, that the Period for completing Mr. Mair's Engagements by his Securities is extended from the 10th May to the End of the present Year; and though we could not consent to relieve the Securities from any Part of their Responsibility, even should it appear that Mr. Alexander Adamson, Mr. Mair's private Agent, had actually misappropriated the Contract Rice consigned to him expressly on account the Governor in Council at Bombay, we thought proper to comply with their Request on this Subject; and have accordingly desired that Government to call on Mr. Adamson to make good the full Amount of these Consignments on account of Mr. Mair's Contract.

Further Extract of the same Letter.

Conf. 13th
July.

87. An Opinion of the Advocate General, which in Substance imports that Mr. Adamson having "actually appropriated to his private Use the Cargoes of several Ships consigned to him as "above expressed, is become responsible for the Whole to Government," was subsequently transmitted to Bombay, with a Recommendation to that Government to be guided by the Advocate General's Opinion, in assisting the Securities for Mr. Mair's Contract in recovering their Rights from Mr. Adamson.

Conf. 6th
July.

88. It was in consequence of a Letter received from Bombay on the 6th July, which is recorded in our Proceedings of the 6th, that the Reference above-mentioned was made to the Advocate General. It now appeared by a Statement accompanying that Letter, that not a single Bag of Rice had, on the 31st May, been delivered at Bombay on account Mr. Mair's Contract; though Mr. Adamson, his private Agent and Consignee, on account the Company, had not only thought proper to appropriate to his own Use the Cargoes of four Ships, and Part of that of a fifth, but justified his Conduct in this Instance, by the Necessity he alleged, in Letters addressed to the Government of Bombay, (Copies of which you will find in the Proceedings of the annexed Date,) of indemnifying himself in the first Instance for the large Advances he had made on the Credit and for the Supply of these very Consignments, as well as for the Insurance of the Ships consigned to him.

Conf. 6th
July.

Conf. 13th
and 22d
July.

89. Our Proceedings of the Dates annexed contain a Continuation of this Subject so far as it relates to the Contract for the Delivery of the 75,000 Bags; by which you will observe, that, adhering to the fundamental Principle of the absolute Responsibility of the Securities for the full Quantity of Rice not actually delivered at Bombay, or on the Malabar Coast, as the Terms of the Contract should specify, we have consented, 1st, That the Rice which may be delivered under the Consignments made by Mr. Mair, shall be divided proportionably between the two Contracts for 75,000 and 50,000 Bags; and 2dly, That a farther Advance shall be made to the Securities for the former Contract of 3 Rupees per Bag (the Contract Price being 6. 11. 6.) on such Quantities as may remain to be delivered; Bills of Lading being exhibited to ascertain that the respective Cargoes have been actually shipped; though this Advance is, on no Account, to exceed the total Amount, which would finally have been due to the Contractor on the Completion of his Engagements.

90. We trust that your Honble. Court will agree with us in Opinion, that the latter Concession, though apparently favorable to the Securities, is not greater than under the existing Circumstances the Interest of the Company demanded; and that the Security with which it is accompanied, fully justified it on the Principles of the soundest Prudence, at a Moment like the present, when the very Existence of your Armies on the Malabar Coast may depend on timely, regular, and ample Supplies of Grain.

Conf. 22d
July.

91. The Securities on their Part have stipulated, that for every Cargo shipped they will deliver Bills of Lading into our Secretary's Office in Triplicate, consigning such Cargo to the Governor in Council of Bombay direct, to be exchanged for the Secretary's Receipt for them, accompanying the said Bills of Lading by a Policy of Insurance made on account of the Honble. Company, that should Loss happen, the Recovery may be in their Hands. We have only further to remark, that no material Step has been taken throughout the above Negotiation without Recourse being had to the Opinion of the Advocate General.

Conf. 20th
July.

92. No final Settlement has yet taken place between us and the Securities on account of the smaller Contract for 50,000 Bags; and they, therefore, are still liable to all the Consequences of their Engagements. They have not addressed us conjointly, but we have received from two of them, Proposals of a similar Tenor, which are recorded in the Proceedings referred to in the Margin; and which you will observe we were under the Necessity of rejecting, not only from the

the Proposers having misunderstood the Terms on which we had treated with the Securities for the larger Contract, but because the Proposals were founded on the erroneous Principle of an equal Responsibility; whereas in all Cases of Securities the Parties becoming bound, engage themselves jointly and separately.

93. Mr. William Hickey, the third Security for this Contract, and an Attorney for the Supreme Court, has also addressed us; not, however, for the Purpose of making Proposals of effecting Mr. Mair's Engagements, but to request Indulgence, as he is neither, on account of his Want of Means or the Habits of his Profession, at all calculated to extricate himself from the Difficulty in which he has incautiously involved himself, in the Mode attempted by Men engaged in Commercial Habits and Pursuits. Mr. Hickey having been successful in sequestering a Part of Mr. Mair's Property, he entertains Hopes that he may be enabled to realize from it an Amount sufficient to satisfy the Demands against him. With respect to this Gentleman, our Intention is to wait the Answer of a Letter, which, on the 20th of last Month, we addressed to the Parties who are associated with him as Securities under the Contract.

Further Extract from the same Letter.

101. By the Dispatches for William Pitt, we communicated to you the deficient Performance of Mr. Mair's Contract for the Supply of 50,000 Bags of Rice at Fort St. George; and the same Subject was continued in our General Letter per Warren Hastings: We shall only observe, in addition to what we have said on the Subject of those Dispatches, that in consequence of an Application made by us to Madras, we received a Statement from thence on the 21st May, (recorded on our Proceedings of the 25th of that Month,) by which it appeared, that on the preceding 29th April, this Contract, which ought to have been completed on the 1st April and 1st May 1790, or, according May. Conf. 25th to the Extension of the Period, at the End of December last, was still unperformed.

102. We beg Leave to recommend to your Perusal, for more complete Information of the whole Progress of this Transaction, a Report prepared by your Secretary, and recorded on the Proceedings noted in the Margin.

103. Notwithstanding to signal a Failure, and the fatal Effects which, in a Period of War like June. Conf. 24th the present, might have followed the Disappointment in the Delivery of a Public Store of such a Nature; and comparing the Terms of Mr. Mair's Contract (which, however, contained no Deviation from the usual Form) with his Execution of it, and the Amount of Deliveries actually made Conf. 29th on this Account with that of the Issues of Cash or Paper, which, till the final Completion of the June. Contract, are still retained in the Hands of Government; it was discovered that no Penalty could be legally demanded from the Contractor, or his Securities, because, as the Quantity of Rice delivered was fully equivalent, if it did not rather exceed the Amount of Advances actually made, the Company had sustained no real Loss. The Parties have been exonerated accordingly from all further Demands upon them.

Further Extract from the same Letter.

C O N T R A C T S.

§ (" (a) Par. 144. We need not scarcely observe to your Honourable Court, after the Detail we " have entered into in the former Part of this Address on the Subject of certain Contractors, under " the Heads of Canton, Fort St. George, and Bombay, that the Subject of Contracts in general, " and Contracts which are from their Nature connected with Military Operations in particular, " have, from late Occurrences, commanded our Attention with more than common Force. The " Subject indeed is of the highest Importance in all its Branches to the Propensity of the Company; " but the Consequence to be apprehended from an unexpected Failure at the most distant Pe- " riod, in Contracts intended for the Supply of Armies, were they to take place in their possible, " and by no Means improbable Extent, may be fatal to the Security of its Dominion in India. " Par. 145. It would be superfluous to enter more fully on this important Subject in this " Place, further than to recommend to your most serious and deliberate Attention two Statements " of existing Contracts, which, in consequence of our Orders, were laid before us on the 29th " July, our Observations upon them, and upon the Contract System in general, as it applies to " the Operations of War, and to the Occasions of pressing Necessity, with which a State of Hos- " tility must ever be attended. We have the Honor to forward these Papers, Numbers in the " Packet.")

§

(a) Vide supra, Page 2284.

Extract of a Bengal Public Consultation, 29th July 1791.

Fort William, 29th July 1791.

Pub. Dept.
Friday.

At at a Council ; Present,
The Honble. Charles Stuart;
Peter Speke, } Esquires.
William Cowper, }

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Statements, which he has prepared in pursuance of the Orders recorded in the Military Department on the 22d Ultimo, of the existing Contracts under the Government.

N° 24. A Statement shewing the several Contracts at present existing between the Honble. Company and Individuals in the Military Department of this Government, 31st July 91*.

• Sic in Orig.

Bengal Presidency, Military.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Advance made.	Commence-ment of the Contract.	Expiration of the Contract.	How far fulfilled.	Remains to be fulfilled.	Remains to be paid.	Remarks.
Mr. Biddulph.	Messrs. Lambert and Rofs, S. G. Heatly, Esquire.	Draft and Carriage Bullock, and for victualling the Europeans of the Army under this Presidency.	S ^r R ^s 3 per Bullock, and for victualling the Europeans each European in the Field S ^r Auditor General Rupees 10, and their in Cantonments Amount paid S ^r R ^s 5 perensem, being S ^r R ^s 8514. equal to their Batta.	The Contractors' monthly Bills are audited by the Military	The 1st Dec ^r 1788.	The 1st Dec ^r 1791.	Fulfilled to the Period for which the Contractors' Bills have been paid.	From this Period to the Expiration of the Contract.		For every Bullock that may be rendered unserviceable by forced Marches, or Excess of Labour, the Contractor to be allowed S ^r R ^s 30. There is also an Allowance for Sheds and breaking-in Carriages, and for an extra Allowance for Grain on a March.
Mr. Thomas Lyon.	Mr. R. Gale, Major Woodburn.	Building an Hospital and Conjee Houfe, Berhampore.	For the Hospital, S ^r R ^s 146,632 12. The Conjee Houfe, 11,250.	S ^r R ^s 93,588 7,500	7th Oct ^r 1789.	The 7th Octo-ber 1790. In the Report of the Event of the Work not being finished at the Period, the old Hospital and Offices are to be kept in Repair, free of any Expences to the	According to the Report of the superin-tending Officer of the Work, the Beams have been laid and fixed on the first Story of the Hospital, and the Conjee Houfe raised to		S ^r R ^s 36,659. The Amount of this Contract to be paid after deducting the Sum in Cash, deducting of the Materials from the three first Advances, S ^r R ^s 16,385 11 11 for Materials provided by Govern-ment, and which Mr. Lyon has agreed to take.	

Mr. Becher.	Mr. Charles Purling, Mr. R. Becher.	Elephants and Camels.	For every Elephant on Service within the Honble. Company's or Vizier's Dominions S ^r R ^s 30, Camels S ^r R ^s 13; for every Elephant beyond these Dominions S ^r R ^s 40, Camel 15, estimated at 98,400 per Annum.	The Contractors' Bills are audited and paid monthly; they may be estimated at S ^r R ^s 8,200 per Menssem.	The 16th April 1790.	The 1st May 1793.	Fulfilled to the present Period.	From this Period to the Time of Expiration.	Sicca Rupees 13,466.	All Risk and Casualties, whether in Peace or War, rest with the Contractor, except in particular Cases expressed in the Contract. The Contractors' Monthly Bills are paid in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.
Mr. P. Williams.	For supplying 200,000 M ^{ds} of Stones, at S ^r R ^s 11 per 100 M ^{ds} .	S ^r R ^s 22,000	Cr ^t 13,860 9 2							
Mr. Thomas Lyon.	Major Clarke, Mr. Gale.	For pulling down the old Barracks, and repairing the Road round the Cantonments at Berhampore.	At 90 S ^r R ^s per 100 Feet of the Road, including the Expence of pulling down the old Buildings, which may be estimated at S ^r R ^s 50,000.	One Range of the old Barrack to be pulled down immediately to enable the Contractor for Building to commence.	When two Ranges of the new Barracks shall have been completed.	No Advice.	Advances to be made in Cash at Moorshedabad at the End of each Month for so much of the Work as shall be reported by the Superintending Officer as finished.			

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Advance made.	Commence- ment of the Contract.	Expiration of the Contract.	How far fulfilled.	Remains to be fulfilled.	Remains to be paid.	Remarks.
Mr. T. S. Driver.	Company's Paper to the Amount of one of the Ranges of Barracks, viz. S ^r R ^r 96,936.	Building three Ranges of Soldiers Barracks at Berhampore.	290,808 S ^r R ^r	S ^r R ^r 24,234, or C ^r R ^r 28,111 7.	20th May 1791.	1st June 1793.			S ^r R ^r 266,574 in Paper.	To be paid in Promissory Notes bearing Interest at 8 Cent.
Mr. Jn ^o Mac-lachlan.	Robert Graham, John Moubray, Gavin Hamilton, and Alexander Aberdien.	To supply the Cloathing for the Native Infantry and Lascars for 1790-1791.	C ^r R ^r 142,994 4, payable in Cash and Cloth from the Company's Warehouse.	C ^r R ^r 42,898 14, besides Cloth received from the Company's Warehouse to the Amount of *	13th April 1791.	1st Aug ^t 1791.	That Part of the Cloathing of the Native Infantry and Lascars serving on the Coast is under Survey.	Estimated at C ^r R ^r 30,000 in Cash.	Besides this Contract, Mr. Mac-lachlan has been directed to supply Cloathing for the two Battalions of Bengal Volunteers serving on the Coast, in advance for which he has received C ^r R ^r 3,500.	
Mr. Tho ^o Roworth.	Messrs. Perreau and Palling, Colley Churn Haldar.	For supplying the Cloathing for Artillery and Artillery Invalids.	C ^r R ^r 15,231 14 10, payable in Cash and Cloth from the Company's Warehouse.	C ^r R ^r 5,331, besides Cloth received from the Company's Warehouse.	7th April.	D ^o	That Part of the Cloathing of the Artillery serving on the Coast has been surveyed and delivered in Charge of Lieut Moug-gach.	Estimated at C ^r R ^r 4,500, payable in Cash.		
Ditto.	Ditto.	For loading and transporting the Army Cloathing to the several Military Stations.	C ^r R ^r At 27 10 per Suit, so that the whole Contract may be estimated at C ^r R ^r 7,000, payable in Cash.	None.	D ^o	Novem ^r 1791.		Estimated at C ^r R ^r 7,000.	An Advance of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the computed Amount of this Contract to be made in Cash on the Contractors producing a Certificate from the Quarter Master General of the full Quantity of Cloathing having been dispatched from the Presidency, and the	

Solomon Pyc- finch.	Messrs. Perreau and Palling, Colly Sunker Mitre.	Supplying the Clothing for the European Infantry and European Indi- viduals*.	Ct R ^s 24,263 11 9, payable in Cash and Cloth from the Company's Warehouse.	Current R ^s 8492 5.	9th May 1791.	1st Aug ^r 1791.	Estimated at Ct R ^s 7,200, payable in Cash.	The Amount of this Contract is payable in Cash and Cloth to be supplied from the Company's Ware- house.	Clothing has been delivered at the Ge- neral Military Sta- tions.
Lieutenant Mouggach.		Supplying the Native Invalids with Cloath- ing.	The Amount of this Contract may be esti- mated at Ct R ^s 8,000, payable in Cash and Cloth from the Company's Warehouse.		13th June 1791.	1st Oct ^r 1791.	Estimated at Ct R ^s 8,000, payable in Cash.	The Amount of this Contract is payable in Cash and Cloth from the Company's Warehouse.	

* Orig.

N° 25. Supplies to Fort St. George.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Advances made.	Commencement of the Contract.	Expiration of the Contract.	How far fulfilled.	Remains to be fulfilled.	Remains to be paid.	Remarks.
Mr. Geo. Tyler.	Alex. Colvin, David Colvin, Thomas Redhead.	To remit to Madras, A. R. 429,000, equal to 1,10,000 Pag.	A Rupees 429,000.	C ^r R. 463,320 in Certificates, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent. per Annum.	17th Decem ^r 1789.	17th June 1790.	45,000 Pagodas, Curr ^t Rup ^s 189,540.	65,000 Pag ^s Curr ^t Rupees 273,780.		Government extended the Period for paying this Money to the End of January 1791, but no Advice has been received whether it has been paid or not.
Mr. Arthur Mair.	George Gowan, Thomas Gowan, Davy Churn Hazaree.	50,000 Bags of Rice for Madras, at S ^r Rupees 4 8.	S ^r Rupees 225,000.	Sicca Rupees 168,750.	11th February 1790.	1st May 1790.	45,243 Bags containing 14,342 85,658 B ^r M ^{as} .	17,171 Bags, S ^r Rupees 25,980 8, payable in Cash.		Had the Bags delivered on this Contract contained 2 Bazar Maunds each as they should have done, 4757 Bags more would have completed this Part of Mr. Mair's Engagement, whereas there remains to be delivered 7,171 Bags.
Mr. Chapman.	Alex. Colvin, Will. Fairlie.	50,000 Gallons Rum, at Sicca Rupees 1 3, including Casks.	S ^r Rupees 50,781 4.	S ^r Rupees 25,390 10.	22d June 1791.	10,000 Gallons to be delivered by the 1st of August, and 40,000 by the 1st of Dec ^r 1791.			S ^r R ^s 25,390 13, in Company's Paper.	By a Letter received from Mr. Smoult, Attorney at Law to the General Bank, it appears, that an Assignment of $\frac{1}{4}$ of this Contract was made over in favour of Mr. Burgh, and other Proprietors of that Bank.
Mr. Charles Hook.	Ch. Cockerell, Ram Gopaul Mullick.	37,500 Gallons Rum, 42,500 Gallons Arrack, at S ^r R. 1 8, including Casks.	S ^r Rupees 80,000.		22d June 1791.	37,500 Gallons to be delivered by the 1st of August, 42,500 by the 1st of December.			S ^r R ^s 80,000.	The several Contractors for Rum and Arrack are to be paid in Proportion Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.
Messrs. Baretos.	Company's Paper to the Amount of the Contract.	20,000 Gallons Rum at Sicca Rupees 1 3, including Casks.	S ^r Rupees 23,750.			1st of August 1791.			S ^r R ^s 23,750.	

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Advances made.	Commencement of the Contract.	Expiration of the Contract.	How far fulfilled.	Remains to be fulfilled.	Remains to be paid.	Remarks.
Mr. A. Mair.	Jo ^o Tho. Brown, William Hickley, Bencrafsey Ghofe.	50,000 Bags Bombay Sicca Rupees 6 11 6.	S ^r R. 3,35,937 $\frac{1}{2}$.	S ^r R. 251,953.	24th Sept. 1790.	10th May 1791.	In a Letter addressed by Mr. Adamion, the Agent of Mr. Mair, to the Bombay Govt, and enclosed in a Letter from that Presidency, it appears that no more than 14,200 Bags on these two Contracts had been delivered, viz. as Mr. Adamion thinks, 11,000 at Tellicherry, and 3,200 at Bombay.			Amount payable in Promissory Notes. These Contracts have been considered in the late Resolutions of the Board: Overpaid on this Contract Sicca Rupees 2,13,790 8.
D ^o —	Robert Graham, John Mowbray, R. S. Perreau, John Palling, James Collie.	75,000 Bags Bombay Sicca Rupees 6 11 6.	S ^r R. 503,906.	S ^r R. 3,77,929.	24th Sept. 1790.	10th May 1791.		On this Contract 66,480 Bags.		Overpaid on this Contract S ^r R. 320,685 4.
William Fairlie.	The Promissory Notes which he should receive in advance to remain as a Deposit, viz. Coast, Sicca S ^r R. 4,59,375. Rupees 9 3.	100,000 Bags Bombay, Tellicherry, or any other Port of the Malabar Coast, Sicca	S ^r R. 9,18,750.	S ^r R. 6,89,062 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11th Feb. 1791.	31st Aug. 1791.	58,559 Bags shipped according to Bills of Lading produced.	41,461 Bags.	S ^r R. 2,29,688 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Amount payable in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.

Nº 27. China Remittance.

Contractor.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Advances made.	Commencement of the Contract.	Expiration of the Contract.	How far fulfilled.	Remains to be fulfilled.	Remarks* to be paid.	* Sic in Orig. Remarks.
Capt. John Lloyd.	Mr. Geo. Eliot, Mr. Alex. Colvin.	For paying Money into the Treasury at Canton, at 40 Dollars per C ^t R ^s 100, payable in Certificates, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.	Spanish Dollars 1,40,000.	C ^t R ^s 3,50,000, equal to 1,40,000 Spanish Dollars.	28th Dec ^r 1789.	Jan ^y 1791.	Dollars 121,343 5, equal to Current R ^s 303358 12.	Dollars 18,655 5, equal to Current R ^s 46,641 4.		On a Representation from Capt. Lloyd, stating the Cause of the Deficiency in his Payment at Canton, and at his Request the Board was pleased to suspend any Proceedings against him or his Securities until the next Advices should be received from China, when, in the Event of full Payment not having been made there, Capt. Lloyd agrees to refund the Amount, with Interest from the Period at which the Advances were issued by the Company.
Messrs. Calvins and Bazett.	Mr. Geo. Tyler, Mr. Tho. Redhead.	D ^o D ^o	Spanish Dollars 14,000 *.	C ^t R ^s 3,50,000, equal to 1,40,000 Spanish Dollars.	D ^o —	D ^o —	Dollars 1,34,796, equal to C ^t R ^s 3,36,990.	Dollars 5,204, equal to C ^t R ^s 13,010.		Messrs. Calvins and Bazett having explained the Mistake which occasioned the Deficiency in their Payments at Canton, the Board have agreed to their still paying up the Balance there, together with Interest to the Period at which it is settled as proposed.

* Sic in Orig.

and Palling, as Attornies for Captain Can-ning.	per to the Amount of the Advances.	into the Treasury at Canton, at 40 Dol- lars per C ^t R ^s 100 payable in Certifi- cates, bearing In- terest at 6 per Cent.	to 80,000.	Spanish Dollars	Current Rupees	15th Dec ^r 1790.	31st Jan ^r 1792.
D ^o D ^o	Company's Paper, Perreau and Palling, John Gregory and Captain John Phillips.	For paying Money into the Treasury at Canton, at 34 Dol- lars per C ^t Current Rupees, payable in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 136,000	Spanish Dollars 400,000, being equal to 136,000 Span- ish Dollars.			
Messrs. Lam- bert and Rofs.	B. Grindall, John Reid.	D ^o — — —	Spanish Dollars 1,19,000.	C ^t R ^s 350,000, being equal to 1,19,000 Span- ish Dollars.	D ^o —	D ^o —	
Mr. John Dick- son.	G. Hamilton, J.P. Gardiner.	D ^o at 34 Dollars per C ^t Current Rupees, payable in Promis- sory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 10,200.	Spanish Dollars 30,000, being equal to 10,200 Span- ish Dol- lars.	D ^o —	D ^o —	
Mr. Cotton, as Attorney for Capt. Stephen.	Company's Paper, Messrs. Mair and Cock, and Mr. James Collie.	D ^o at 34 Dol- lars per C ^t Current Rupees, payable in Promis- sory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 136,000.	Spanish Dollars 400,000, being equal to 136,000 Span- ish Dol- lars.	D ^o —	D ^o —	
Messrs. Calvins and Bazett for Captain Lloyd.	Geo. Eliot and Calvin and Bazett.	For paying Money into the Treasury at Canton, at 34 Dollars per C ^t Cur- rent Rupees, pay- able in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 3 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 51,000.	Current Rupees 1,50,000, be- ing equal to 51,000 Span- ish Dollars.	15th Dec. 1789.	31st Jan ^r 1792.	

Upon the Subject of this Remittance the Board have lately passed several Resolutions.

Upon the Subject of this Remittance the Board have lately passed several Reso- lutions.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of the Contract.	Advances made.	Commencement of the Contract.	Expiration of the Contract.	How far fulfilled.	Remains to be fulfilled.	Remains to be paid.	Remarks.
Messrs. Colvins and Bazett for themselves.	Geo. Tyler and Edw. King.	For paying Money into the Treasury at 34 Dollars per $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ Current Rupees, payable in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 68,000.	Current Rupees 200,000, being equal to 68,000 Spanish Dollars.	15th Dec. 1789.	31st Jan' 1792.				
Messrs. Ferguson and Fairlie, pers.	Company's Papers.	For paying Money into the Treasury at 33 Dollars per $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ Current Rupees, payable in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 1,32,000.	Ct R ^s 4,00,000, equal to 1,32,00,000 Spanish Dollars.	— D ^o	—				
Mr. Joad de Abrue.	Joseph and Lewis Barretto and Phillip Dabruz.	D ^o at 35 Dollars per $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ Current Rupees, payable in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 1,19,500.	Ct R ^s 3,50,000, equal to 1,19,500 Spanish Dollars.	— D ^o	—				
Sarkis Johannes.	Company's Papers.	For paying Money into the Treasury at 34 Dollars per $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ Current Rupees, payable in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 13,600.	Ct R ^s 40,000, equal to 13,600 Spanish Dollars.	11th Feb' 1791.	— D ^o				
Messrs. Barrettos.	D ^o D ^o	D ^o at 34 Dollars per $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$ Current Rupees, payable in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent. per Annum.	Spanish Dollars 17,000.	Ct R ^s 50,000, equal to 17,000 Spanish Dollars.	19th Ditto.	— D ^o				

Fairlie.

per.

into the Treasury at 12,000.

25,294 1 10,
equal to 12 0 0
Spanish Dol-
lars.

1 91.

1 92.

D° D°

D° D°

D° at 35 Dollars per Spanish Rupees, 15,000.
Current Rupees, 42,857 2 3,
payable in Promif- equal to 15,000
tory Notes, bearing Spanish Dol-
Interest at 8 per llars.
Cent. per Annum.

12th May
1791.

D°

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• Sic in Orig.

1789*.

N° 28. An Abstract Statement of the Contracts in the Commercial Department, shewing how far they have been fulfilled, and the Balances due on them 31st July 1791*.

• Sic in Orig.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of the Estimated Amount of the Contract.	Advances made in Certificates, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.	How far fulfilled.	Balance due on the Money advanced.	Remarks.
Rofs Jennings.	Bayne Colvin and Bazett and John Fergusson.	For 250 Maunds	C ^t Rupees. 25,500 — —	C ^t Rupees. 15,937 7 11	M ^{rs} S ^r Ch ^t 104 25 8	C ^t Rupees. 5,963 13 4	This Balance, with Interest, is now suing for by the Company's Attorney.
Lawtie and Farquharson.	William Johnson and John Fergusson.	2,000 D°	1,80,000 — —	1,12,500 — —	995 12 4	26,031 — 9	This Balance is to lie over until the Receipt of the Account Sales from Europe.
William O'Hunter.	William Simpson and Henry Trail.	1,200 D°	1,48,500 — —	92,812½ — —	559 31 —	32,051 4 9	D° D° —
Gilchrist and Charters.	Bayne Colvins and Bazett and William Fairlie.	500 D°	48,750 — —	30,468½ — —	247 15 12	8,719 5 6	This Balance has been liquidated by Deliveries of Indigo in 1790.
Scott Guilt and Guinand.	Benjamin Grindall and J. P. Gardiner.	100 D°	12,000 — —	7,500 — —	32 33 —	4,984 3 11	This Balance transferred to the Account of a Contract for 1791.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of the Contract.	Advances made in Certificates, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.	How far fulfilled.	Balance due on the Money advanced.	Remarks.
James Graham.	Alexander Colvin and George Tyler.	For 1,200 M ^{ls}	C ^t Rupees. 1,08,000 — —	C ^t Rupees. 67,500 — —	M ^{ls} S ^r Ch ^{ls} 716 20 12	C ^t Rupees. 8,526 14 3	This Balance, with the Interest accruing on it, has been reduced to C ^t R ^s 2,072 14 4 by Deliveries of Indigo in 1790, which Sum has been demanded.
Herbert Harris.	Durghachurn Mukerje and Baranaffy Ghose.	200 D ^o	25,500 — —	15,937 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 14 12	6,986 5 2	This Balance, with the Interest accruing on it, has been reduced to C ^t R ^s 6,296 6 1, by Deliveries of Indigo in 1790, which is under Demand.
Robert Heaven.	Matthew Day and Thomas Yeats.	150 D ^o	16,800 — —	10,406 4 —	68 4 —	4,824 3 —	This Balance settled by Deliveries of Indigo in 1790.
William Camac.	George Eliot and Turner Macan.	100 D ^o	9,300 — —	5,812 8 —	15 22 8	4,541 6 3	This Balance discharged by the Return of Advances.
Perreau and Guinand.	William Hickey and George Elliot.	300 D ^o	36,000 — —	22,500 — —	304 — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	— —	A Balance in the Contractor's Favour of C ^t R ^s 340 1 2, which has been paid to them.
Mr. Maffeyk.	Charles Cockerell and M. Mendes.	1,200 D ^o	1,00,996 14 —	75,747 10 4	1,365 29 —	— —	D ^o D ^o D ^o R ^s 22,423 14 4.
Mr. R. Chapman.	Alexander Colvin and George Tyler.	250 D ^o	28,125 — —	17,578 2 —	60 12 12	13,136 2 6	This Balance of Advances has been returned.
					Note, The Deliveries made in 1790, in Liquidation of the Balances of 1789, are not included in this Column.		
						115,764 9 9	

An Abstract Statement of the Contracts in the Commercial Department, shewing how far they have been fulfilled, and their Balances.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contracts.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of the estimated Amount of the Contract.	Advances made in Certificates, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.	How far fulfilled.	Balance due on the Money advanced.	Remarks.
Smith and Maguire.	Messrs. Lambert and Rofs and Mr. McTaggart.	Mds 75	Ct Rupees. 7,312 8 —	Ct Rupees. 4,570 5 —	Mds Sr Chrs 34 2 4	Ct Rupees. 2,319 15 4	Balance of Advances returned.
James Orr.	Marcus S. Tyler and Colvins and Bazett.	200	20,250 — —	12,656 4 —	171 35 7	—	The Contractor has delivered more than sufficient to cover his Advances; the Surplus Delivery will be settled between the Company and his Attornies in England.
Rofs Jennings.	William Fairlie and Gopee Mohun Baboo.	262½	27,562 8 —	17,226 9 —	—	17,266 9 —	The Board have agreed to release Mr. Jennings from his Engagements, on returning the Advances made to him, and furnishing Tonnage for the Ships of the Season in lieu of Indigo. The Advances have been returned.
Gilchrist and Charters.	George Tylers and Colvins and Bazett.	225	23,625 — —	14,765 12 —	126 29 12	94 12 5	This Balance has been paid.
Thomas Harding.	R. S. Brick and Derpnarain Tagore.	150	15,187 8 —	9,492 3 —	153 4 1	—	This Contractor has delivered more than sufficient to cover his Advances; the Surplus Delivery will be settled between the Company and his Attornies in England.
Robert Heaven.	Thomas Yeats and William Hickey.	112½	10,828 2 —	6,767 9 3	14 17 2	5,865 6 1	This Balance has been paid.
Herbert Harris.	William Wilkinfon and Anthony Lambert.	150.	16,875 — —	10,546 14 —	187 35 15	—	This Contractor has delivered more than sufficient to cover his Advances; the Surplus Delivery will be settled between the Company and his Attornies in England.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contracts.	½ of the estimated Amount of the Contract.	Advances made in Certificates, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.	How far fulfilled.	Balance due on the Money advanced.	Remarks.
Carol Blume.	William Fairlie and Thomas Redhead.	M ^{rs} 225	C ^t Rupees. 21,093 12 —	C ^t Rupees. 13,183 9 6	M ^{rs} S ^r Ch ^s — —	C ^t Rupees. 13,183 9 6	Mr. Blume was released from his Engagements, and has returned his Advances.
Messrs. Perreau and Stephens.	William Hickey and George Dickson.	450	43,875 — —	27,421 14 —	320 16 15	2,980 6 9	This Balance has been paid.
F. Bethune.	G. F. Grand and Cockerell, Trail and Lawtie.	150	18,000 — —	11,250 — —	84 13 8	2,695 8 4	This Balance has been paid.
G. M. Lawtie.	William Fairlie and Alexander Colvins.	900	87,750 — —	58,843 12 —	— —	58,843 12 —	In consequence of Mr. Lawtie's Failure, the Board agreed to release his Securities on immediately returning the Advances made to Mr. Lawtie, which they have done.
Robert Chapman.	Alexander Colvins and George Tyler.	112½	12,656½ — —	7,910 2 6	— —	7,910 2 6	In consequence of a Failure in the Crop of Mr. Chapman's Indigo Plant, he has been wholly released from his Engagements on returning the Advances made to him, which he has done accordingly; nor is he held to furnish Tonnage for the Ships of this Season in lieu of Indigo.
Mr. Cullen.	Henry Trail and J. A. Grant.	150	18,000 — —	11,250 — —	— —	11,250 — —	The Board have been pleased to allow Mr. Cullen to recede from his Engagements on returning the Advances made to him, which he has done.
G. Robinson.	M. S. Taylor and Henry Trail.	150	18,000 — —	11,250 — —	114 19 4	1,404 3 9	Mr. Robinson, at his own Request, is to be released from the Remainder of his Engagements, after he shall have delivered Indigo sufficient to cover the Advances made to him. This however he stated he

W. O. Hunter.

William Blame.

William Saxon.

Henry Wilson and
Duttaram Chucker-
butty.

William Fairlie and
Charles Cockerell.

Peter Touchet and
Gireedhur Baboo.

750

333½

300

92,812

31,250

33,750

8

—

—

58,007

19,531

21,093

13

4

12

425

247

No Deliveries,

33

5

which made none

14,145

1,339

—

4

2

—

Mr. Hunter has returned the Ba-
lance of Advances.

Mr. Blame, at his own Request, is
to be released from the Remainder
of his Engagements, after he shall
have delivered Indigo sufficient to
cover the Advances made to him,
which has been done.

The Surplus to be received in Ben-
gal, at the Exchange of 2s. per Cur-
rent Rupee.

1791.

An Abstract Statement of the Contracts in the Commercial Department.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	$\frac{1}{4}$ of the estimated Amount of the Contract.	Balance made, viz. $\frac{1}{4}$ in Cash, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Promissory Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent.	How far fulfilled.	Balance due on the Amount advanced.	Remarks.
R. C. Birch.	Jacob Rider and J. M. Playdell.	M ^{ds} 400	C ^t Rupees. 45,000	C ^t Rupees. 28,125 — —	No Deliveries yet made, none being stipulated for previous to 31st December.	—	The Surplus on the Sales of this Contract is to be received in England.
Messrs. Gelchrift, Charter, and Scott.	Colvins and Bazett and George Tyler.	350	44,625	27,890 10 —	D°	—	The Surplus on the Sales of this Contract is to be received in Bengal, at the Exchange of 2s. per Current Rupee.
Herbert Harris and William Prince.	Edward Morris and William Fairlie.	300	31,500	19,697 8 —	D°	—	The Surplus on the Sales of this Contract is to be received in England.
W. O. Hunter.	Bendabun Dutt, Bulteram Chun, and Geedhur Baboo.	This Proposal for 800 M ^{ds} , with- drawn, and others for only 250 M ^{ds} substituted.	28,125	17,578 2 —	D°	—	The Surplus to be paid in England.
L. Paull.	Company's Paper.	150	15,900	9,937 8 —	D°	—	The Surplus on the Sales of this Contract is to be paid in Bengal, at the Exchange of 2s. per C ^t Rupee.
R. S. Perreau and J. Stephens.	Samuel Pyfinch and William Hickey.	500	44,500	27,812 8 —	D°	—	The Surplus on the Sales of this Contract is to be paid in Bengal.
William Guilt and E. Scott.	B. Grindall and Tho. Redhed.	50	4,450	No Advances if- fuable on Acc ^t this Contract, as the Balance of their Contract of 1789 is transferred in this Contract.	D°	—	Not specified. The Surplus Ac- count their Contract for 1789, was stipulated to be paid in England.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of the Contract.	Advances made.	Commencement of the Contract.	Expiration of the Contract.	How far fulfilled.	Remains to be fulfilled.	Remains to be paid.	Remarks.
John Le Fever.	Robert Tomlinson and W ^m Snodgrafs.	For transporting the Luckinore and Chettagong Investments to the Presidency.	Indeterminate.	No Advances are made to the Contractor; Two-thirds of the Freight payable on the Dispatch of the Goods, and the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ on the Receipt of a Report from the Export Warehousekeeper of their Arrival; this $\frac{1}{3}$ to be forfeited on such of the Goods dispatched as may be lost on the Way.	2d October 1789.	2d October 1791.	—	—	—	The Parties are now bound to the Performance of Contract in the Penalty of S ^r R ^s 1500. Should the Contractor not furnish Boats, the Residents are to provide them on the lowest Terms possible, and the Excess of such Terms above the Contract Rates to be made good by Contractor. If the Residents cannot procure Boats, the Contractor is to pay two Annas per Diem for such Boats as are detained until Boats are furnished.
Rich ^d Ecroyd.	Geerohur Baboo, Hurry Kishen Mururjee, and Barahally Ghose.	For the Transportation of the Company's Goods to and from their Ships.	D ^o — —	No Advances are made to the Contractor. The Bills are paid Monthly for the Quantity of Business done.	1st August 1791.	1st August 1793.	—	—	—	The contracting Parties are bound in the Sum of S ^r R ^s 10,000 for the due Performance of Convenants. In the Event of the Contractors not furnishing Sloops, it is stipulated that the Warehousekeeper may provide them, charging the Contractor with the Difference between what he pays and the Contract Rates.

N° 29. Abstract of Contracts in the Revenue Department.

Contractors.	Securities.	Contract.	Amount of the Contract.	Advances made.	Commencement of the Contract.	Expiration of the Contract.	How far fulfilled.	Remains to be fulfilled.	Remains to be paid.	Remarks.
Mr. S. L. Rofs for Behar.	Baynes Colvins and Bazett and Lieut. Col. Hardy.	6,400 Maunds at 70 R ^s per M ^d to be delivered annually.	25,600 Maunds or 12,800 Chefts S ^r R ^s 17,92,000.	Opium. To the End of July 1791, 10,36,000 R ^s .	1st Sept ^r 1789.	31st August 1793.	One Year.	3 Years.		
Messrs. Colvins and Sanders for Bengal.	Mr. John Ferguson and Mr. Day Hort M ^d Dowall.	1514 D ^o at 82 8 per M ^d to be delivered annually.	6056 M ^{ds} or 3028 Chefts to be delivered S ^r R ^s 4,99,620.	3,82,479 13	D ^o —	D ^o —	D ^o —	D ^o —		
Mr. J. H. Williams, Benares.	Perreau and Palling and Goreil Chund Mitre.	500 Chefts at 179 R ^s per Cheft, to be delivered annually.	2000 Chefts S ^r R ^s 3,58,000.	2,06,968	D ^o —	D ^o —	D ^o —	D ^o —		
Mr. John Willes, Collector of Sylhet.	None.	To pay the Sylhet Revenue, depending on in R ^s at Dacca, the Amount of at the Exchange, the Revenue of 5 Cawns, 10 that is actually realized.	Uncertain, it Sylhet Revenue, depending on in R ^s at Dacca, the Amount of at the Exchange, the Revenue of 5 Cawns, 10 that is actually realized.	None.	The Contract is annually, beginning with the Bengal Revenue Year.	— —	— —	— —	— —	The Board of Revenue have called on the Collector to Report what Mode of Exchange for the Revenue paid in Cowries it will be most advantageous to Government to adopt during the Decennial Settlement.
Mr. Richard Goodlad, Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.	None.	To keep in Repair the Pools in the 24 Pergunnahs.	S ^r R ^s 16,784 per Annum.	The full Allowance has been paid for the Current Year.	November 1790.	November 1791.	— —	— —	— —	According to the Resolutions of the 11th December 1790, these Repairs will probably be put under the Collector in future Years.

N^o 30. Abstract of the Total Amounts and of Advances made, whether in Cash or in Government Paper, on the several Contracts included under the following Heads.

	Total Amount of the Contract provided to be payable in Cash and Paper.	Total Amount provided to be payable in Cash.	Total Amount provided to be payable in Paper.	Total of actual Advances made in Cash and Paper.	Total of that part of the Advances which has been made in Cash.	Total of the Advances which has been made in Paper.	Remains to be paid in Cash on the Completion of the Contract.	Remains to be paid in Paper on the Completion of the Contract.	Remarks.
Bengal Presidency, Military —	S ^r Rupees. 13,26,118	S ^r Rupees. 7,40,110	S ^r Rupees. 51,86,008	S ^r Rupees. 4,69,246	S ^r Rupees. 3,38,412	S ^r Rupees. 1,30,834	S ^r Rupees. 4,01,698	S ^r Rupees. 4,55,174	
Supplies to F ^r St. George	7,75,826	2,25,000	5,50,826	5,90,435	1,68,750	4,21,685	—	1,29,141	The Advances made on Mr. Mair's Contract for 50,000 Bags of Rice, which come under this Head, exceed the Amount of the Rice delivered, in the Sum of S ^r R ^s 23,980 8.
Supplies to Bombay and the Malabar Coast —	17,58,593½	—	17,58,593½	13,18,944	—	13,18,944	—	439,649	Under this Head are included Mr. Mair's two Contracts to Bombay, amounting to 125,000 Bags.
Supplies to China —	8,86,337	—	28,86,337	28,86,337	—	28,86,337	—	—	The Advances on Account of these Supplies included C ^r R ^s 59,651, which remain to be paid by Messrs. Colvins and Bazett, and Captain Lloyd, on the Remittance of 1789-90, and C ^r R ^s 2,00,000 advanced to Captain Carming on Account of that Year's Remittance, but of which no Advice has been received from Canton.
Commercial Department, Indigo Contracts —	14,52,400	—	14,52,400	9,21,498	—	9,21,498	—	—	N. B. Several of the Indigo Contractors being released from their Engagements, have returned the Advances made to them.
Opium —	26,49,20	26,49,620	—	16,25,447	16,25,447	—	10,24,173	—	
Repairing the Pools in the 24 Pergunnahs	16,784	16,784	—	16,784	16,784	—	—	—	
Total	1,08,65,678½	36,31,514	72,40,040	78,28,591	21,49,393	56,79,298	14,25,871	10,23,964	On the whole Advances made to Contractors, there remain due from them on Balance C ^r R ^s 72,416, besides 1,52,125, the Advances for 1791, for which no Indigo has yet been received, making together Current Rupees 2,24,541.

N^o 31.

Minute and Resolutions of the Board.

§ (“ (a) The Board taking the preceding Statements into Consideration, think proper to record
“ in this Place the following Observations upon them.

“ Waving for the present the Discussion of the general Question relative to the Excellence of
“ the Contract System, which, under suitable Circumstances, cannot be denied to possess the
“ Advantages contended for by its Advocates, the Board will content themselves with pointing
“ out its Operation so far only as the Supply of the Army, during a War, or the Relief of our
“ other Settlements on Occasions of pressing Necessity, is concerned.

“ Of the Contracts enumerated in the Statements before the Board, it is obvious that several
“ are of a Nature, a Failure in which could only be productive of Loss or Inconvenience in a
“ certain determinable Extent. Even the China Remittance negotiated by Mr. Cotton, what-
“ ever the Event of it may be, and considerable as the Amount of it is, falls under this Descrip-
“ tion. The Case, however, is widely different in regard to Contracts, upon the punctual Per-
“ formance of which the Fate of an Army, or the Preservation of a Settlement, may most mate-
“ rially depend.”) §

That so much may depend upon the due Execution of a Contract, is but too well established by recent Experience. Mr. Mar engaged, on the 24th September last, to deliver at Bombay by the 10th May following, one hundred and twenty-five thousand Bags (125,000) of Rice; but although it was designed by this Supply to guard against the Horrors of a Famine, with which that Settlement was threatened, yet we find, that of a Supply, the seasonable Arrival of which appeared to be so essential to its Relief, and might also have proved of the last Importance to the Army serving under General Abercrombie, no greater a Quantity than fourteen thousand two hundred (14,200) Bags had been delivered on the 6th of June.

If the Contract entered into by the same Person on the 11th of February 1790, to deliver at Madras by the 1st of May following, was not concluded under the same critical Circumstances, its exact Performance was nevertheless of considerable Moment. Yet on the 11th of June last it remained uncompleted in the Amount of (7171) seven thousand one hundred and seventy-one Bags; and, after all, the Rice delivered was of so bad a Quality, that the Madras Government have judged it necessary to recommend that the next Supply to be sent from hence be purchased on the Company's Account, when they shall be sure (they remark) of its proving good.

The Observation made by Lord Cornwallis, in his Letter of the 1st July last to Sir Charles Oakeley, concerning the Madras Bullock Contract, places the dangerous Tendency of this System, in whatever relates to the Supply or Operations of an Army engaged in actual Service, in so strong a Point of View, that the Board think they need only refer to it, and to the Occurrences which induced it to establish incontrovertibly, that however the Case may be in England, it is not advisable, in this Country at least, to provide by Contract any of those Articles, on the prompt and faithful Supply of which either the Success of our Arms, or the Relief, under particular Exigencies, of any of our Settlements, depends.

It would be an invidious, and is not perhaps a necessary Task, to scrutinize minutely the Foundations of mercantile Credit in this and the other Presidencies of India. But although it were otherwise, the Board would not be competent to the Inquiry. They are apprized, indeed, that in a general View, the State of this Credit can be deemed neither flourishing nor secure; since, with the Exception of a few well-established and responsible Houses of Business, the commercial Firms in this Part of the World are notoriously composed of Persons possessing more Enterprize than Property. But this is a Fact easier to be conceived and believed than to be proved; for however numerous this doubtful Description of Merchants may be, they are not, in point of
• Sic in Orig. Appearance, positively distinguishable from the * unequivocal Classes. They engage in extensive Concerns, they mutually depend on each other, and they sometimes even seem to be closely connected with Houses of the first Repute; all which is abundantly demonstrated by the Papers before the Board. It is plain, that although certain Indications and Considerations (of which the prodigious Amount of their various and complicated Engagements to Government is not the least forcible) may bring the real Credit of such Men into private Suspicion, yet it cannot be openly or officially questioned.

§ (“ (b) The Contract System derives the Excellencies or Advantages which it possesses from a
“ very different State of mercantile Credit. It may be a safe and proper Mode of effecting an
“ economical and unsuspicious Expenditure of public Money in England, but it is always hazard-
“ ous, and often mischievous, in India.

“ Here either the lowest Offer must be accepted, or be neglected at the Peril of Government,
“ who will always reluctantly exercise their Discretion upon such rigorous Terms, however aware
“ they may be that (generally speaking) the lowest Proposer is the worst Performer. The Suf-
“ ficiency of the Security alone is to be considered. But by what Standard is a Point of such De-
“ licacy to be ascertained? A Man may be generally reputed responsible, and may be deemed so
“ by the Board collectively and individually, yet the Event may suddenly prove him to be a
“ Bankrupt. Or, if his Competency should be privately doubted, how is private Knowledge or

(a) Vide supra, Page 2285.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

“ Suspicion

“ Suspicion to be made a Ground of public Proceeding? These are not imaginary Difficulties; they have occurred but too often.

“ But admitting the Penalty to be realizeable in every Case; admitting that, by pressing the Securities at the Hazard of overthrowing, or at least of shaking to its Foundations, the whole Fabric of mercantile Credit, (and thereby perhaps multiplying the Risks of the Company,) no actual pecuniary Loss be incurred, how will the Account ultimately stand? The Advances issued for the Erection of an Hospital, or the Repair of a Road, may be recovered. The Penalty annexed to a Failure in such Engagements may be exacted and received. It may * may happen, even that a Contractor may gain more by paying this Penalty than by performing his Covenant. Disappointments in these Cases * is followed in a certain Degree by Compensation; * Sic in Orig. but what Punishment, what Forfeiture, what Money, can compensate for a Country depopulated by Famine, or for an Army lost, or an Expedition frustrated, by the Avarice of a Bullock, a Grain, a Victualling, or a Spirit Contractor?

“ Failure, however, it ought to be observed, may not always proceed from absolute Avarice or Rapacity in a Contractor. His Engagements were, perhaps, concluded in the Midst of a profound Peace, and his Calculations framed accordingly. If, under such a Circumstance, a War breaks out, he may possibly be reduced to the Alternative of ruining either himself or the Service. This is surely a Situation in which no Man ought to be placed. This is a Foundation on which certainly no important public Interests should rest.

“ It is not the Intention of the Board to contrast with the enormous Evils liable to arise from an Adherence, in this Country, to the Contract System, the Advantages derivable, in certain Circumstances, from a well-regulated Agency. They will be satisfied if the preceding Reflections (which are the Result of Experience, and the pure Tribute of public Duty) should have the Effect of attracting the serious Attention of their Superiors at Home, who, doubtlessly, whenever the present Question shall become the Subject of their Deliberation, will not be unmindful of the Benefit which has accrued from the Measure of providing the Investment by Agency instead of Contract; and which, joined to other Instances in other Departments of well-managed Agencies, would appear to prove, that the Interests of the Company are, after all, better understood, and better attended to, by Men whose sole or principal Dependence is upon their Service and Patronage, than by Persons who, unconnected with the former, are almost wholly precluded from the latter.” §

Charles Stuart.
Peter Speke.
William Cowper.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCC.V.

Book 534. Page 193.

Pub. Dep't.
Monday.

Fort William, 11th March 1782.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Extract of Bengal General Consultation, 11th March 1782.

§ (“ (a) Read a Letter, as follows, from the Agent of Supplies.

“ Gentlemen,

“ Having been ordered to lade as many of Mr. Touchet's Vessels with Rice, for the Presidency of Fort St. George, as could be ready to sail by the 25th Ultimo, I accordingly completed the Loading of 20, with 14,432 Bags of Rice; and they proceeded down the River as low as Fulta, where they have since been detained by the very strong Southerly Winds which have prevailed for some Time past.

Agent of
Supplies.
7th of March.

“ As the Southerly Monsoon, though remarkably early, appears now to be thoroughly set in, and as it is the general Opinion of the Seafaring People, that their Vessels are incapable of effecting a Passage against it, I think it my Duty to report to the Board, that they are yet advanced no farther than Fulta, (whence however Mr. Touchet assures me that he thinks they may proceed in the ensuing Springs, if the Weather is at all moderate,) and that by the Accounts which I have received, some of them have been damaged by the extraordinary Violence of the Wind and Rapidity of the Stream.

“ I have the Honour to be, &c.

“ Fort William,
“ 7th March 1782.J. P. Auriol,
Agent for Supplies to the other Presidency.” §

(a) Vide supra, Page 2290.

[21 G]

The

The above Letter having been circulated on the 8th Instant, the Governor General proposed that an Order should be given for unloading Mr. Touchet's Vessels, and for deferring their Dis-
patch till the next fair Season, as it is not likely they should be able to make good a Voyage to
Madras at this advanced Period of the Year.

The Governor General's Proposal being agreed to, the necessary Orders were issued accord-
ingly.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
Edward Wheler.
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCVI.

Book 743. No Page.

N° 7.

Secret Dep^t. Extract of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court
of Directors, dated October 31st, 1781.

Gentlemen,

Fort St. George, October 31st, 1781.

Since closing our Packet, the Nymph Sloop of War arrived from Bengal, and brought me the
annexed Letters, which I now forward to you. It is with great Pleasure that I congratulate you
on this Change of our Affairs in that Country, and on the agreeable Prospect that now appears
from thence.

§ (" (a) I am happy to do Justice to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, for their
" great Exertions in supplying us with Money and Provisions. To these Exertions I consider the
" Preservation of this Settlement to be in a great Measure owing.
" I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
" Gentlemen,
" To the Chairman and Deputy " Your most obedient, and
" Chairman of the Hon. East " most faithful humble Servant,
" India Company. Macartney.") §

Read the following Letter from the Accountant General :

Account.
General.
31st March.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
In obedience to your Orders of the 6th and 20th Instant, I have now the Honour to report to
you that the following are the Average Rates " at which all the Supplies of Rice furnished by
" the Agent have stood the Company, not including those Ships on which no Freight has been
" paid," and the Rice shipped on the late Mr. Touchet's Vessels, or on Ships on which other
Articles have also been laden, which, for the Reasons assigned in my Letter to the Board of the
15th Instant, I have excluded from this Account.

	Quantity shipped.	Cost in			Average Price, per M ^d .		
		C ^t Rup ^s .	A.	P.	C. R ^s A.	P.	Dec ^d Parts.
From 18th December 1780 to the 1st May 1781 — — —	81,702	3,07,992	9	2	3	12	3 7,824
From 30th April 1781 to the 1st January 1782 — — —	51,898	2,33,683	13	6	4	8	— 528
From 31st December 1781 to the 1st May 1782 — — —	64,538	2,65,571	12	6	4	1	10 0,608
From 30th April 1782 to the 13th January 1783 — — —	3,64,244	14,09,493	7	4	3	13	10 97,088
M ^d —	5,62,382	22,16,741	10	6	3	150	— 80,657

It may perhaps be necessary for me to state to the Board those Reasons which induced me to
make the above Divisions of the Quantities shipped, and their Cost, for those particular Periods
for which they are stated. In the first of these Periods the Freight was so much lower than it has
since been, that I thought myself bound to ascertain the Cost of the Rice shipped within that
Period. In the second of these the Freight became considerably higher than in the former.
In the third of these the Commission to the Agent being reduced from 15 to 5 per Cent. on the
Charges of Shipping and Freight, a considerable Reduction took place in the Average Amount.

In the last of these, the Board will observe, that although the Commission to the Agent continued as in the former Period, yet a considerable Reduction took place in the Cost of the Rice shipped, owing to there being a very large Portion, of the large Quantity shipped in that Period, laden in small Vessels, which sailing at a much less Expence than Ships or Vessels of greater Burden, could afford to take their Cargoes at a reduced Rate of Freight.

Fort William,
Acc^t Gen^l's Office,
31st March 1782.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. Larkin,
Acc^t General.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXVII.

Book 744. Page 89.

Extract of a General Consultation of the 1st April 1783.

Fort William, 1st April 1783.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Edward Wheler, } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }
John Stables, }

§ (" (a) Received the following Letter from the Agent for Supplies.

" Gentlemen,

" I have been honoured by the official Receipt of Copies of the 41st, 42d, 43d, and 44th, Paragraphs of the General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 12th July 1782, concerning my late Agency.

" I cannot help being struck with the deepest Concern, at finding that I have been the Instrument of an Appointment which stands annulled by the Honourable the Court of Directors with such severe Epithets of Disapprobation; and I beg Leave to express my Acknowledgments to you, for affording me a further Opportunity of endeavouring to remove their Objections, which appear to have been obviously taken up from the Premises then before them, unopposed by sufficient Explanations or Testimonies of its good Effect, which, I trust, the present Experience of it will justify. The Commission was undoubtedly very high, before your Honourable Board thought fit to reduce it; and the Honourable Court of Directors pass their Judgment upon it in its original State. They were naturally struck with the Sum, because it is certain that the Gross, &c. undiminished Amount of any Commission, fixed at a specific Rate, is striking to the Observation, while the Drawbacks upon it, and the Instances of its Utility, are various and imperceptible, until positively pointed out and defined. This is the chief Object of the present Letter.

" At the Time when the Appointment was made, it was hoped and expected that the most material Duties of it, being the Supply of the Presidency of Fort St. George, would be of short Duration, and of no very considerable Extent. I must declare, for my own Part, that this was my Opinion of it. The Rate of Commission had many Precedents, both of old and recent Establishment, to warrant it, which I could enumerate, and I believe was founded on the same Principles with them; yet it has always sustained several Deductions from it, especially before you reduced it. I beg Leave to enumerate the following:—I have maintained a constant Establishment of Clerks and Agents at my own Expence; I have at different Times sent down European Overseers, entertained at high Wages, to superintend the loading of the Europe Ships, and other Services which required superior Management and Attention, at my own Expence. The Number of Agents, of different Kinds, employed by me, was necessarily great; but I have charged only for such as were immediately stationed at the Company's fixed Golahs, or casually employed in weighing off and shipping particular Invoices, according to the ordinary Custom of Merchants; and as long as the original Commission was allowed me, I never made any Charge for the Commission of Factors or Agents whom I employed in distant Parts. Mr. Hamilton, at Coringa, for Instance, secured a large Quantity of the Country Tonnage for me at that Place, charging me 5 per Cent. Commission upon the Amount, for his Trouble in the first Season; which, while my own Commission would bear it, I considered as justly allowable out of it. For the present Season, I agreed to pay him Commission upon such Tonnage only as he could procure under a certain Price: This I have thought it necessary to charge to the Company, because my own Commission had been reduced.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2303.

“ The above Circumstances should be weighed in the general Scope of Reasoning upon this Subject; but a still more important Consideration starts up, which the Honourable Court of Directors could not have been acquainted with: I mean the heavy Charge of Interest which I have sustained, to prevent the Public from suffering, at Times, greater Losses and greater Inconveniences than any possible Amount of my Commission. If it be urged, that by disbursing more than my Advances from the Treasury, I secured an ultimate Benefit to myself, I reply, that with positive Injunctions to carry my Supplies to an unlimited Extent, it was impossible to confine myself to my Advances, without a manifest Neglect of the public Interests; because both the Periods and Sums of my Advances were always uncertain, while my Engagements were necessarily fixed and positive. Had I omitted to take early Measures, through proper Agents on the Coast, to make timely Advances to the Owners of Vessels on Account of Freight, in order to secure as much Tonnage as possible to be brought to me here, and had I waited the Arrival of these Vessels which would have come under Engagements to others, or have been sent on Speculation for Freight, I might, indeed, have been guided in the Amount of my Disbursements by that of my Advances; but I should have paid a much higher Rate for the same Articles*, and very scantily have fulfilled the Object designed by my Appointment. In short, with all my strenuous and possible Exertions, it does not appear that the Presidency of Madras was ever abundantly supplied with Grain, but continually craving for more.

“ No Agent, without an adequate Compensation to answer the Interest of Money borrowed by him, and the Risk of Failure in the Discharge of his occasional Loans, could afford to strain his own Credit for the public Service, in Default of regular Advances from the Treasury; yet if I had declined this Alternative, the Settlement of Madras might, and probably would, have suffered the most dismal Effects of a Famine, (which, as it was, could hardly be kept from raging,) the Company's and other Ships engaged for their Service, would have lain upon Demurrage for Want of Cargoes to load them, and several of them must have lost the Season for Want of an expeditious Dispatch. In fact I must repeat, that besides all the Property which I could command of my own, I have continually taken up Loans from my Friends, to the utmost Extent of my Credit, the Whole of which was invetted in the Business of my Agency, although the full Amount does not appear, by the Monthly Balance of my Accounts. To form a just Idea of it at any specific Period, the Sums paid by me for the Freight of Vessels, or for Grain not invoiced (all Grain, both here or at Buckergunge, being purchased only for ready Money) ought to be added to the Balance of my Monthly Account, or set against it, and will then shew the actual Sum which I was in Advance; but to ascertain this regularly, for such a Length of Time, would be an arduous, if not impracticable Task, considering the Magnitude of the Concern, the infinite Variety of Purchases made, the multifarious Distributions of them on Vessels, and the numberless Casualties which happened in such an extensive Business, from the Return of the Vessels, and many other Causes: However, I am happy to hear that the Honourable Board have ordered the Accomptant General to report to them a State of the Average Price of my Supplies the whole Period of my Agency, as the surest Test of Comparison to prove the Advantage which the Public has derived from it.

“ This Advantage will be the more apparent, when measured by the Scale of private Merchants here, who, if they employ Agents or Factors, must submit to pay a Commission of five per Cent. according to the Custom of the Place, upon the Dispatch from hence, and a further Commission of five per Cent. upon the Sale at Madras, which last Commission is drawn upon a much larger Sum than the Amount of the Invoice, being on the Amount of the Gross Sale, the Net Produce of which, after deducting that, and all other Charges, still leaves such a Profit to the Owner, that every Individual who has engaged to any Extent in the Grain Trade to the Coast, is known to have gained considerably by it.

“ The Company have not only derived a greater Profit by the immediate Difference of Value, from having had a more extensive Concern than any Individual, but in a political Light they have secured Resources for the Pay and Subsistence of their Army, and evidently provided for the Salvation of the Country, both by preserving their Forces from Desertion, and Inhabitants from Famine, in a greater Degree (I think this Letter will evince) than they could have done by the Means of Contracts. A public Agent for the Company, instead of raising the Market by a Competition with Individuals, possesses an operative Hand, which gives him this Advantage over them:—His Office being the greatest Mart in Town, is the Place where the first Musters of Grain, and the first Offers of Freight, are generally produced; and the Current Price (though I ever cautiously avoided being the first to raise it) was in some Measure regulated by his Standard. These are Facts which Experience has fully proved. I never gave more for the Freight of Rice to Madras than five Rupees per Bag; and Individuals, though they found it answer their Purpose sometimes to pay a higher Freight, generally confined themselves to that Rate. Since my Agency has ceased, the Price of Freight is considerably increased, notwithstanding the Number of Company's Ships now laden for Madras, and the Quantity of Rice already imported there.

* Many Individuals this Season paid 4½ per Bag for the Freight of Country Craft—None that I procured ever exceeded 3½, although I have dispatched above 100 of these Vessels in the Season.

The Cause of this Increase is not wholly to be ascribed to the Destruction committed by the French Fleet in the Bay, that having been very trivial, although at the Time alarming; but it is owing to the Competition of private Merchants, who seeing that the public Supplies have ceased to be sent, and knowing that the Exigencies which they tended to relieve must be satisfied, conclude that the Wants at Madras will be the more urgent from this Cause, and that Grain will bear a Value in Proportion to them.

For the Sake of the distressed Natives at Madras, I sincerely hope that this Rage for pressing a beneficial Trade will glut the Market with Grain, but I really apprehend that it will produce no such Consequence. The Merchants, though not in one Combination, are in one Predicament, and will naturally ask the Profit they expect. Rice is an indispensable Commodity, and must be had at any Rate. If Government fix the Price to prevent Extortion, they must have an equitable Regard to the Advantage of the Owner, who (as I have observed before) has paid high for his Concern.

If the Board had thought proper to accept of my Offer for a Contract, and concluded it with me accordingly for any Length of Time, I must have thrown myself upon the Indulgence of Government, as the only Means of saving me and my Securities from the ruinous Effects of persevering in it, for the Price of Freight rose so suddenly, and so high, that it would have been impossible for me, by any Exertions of my own, to have fulfilled my Engagements; I am the more grateful, therefore, that the Board did not accept any Offer in this Light.

I believe it has ever been an invariable Rule for all Contracts made in India to contain Stipulations for Advances of Money previous to the Performance of Services, which, considering the necessitous State of many Contractors, and the high Interest of Money, is a most material Object for them to secure: Indeed, without it, their Terms must be proportionably higher, the Contractor might justify a Failure in his Engagements if necessary, by the Want of his regular Advances, which are seldom paid to the Day; and, being thus exempted from the Penalty of the Contract by the first Breach of it laying in the Company, would possibly continue to execute it no longer than while it proved advantageous to him; Disappointments would ensue, and the Service be considerably injured, before a fresh Contract could be formed; besides, in a Business which is liable to great Fluctuation, the Contractor in his Proposals, to secure himself from Contingencies, must include large original Profit upon the actual; a Circumstance that might in any Event prove disadvantageous to the Company on the one Hand, by Disappointments, as above supposed, in case the Price should increase, and on the other, by an enormous superfluous Expence, in case it should fall. I mean not to apply this Observation in any Instance to the Company's Orders; I mention it simply as it occurs on my own Case; for although I should have considered myself bound in Honour to continue the Service, even at a Loss, while my Resources would enable me, these must very soon have dried up, and an unavoidable Failure ensued, had my Contract been accepted, and the Execution of it insisted on.

§ (" (a) Such probably would have been the Case with the Contract which the Presidency of Bombay informed the Honourable Court of Directors they could have concluded for Rice delivered at Bombay, at Rupees 5. 3 per Bag, at the Time when my Consignment to them was so much higher; at least it is clear the Contractor would have been a considerable Loser by such a Bargain; for only the Freight to Madras, which is less than Half the Distance, was four Rupees per Bag, and the Price of Grain then about nine Rupees per Bag. I very much doubt whether the Contract which was entered into afterwards by the Presidency of Bombay, and advised of in their Letter of 17th August 1781, for 50,000 Bags of Rice, was ever fulfilled by the Contractor, indeed I have good Reason to believe it was not; but the only fair Way of drawing a Comparison is, from the current and relative Prices at each Place at the same Point of Time; I wish I could say with Precision what was the Price of Grain at Bombay, when the Consignment from hence arrived there; at Madras I am sure there was always a Profit upon them, and sometimes a high one; I mean the Difference between the Invoice and the Market Price, which I stated particularly in my Letter of the 21st January 1782, and which is since greatly increased.

" If the Presidency of Bombay have it in their Power to make Contracts so much cheaper than the Supplies which they receive from this Government, I must confess it appears extraordinary to me that they should have lately indented to you for 40,000 Bags of Rice; it is proper also to take notice that my Accounts are in Current Rupees, those of Bombay in Rupees of a much higher Denomination."

§ Conceiving that the Calculation, which appears in the 42d Paragraph of the General Letter, has been made by some of the Officers under the Honourable the Court of Directors, I cannot help taking upon me to correct it, as I fear it has tended to mislead them;—the Sum of 15,92,500 C. R, estimated to be required in 1781-2, was to include Commission, which, in that Case, ought not to have been computed upon it, but deducted from it, and in Fact would have amounted to no more than Current Rupees 2,07,717. 6, instead of Current Rupees 2,38,875, and the Exchange of 2s. 3d. per Current Rupee, at which the supposed Commission is converted into

(a) Vide supra, Page 2291,

Pounds Sterling, is a Rate higher than is even allowed. The Company's present Exchange for Bills payable at twelve Months Sight is only two Shillings, but at the Exchange fixed for the Salaries of the Members of the Board, and the Judges, which is the proper Rate for its immediate Conversion, the above Commission would yield only £. 18,292. 16s. 5d. instead of £. 26,873.

Consultation
25th March
1782, from
31st Decem-
ber 1781.

I acknowledge that the original Commission was high, and the unexpected Amount of the Supplies on which it was drawn made it an Object of Importance; but this did not escape the Attention of your Honourable Board, since you considered and thought fit to reduce it; and the Reduction accordingly took place upwards of twelve Months before the Arrival of the Commands from the Honourable Court of Directors now transmitted to me.

In my Letter of the 24th Ultimo, I meant not to suggest an Opposition to the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors for conducting the Business by Contract, but only to offer my Services voluntarily and gratuitously, with the Benefit of the Experience I had acquired, for the public Welfare, at a Time it seemed most to require them, and by that Means to extinguish any Impression or Idea that my Advantages had exceeded my Deserts. It is painful to plead my own Pretensions, but I have seen many Persons, since my Residence in India, with less official Trust, less arduous Attention to their Duty, and lower standing in the Service, than myself, derive greater Fortunes from their Stations in it than the utmost which I can say I am possessed of. I should never have thought of murmuring at this in the common Chance of Things, but it makes my Situation the more unlucky, in being singular for Disapprobation, or an Idea of uncommon Favour.

I shall conclude with requesting that you will be pleased to order a Copy of this Letter to be sent a Number in your next Packet to the Honourable the Court of Directors, with such Remarks or Elucidations as you may think proper to make upon it.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Auriol.

Fort William,
the 24th March 1783.

P. S.—1st April 1783. As a more positive Illustration of the comparative Advantage derived by the Company from my Agency, I beg Leave to add the following Facts: The Average Cost, and all Charges of Rice shipped for Madras by me, as Agent, on English and Country Craft, between the 1st August and 31st December 1782, as per my Letter of 31st January 1783, was Current Rupees 7. 8 per Bag. The Average Cost and Charges of D^o, as per the Accomptant General's Report, from the 18th December 1780 to the 31st January 1783, is Current Rupees 7. 14 per Bag.

The Price of Captain Mercer's Contract, made at Madras in 1781, for Rice deliverable there, was 130 Pagodas per Garce, or Current Rupees 9. 7. 1 per Bag.

The Rate at which the Government of Madras have lately purchased Rice, by *Compulsion*, from Individuals, for which they paid them by Drafts on this Presidency, was 150 Pagodas per Garce, or Current Rupees 11. 1. 9 per Bag; but they have purchased it at as high a Rate as 200 Pagodas per Garce, which is Current Rupees 14. 13 per Bag; that is to say, within 3 Annas of double the Price of my Supplies, furnished at the same precise Point of Time.

Mr. Killican's Proposal, read at the Board the 24th Ultimo, for sending Rice upon Country Crafts, only in the fair Season, to Madras, is Sicca Rupees 8, or Current Rupees 9. 4. 6, per Bag.

(Signed) J. P. Auriol.

§ (" Ordered, That a Copy of this Letter be sent Home a Number in the Packet, by the Sur-
prize, and particularly referred to the Honourable Court of Directors; also another Copy of
the Agent's Letter, entered into Consultation the 3d February last.") §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCVIII.

Book 428. No Page.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d October 1781.

Fort William, 22d October 1781.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherson,

Esquires,

The Honourable the Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces,
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort St. George.

Read the following Letter and Inclosure from Mr. Auriol :

The Honourable the Governor General and Council, Fort William.

From Mr.
Auriol.

Gentlemen,

Impelled by a Desire to alleviate any Misrepresentations home to my Disadvantage, and to prove myself worthy of the Countenance and Support of my Employers, in whose Service I have worked with incessant Assiduity and approved Diligence, during the Space of near twelve Years, having been all that Time in the laborious Office of the Secretary, in which, by an uncommon Application to the Duties of my progressive Stations through it, I have lost my Health, and greatly impaired my Constitution; I hope I shall stand excused for intruding upon you with this Address.

Whilst I was at Fort St. George, a short Time ago, I was informed that some Persons, mortified at their own declining Prospects, and jealous of the more promising Aspects of others, had thrown out invidious Remarks upon the Extent of my Agency for the Supply of that Presidency with Provisions, &c. in its present Distress, and on the Amount of the Commission which had been granted to me by the Board for this Service. At first I paid little Attention to such a Report, conceiving it to proceed merely from Envy, the natural Consequence of Disappointment, which would soon die away and be forgotten; but the unhappy Reverse of Fortune at Madras has been so severely experienced by all Ranks of People there, and the only Source of present Relief (viewed by many with Jealousy and Desire) being constantly before their Eyes, it is not surprising that the Remarks at first propagated should spread and become more general; I understand even that they have been pointedly taken notice of and represented in private Letters to Europe.

As it would ill become me to attempt to vindicate the Acts of Government, unless called upon for that Purpose, I shall avoid that Presumption, and observe only, that the general Rule of the Service, long since established, was adverted to in fixing the Rate of Agency on the Disbursements of my Office, and made the Standard of that Allowance; but I think it incumbent on me to endeavour to overset the malicious Allegations of discontented Men, which tend to my Prejudice, by attempting to prove, that the Service executed by the Agent has been performed on easier and better Terms to the Company than at any former Period; and this I trust I shall be able to do by appealing to notorious and well-authenticated Facts, which stand open to Reference without any speculative Reasoning on the Subject.

§ (" (a) It is well known that the Stores and other Necessaries required by the different Presidencies from Bengal, were formerly provided and sent from the Buxey's Office; but Complaints were too frequently received of the Badness of their Quality, especially from the Island of St. Helena. No such Complaints, I trust, will be made against the Articles furnished by me, as I have taken particular Care to procure the best, and at the most favourable Markets; yet by comparing the Invoices sent by me to St. Helena, and those dispatched in former Years, it will be found that the Rate of Charges on the latter, though the Amount be small, exceed mine very considerably; and it must be allowed that the actual Price of every Thing is greatly increased within these few Years. To elucidate my Assertion, I need only refer to the Invoice Book in the Accomptant General's Office: I could draw a Comparison also between the Price of the Articles furnished; but as this must depend upon the Quality of the Goods, and the fluctuating State of the Markets, no exact Criterion can be fixed.

" The Stores required of late Years by the Presidency of Fort Marlborough have been purchased by their own immediate Agents, in order to obviate the Inconveniences of being furnished with Assortments of inferior Kinds; but the Contracts entered into by that Settlement for Freight, and the other Engagements which they have concluded for obtaining their Supplies, (I have Reason to think, though I cannot ascertain it,) will be found more expensive and uncertain than the Mode now adopted."

§

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 2292.

It is well known that when the Necessities of the Presidency of Fort St. George first required the Assistance of this Government, a Contract was made with Mr. John Fergusson, to send them 80,000 Bags of Rice: Perceiving, after the Completion of this Engagement, that they would have Occasion for a much larger Quantity, I gave in Proposals to contract for supplying them, on the same Terms, though the Price of Freight was then actually increased, and I foresaw a Prospect of still greater Difficulty in procuring it: My Proposals however were not accepted, because the Governor General did me the Honour to say that, being a Person in whom he could trust for faithful Accounts, and a proper Attention to the Public Interest, he preferred giving me the Business to perform as an Agent. To this I readily gave my Consent, as it freed me from all Risque of Loss or Failure, which I imagined might, and as the Event has proved would, have been the Consequence of a Contract, the Freight to Madras on a Bag of Rice having since increased from 2½ Rupees to 5 Rupees, and many Owners now refusing to let their Ships even at that Rate.—The Board were accordingly pleased to appoint me Agent for Supplies to the other Presidencies, and assigned me the usual Commission of 15 per Cent. for my Trouble, as well as to defray the Charges of my Office, such as Clerks, Agents, Sircars, &c. The Members of the Board at the same Time personally declared to me, that this Post was intended as a Reward for my long and laborious Services, which hitherto had been wholly unprofitable to me, as my Income fell greatly short of my necessary Expenses in the former Part of this Period; and when I attained the Place of Secretary the Board had thought proper to reduce the Salary annexed to that Office from 2,500 Rupees per Menssem to 1,800 Rupees, a Sum barely sufficient to maintain me in it with Credit. I received the intended Recompence with Gratitude, and in consequence thought myself bound to use every Exertion on my Part to relieve the Wants of the Settlement of Fort St. George, by sending them the most ample and timely Supplies of all Kinds of Provisions for which they had indented. I took Pains to procure and transport them as cheap as possible; I gave less in general for Freight than was paid by Individuals, and to this Day I have never exceeded the Price of 4 Sicca Rupees per Bag, although private Merchants were, at the same Time, charged as high as 4½, and have now actually agreed to give 5 Rupees; I had, moreover, the Pleasure, while I was at Madras, to hear great Commendations passed on the Articles I had provided, in respect to Quality; and I have obtained the most satisfactory Evidence of this Fact, as well as of the Saving upon them to the Company, in the inclosed Reports from Mr. Brodie, the Garrison Storekeeper there, which I beg leave to offer for your Perusal.

I might make a Merit of having been constantly in Advance for the Company large Sums of Money, owing to the Delays of Payment at the Treasury, as I could never liquidate the Drafts assigned me till a long Time after they became due. At present, notwithstanding the Order you have given for granting the Demands for Supplies to Madras a Preference to all other Issues from the Treasury, except the Pay of the Army, I have received only 50,000 Rupees in Part of your Draft for 400,000, dated the 1st Instant; yet to avoid any present Delay in loading and sending away the Europe Ships which have been sent round to this Place for Grain, I have continued to raise Money on the Credit of having the above Draft in my Possession, though with great Difficulty, the Amount of the Balance already owing to me being so considerable that my own Credit, as well as that of my Agents, have been strained to the utmost Pitch to advance it. The pressing Exigency of the Service made it continually necessary for me to raise Money by every Means in my Power, to prevent the Detention of Vessels on Demurrage, and to save the Seasons for dispatching them to Madras, which might have been missed, and additional Charges incurred, had I waited the tardy Payment of my Orders on the Treasury. I have been obliged to pay a Premium of 10 per Cent. per Annum on all the Sums which I borrowed, and my Claim on the Company for the same, which is but equitable, would be very considerable; but on the Idea that the Amount of my Commission, even with this Drawback, is still ample, and the Company's Finances too low at present to make this a proper Crisis for preferring Demands upon them, I have declined troubling you on that Head; and I beg Leave to assure you, that I shall always be ready to do my utmost for the Promotion of the Public Good, both by contributing all my Means and Abilities, as far as they may go, towards that desirable End.

Many are the Advantages which accrue to the Company from the Employment of an Agent; the extensive Dealings which he is obliged to have, give him the first Choice of all the Articles brought to Market, and he not only commands a Preference, but is generally able to purchase Grain from 8 to 10 per Cent. cheaper than private Merchants; he has the same Advantage in engaging Freight, as he has generally the first Offers, and the Rate agreed to by him is usually regarded in forming the Standard to be paid by Individuals; who, however, are seldom able to obtain it on Terms equally low, yet they find their Account in giving what they do; and the Amount of this Article is generally regulated by the certain Profit which the Merchants or Owners of Vessels, except on the Disposal of their Cargoes, with a Deduction for the Risque of the Seas, or Insurance. While I was at Madras, the Government there were under the Necessity of purchasing Rice at about 8 Rupees per Bag, for which they drew Bills upon Bengal, on a disadvantageous Exchange; and the Rice furnished them by Means of the Agent at the same Time stood the Company only in 6 Rupees per Bag, or thereabouts; but being obliged to issue Rice instead of Money for the Pay of the Sepoys, at a fixed Valuation, calculated on the Proportion which their established

Allowances

Allowances bear to the common Price of that Article, this Difference is to be accounted for, yet they will always be compelled to follow the same Mode of fulfilling their Engagements with the Native Troops, unless this Government is able to furnish them with ample Supplies, and private Merchants will consequently benefit by their Necessities.

I shall quit this Subject with remarking, that Government derives a further Advantage, by sending Grain to Madras in lieu of Money; as the former not only makes good the Charges of Transportation, but produces a Remittance, which, if it yields no Profit, at least is seldom subject to Loss, and comes into immediate Use; whereas the sending of Bullion deprives this Country of so much of its Current Specie, is subject to the Charge of Freight, to Loss on Coinage, and the Process of this Operation requiring some Months on a large Sum, it is all that Time before it comes into Circulation.

However, as the Price of Freight to Madras is now become very exorbitant, and the Amount of Commission upon that Article consequently increased, I desire not to burthen the Public with additional Expence on that Account, or to derive any Advantage from their Necessities which the most scrupulous might justly find Fault with; I am therefore willing to submit my Agency to any Regulation which the Board may think reasonable and proper to make in this Respect; observing only, that great Part of my Advances for the Company arise upon the Article of Freight, as the Chiefs of Juheram, and other Settlements on the Coast, have made large Drafts upon me for Money advanced on account of Country Vessels engaged by them to convey Cargoes of Rice from Calcutta to Fort St. George, at the proper Season.

Calcutta,
15th October 1781.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed)

P. Auriol.

Sir,

I have the Pleasure to send you a Copy of the Report I made to the Board some Time ago of the Rice imported here on the Company's Account, in Consignment from the Governor General and Council, and on a Contract made by them with Mr. John Fergusson; the last, besides being far inferior in Quality, costs at least 20 per Cent. more than the Average Rate of the Cargoes received in direct Consignment to this Government.

September 7th, 1781.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

(Signed)

A. Brodie.

To Mr. Auriol.

To the Honourable Charles Smith, Esquire, Governor and President, &c. Gentlemen of the Council
at Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Agreeable to the Orders of your Honours, I beg Leave to report to you, that the Rice imported here in Consignment from the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Bengal is of a very excellent Quality, and greatly superior to that delivered into the Stores from Mr. Fergusson's Agents, on account of his Contract; which, although answering well to the Musters sealed with the Company's Seal, is nevertheless old, and of a very indifferent Sort.

I have the Honour to be,

With Respect,

(Copy)

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Your faithful and obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

A. Brodie,

Grain Store Keeper.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCIX.

Book 745. Page 238.

Extract of the Proceedings of a Board of Inspection, Fort William, 31st October 1776.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
The Hon. Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor General, President;
and
Philip Francis, Esq.
Lieut. General Clavering and Mr. Barwell indisposed.

Read the following Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance.

To the Hon. the Governor General, &c. Board of Inspection.

Gentlemen,

The Board of Ordnance having taken into Consideration your Secretary's Address to them of the 23^d of May, requesting their Opinion respecting the Eligibility of entering into new Engagements for supplying Carriages, I am directed to acquaint you, that they think the former Mode of Contract for that Article disadvantageous to the Service; and they therefore beg Leave to recommend to your Consideration the following Plan for furnishing such Ordnance Carriages as may be wanted in future.

1st, That the Contractor for supplying the Company with Teak Timber, be directed annually, at the proper Season of the Year, to furnish rough Pieces of the best Teak, free from all Shakes, and, if possible, from Knots, to be cut out at Pique, nearly in the Form and Dimensions of the different Parts of Ordnance Carriages, according to Patterns to be given him. The Annual Quantity of each Kind to be fixed, and to be delivered at Fort William at certain stipulated Rates for Carriages and Mortar Beds of each Nature. These Rates to be formed on the Proportions of the Teak Contractor's present Contract, or adjusted by Arbitrators, as the Board of Inspection may judge most proper; and a Power reserved to the Board of rejecting whatever shall be found improper for the Service.

2^d, That the Carpenters and Smiths Work be performed by Contract at the following Rates, or on more reasonable Terms, if more reasonable can be obtained. The Price of Carpenters Work for Field Carriages of the following Nature:

					Broad Wheels.		Narrow Wheels.
32 Pounders	-	-	-	Arc' R ^s	180	-	155
24 Ditto	-	-	-	-	170	-	150
18 Ditto	-	-	-	-	160	-	145
12 Ditto	-	-	-	-	140	-	128
6 Ditto	-	-	-	-	130	-	120
3 Ditto	-	-	-	-	120	-	112
8 Inch Howitzer	-	-	-	-	160	-	140
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto	-	-	-	-	140	-	125
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto	-	-	-	-	130	-	110
Waggon	-	-	-	-	120	-	110
Tumbrels	-	-	-	-	100	-	90
Sling Carriages	-	-	-	-	100	-	90
Artificers Carts	-	-	-	-	100	-	90
Transport Carriages	-	-	-	-	160	-	

GARRISON CARRIAGES.

42 Pounders	-	-	-	-	-	Arc' R ^s	50
32 D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
24 D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
18 D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
12 D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
9 D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
6 D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Gin	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

BEDS

BEDS FOR MORTARS.									
• 13 Inch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arc. R.	80
10 D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
8 D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Royals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cochorns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

The Carpenters must agree to follow the Pattern given, and to polish them neatly; to put on all the Iron Work, and finish them complete for the Prices before-mentioned.

THE IRON WORK FOR FIELD CARRIAGES.									
			Total Weight of Iron.				Iron wasted in Forging.		
									Neat Weight for the Carriages.
32 Pounders	-	-	20	10	0	-	2	10	0
24 D°	-	-	18	10	0	-	2	0	0
18 D°	-	-	16	35	0	-	1	35	0
12 D°	-	-	14	25	0	-	1	25	0
6 D°	-	-	11	32	8	-	1	12	8
3 D°	-	-	10	28	0	-	1	8	0

HOWITZER CARRIAGES.									
8 Inch	-	-	18	23	0	-	2	3	0
5½ D°	-	-	15	30	0	-	1	30	0
4½ D°	-	-	14	25	0	-	1	25	0
Waggon									
Tumbrils	-	-	8	6	0	-	0	36	0
Sling Carriages	-	-	6	30	0	-	0	30	0
Artificers Carts	-	-	7	35	0	-	0	35	0
Transport Carriage	-	-	24	30	0	-	2	30	0

GARRISON CARRIAGES.									
42 Pounders	-	-	10	5	0	-	1	5	0
32 D°	-	-	9	23	0	-	1	3	0
24 D°	-	-	8	18	0	-	0	38	0
18 D°	-	-	7	24	0	-	0	34	0
12 D°	-	-	7	1	0	-	0	31	0
9 D°	-	-	6	30	0	-	0	30	0
6 D°	-	-	6	19	0	-	0	29	0
Gin	-	-	7	13	0	-	0	23	0

BEDS FOR MORTARS.									
13 Inch	-	-	0	18	0	-	2	0	0
10 D°	-	-	11	10	0	-	1	10	0
8 D°	-	-	8	18	0	-	3	8	0
Cochorns	-	-	17	0	0	-	2	0	0
Royal	-	-	28	0	0	-	3	0	0

The before-mentioned Iron Work may be made by Contract complete, all the Bolts having Nuts and Screws, at 28 Arcot Rupees Buzar Maunds; if Factory Maunds 28 Current Rupees, the Contractor finding every Thing, or the Company finding Iron and Coals, at 12 Arcot Rupees per Maund Buzar Weight, or 12 Current Rupees Factory Weight.

3d, That the Iron Work complete, and the Timber in rough, be deposited in Store; and when Carriages are wanted, that they be finished under the Directions of the Commissary of Stores (who, independently of the superior Experience of the present Commissary, must be supposed from the Nature of his Office to be the fittest Person for such a Trust;) § (a) “and that he, or the Person to whomsoever the Superintendency of the Work may be committed, be allowed a Commission of 15l. per Cent. on the full Cost of the Carriage, made up under his Direction.”

4th, It is believed that it would be cheaper for the Company to be also furnished with Sleepers and Planks for Gun Platforms of all Dimensions, as mentioned in Article 1st.

I have the Honour to be,

With great Respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

(Signed) John Murray,
Secy Ba Ordnance.

Ordnance Office,
26th August 1776.

The

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 2294.

The Board have directed Mr. Lyon to make a Carriage upon the Construction proposed in his Address to you, and will hereafter report their Opinion of it.

(Signed) J. M.

§ (“(a) Agreed, that the Plan recommended by the Board of Ordnance for furnishing such Gun Carriages as may be wanted in future for the Service, be approved, and that they be desired to carry it into Execution.”)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation.)

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCX.

Book 511. Page 609.

Extract of a Consultation of the 15th October 1778.

Fort William, 15th October 1778.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheeler, } Esquires.

Pub. Depart.
Thursday.

Read the following Letter from the Agent Victualler to the Marine.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Agent Victu- I have received Mr. Secretary Auriol's Letter of the 14th Ultimo, advising me of my Appointment of Agent Victualler to the Naval Armament on this Establishment, for which I beg you will accept my Acknowledgments.

Permit me to observe, that twenty-five Days are already elapsed without having yet received the Table of Rates at which the different Articles are to be furnished, notwithstanding one of the Company's armed Vessels has been already victualled for three Months; and I am informed Captain Richardson is very active in completing three Months Provisions for the Britannia and Royal Admiral; so that the Appointment which you have been pleased to confer on me cannot take Effect until next Year. To obviate this, I would recommend that Captain Richardson be called upon to give in an Account upon Honor, of the Provisions he actually engaged for previous to my Appointment on the 14th Ultimo; and that he be directed to make out his Indents immediately to me, that I may have sufficient Time to provide the various Articles.

I hope the Honble. Board will consider the absolute Necessity I shall be under to have a Deputy either at Kedgree or Ingellee, to serve out fresh Provisions to the Crews of the different Ships whenever they may be stationed in either, or near those Places: And in order to enable me to fulfil the Intentions of my Appointment, I shall be obliged to keep up a Number of Sircars and other Servants: This, of course, will be attended with Expence; and as my Commission cannot exceed, and I believe I might say, cannot equal five thousand Rupees per Annum, the Whole of my Profits will be eat up in the necessary Establishments of People employed in carrying on the Company's Business, while I possess the Name of an Appointment without deriving the Advantages of it. I hope, therefore, that the Honble. Board will not deem me unreasonable in soliciting to be exempt from paying these Charges, and that they will be pleased to allow me as follows:

A Deputy—as there must be a Person to provide the Ships with fresh Provisions stationed at Ingellee or Culpee Kedgree, or Culpee, whenever the Ships may be ordered to lie at these Places.

A Boat for him to go from one Place to another, as Occasion may require.

Go-down Rent for keeping in Store the Provisions.

Sircars, with any other Petty Charges that may be necessary.

And a Writer.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

Calcutta, 5th of October 1778.

(Signed) D. Cuming.

Agreed, That the first Request contained in the above Letter be complied with; that Commodore Richardson be required to report to the Board the Balance of Victualling Stores which

remained on Hand, and what Engagements he had actually entered into for Provisions on the 15th of September, the Day on which he received the Secretary's Notification of the Agent Victualler's Appointment; and that he be directed to make Indents to the Agent Victualler, for all Provisions which he may henceforth want for the Use of the Ships under his Command.

§ ("a") Resolved also, That the Agent Victualler be authorized to form such an Establishment of Servants as he may find absolutely necessary for carrying on the Business of his Office; and to charge the Amount of their Wages, with the other contingent Charges that will not admit of Vouchers, in a Monthly Bill, to be delivered in upon Honor." §

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edward Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCX.^a

Book 695. Page 514.

Book 695.
Page 514.

Fort William, the 31st May 1781.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, President;
and
Edward Wheler, Esquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote gone to the Coast of Coromandel.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from Colonel James Morgan.

Colonel
James Mor-
gan.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, Board of Inspection.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Honor to offer for your Approbation once more, the enclosed Bill for secret Intelligence for the Month of February last, which the Commissary General informs me you have been pleased to reject; but your Reasons for so doing did not accompany your Instructions.

If the Uniformity of my Bills is objected to, I beg Leave to assure you, that it is owing to the Regularity of the Conveyance of my Intelligence by Dawks, which I have laid for that Purpose, to Gohud, Agra, Delhi, and Lucknow, and to my constantly dispatching Hircarrahs every Month to bring me Intelligence from the Western Side of India, of the Occurrences there.

The same Sum was always allowed to the Colonel commanding the Brigade in the Field before me; and I cannot suppose the Honble. Board could expect my Services in this Particular to be performed at a smaller Expence than my Predecessors.

The Sum I charge is justly the Amount of what I disbursed, excepting 15 per Centage, which is allowed by the Board for such Money as is laid out, and may not be reimbursed for the Space of 4 or 5 Months afterwards.

Should you not be pleased to admit of that Addition in my Bills, I request the Honor of you to direct your Pleasure to be signified to me, that I may conform myself accordingly.

For these three last Months, I am assure you the Expences of my Intelligence have been greater than what I have charged for, in consequence of there being a Prospect of my proceeding upon actual Service, when an exact local Intelligence might be required immediately; but as the Sum was not considerable, I would not insert it in my Bills, lest it should prove a Ground for your supposing that I would make extravagant Charges for an Article, the Allowances for which are of such a Nature as cannot be imagined to admit of any Emolument. * Sic in Orig.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

Camp near Ruffolpore,
April 17th, 1781.

(Signed). James Morgan, Col.
Commanding in the Field.

§ ("b") Agreed, That his Bill for secret Intelligence be passed, and that he be informed the Board refused to pass his Bills before, in Conformity to the Instructions from the Court of Directors, positively, That no fixed Charge should be allowed for secret Services: However, the Board taking this Matter into Consideration, and agreeing with the Court of Directors, that it is an Expence Resolutions thereon.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2295.

(b) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 2300.

“ in its Nature variable, and depending entirely upon the Discretion and Honor of the Person
 “ drawing it, with which Idea a fixed Charge is incompatible;
 “ Resolved, That the Board being perfectly satisfied with the Explanation and Assurance
 “ which Colonel Morgan has given them, that they agree to pass this Bill, and authorize him to
 “ continue drawing the Commission at 15 per Cent. on all future Advances which he may make
 “ on this Account, admitting the past.” §

Read a further Extract from the same Consultation.

Page 539.

The Board will not consent to grant any additional Allowance for feeding the Cattle with Colonel Pearse's Detachment, until they shall have crossed the Kilna, which the Board consider as the proper Boundaries of the Carnatic.

The Board consent to allow the Contractor a Monthly Advance here from the Military Paymaster General, equal to the Amount of the Monthly Expence for each succeeding Month.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCXI.

Book 747.
Page 287.

Book 747. Page 287.

Fort William, 14th March 1782.

At a Board of Inspection; Present,
 Edward Wheler,
 and } Esquires.
 John Macpherson, }
 The Honble. the Governor General indisposed.

Read the following Letter from Colonel James Morgan.

To the Hon. Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor General, Board of Inspection.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I have the Honour to enclose to you an Account Current of the Money that I ordered to be paid to Major Crabb for the Honble. Governor General's Use at Chunar Gurr; Major Crabb's Receipt for it is, as my Paymaster informs me, in the Commissary General's Hands.

§ “ (a) I have likewise inclosed the Invoice of the Grain which was sent down to Chunar by the Honble. Governor General's Direction, with Col' Blair's Receipt for it, and the Bill I have made out on that Account.

“ The Price charged for the Grain, &c. is the same with what it was sold at in my Camp;
 “ and, as the Gov' Gen' was pleased to direct me, to make a reasonable Charge on it, I have
 “ allowed Swary Sing 15 per Cent. which, in my Opinion, is an equitable and moderate Charge,
 “ in Consideration of his Trouble, and his advancing the Money, which he has been out of now
 “ for several Months, and I hope the Board will not deem it too much.

“ Upon an Examination of the Bills, the Balance due to me will be found to be 3252 Rupees, which I beg Leave to request you will be pleased to give Directions for my being paid
 “ by the Paymaster here.” §

I have the Honor to be,

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed)

James Morgan,

Col. Command' in the Field.

Camp near Cawnpore,
 22d Feb' 1782.

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 2300.

Account of Grain, &c. received from Sonah Sing for the Use of the Honble. Company, to supply the Garrison of Chunargur, October 25, 1781.

	M ^{ds} .	Seers.	Ch ^{rs} .	
Wheat - - - - -	325	20	—	
Grain - - - - -	1694	5	—	
Doll - - - - -	1166	15	—	
Orri Colli - - - - -	1262	5	—	
Rice - - - - -	252	—	—	
Peas - - - - -	150	30	—	
Mafcolli - - - - -	65	—	—	
Muffur Colli - - - - -	36	35	—	M ^{ds} W ^t at 9. 6 Sicca Rupees
Linfeed - - - - -	12	—	—	per Seer.
Paddy - - - - -	58	10	—	
Coarle Sugar - - - - -	15	—	—	
Oil - - - - -	15	28	12	
				Total 5053 28 12

Received the above.
(Signed) William Blair.
§ (“ (a) Agreed, that the Balance of Col^l Morgan’s Account, being 3252 S^t R^s be discharged
“ with the 15 per Cent. Charges of Commiffion on his Difbursements.” §
(Signed at the End of the Confultation)
John Macpherfon,

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXII.

Book 27. No Page.

Fort William, 31st Auguft 1780.

Book 27.
Pub. Dep^t.
Thurfday.

At a Council; Prefent,
The * Warren Haftings, Governor General, Prefident; and
Edward Wheler, Efq.
Philip Francis, Efq. indifpofed.
Lieu^t General Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. indifpofed.

* Sic in Orig.

Read the following Report from the Secretary, fent in Circulation on the 29th Inftant.
The Secretary begs Leave to acquaint the Board, that in confequence of the Orders which were paffed Yefterday, he has made Enquiry this Morning, of Perfons, whofe Authority may fafely be relied on, concerning the Number of Ships now in the River which are intended to be fent to Fort St. George, and the Quantity of Tonnage which is difengaged; and fuppoſing it poffible, from the Information which he has received on this Subject, which he now lays before the Board, that it might not be their Pleaſure to carry their Reſolutions for the Supply of the Prefidency of Fort St. George with Grain into immediate Execution in the Manner ſpecified; he has not yet iſſued any Orders to the Commanding Officer of the Garrifon, or to the Attorney for the Contractor for Garriſon Proviſions, reſpecting the Grain in Fort William.
The Veſſels now in the River, and to go to Fort St. George, are the following:
The Snow Batſey, Captain Phillip, Burthen 300 Tons, already loaded with * Biſcuit for * Sic in Orig. the Fleet, and to fail in four Days.
The Snow Augulta, Captain Rich, Burthen 250 Tons, loaded with Wheat and Rice, on Freight, and to fail in four Days.
The Snow Friends Adventure, Captain Williams, Burthen 300 Tons, loaded with Rice and to fail in four Days.
The Ship Ravensworth, } This Ship will carry about 7500 Bags of Rice; Captain Roddam, Captain Roddam. } who is the Owner, is willing to let her Tonnage on Freight if the Company will employ the Whole of it. The Amount which he expects to be paid for the Freight to Fort St. George, is, R^s 30,000.
The Snow Britannia. Application has been made to Captain Vaugh concerning the Tonnage of this Ship, but no Anſwer has been yet received.
The Ships expected daily, are,

The Neptune of 450 Tons,
The Narſipore of 500 Tons, and
The Boyne of 110.

(a) Vide ſupra, Minutes, Page 23co.

These three Ships are under the Direction of Mr. Fergusson, who has a large Quantity of Grain in Store, and whom it would not suit to let his Ship on Freight to the Company to the Exclusion of it.

(Signed)

E. Hay,
Sub Secy.

Resolved, That the Resolutions passed at the last Meetings to send a Supply of Grain to Fort St. George from the Store in the New Fort, be revoked, on Account of a Want of Tonnage to convey the same thereto.

Resolved also, That the Resolution passed at the last Meeting, to take off the Duty on all Foreign Salt until the 1st of January next, be revoked, the Season being now too far advanced to give it sufficient Operation.

§ (“ (a) The following Letter from Mr. John Fergusson having been sent in Circulation, the following Minutes which are entered after it were delivered by the Members of the Board:

“ Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

“ Finding by my late Letters from Madras that there is likely to be a Scarcity of Grain there, and knowing from the present State of the Salt Trade that almost all the Ships and Vessels which used to arrive here at this Season from Maffulipatan, Coringa, and Ganjam, are now laid up at those Places, I sent Directions several Days ago to Mr. Turing, Chief of Ganjam, and Mr. Hamilton, Resident of Ingeram, to engage a Ship for carrying 30,000 Bags of Rice from hence to Madras in December and January next; I have not limited them as to the Terms of Freight, and have desired that the Vessels be dispatched in Ballast for this Place by the 20th of next Month at furthest.

“ I have now a Ship here called the Union, and daily expect the Ships Neptune and Narisore, for which I have already purchased 20,000 Bags, and I hope to dispatch them for Madras by the End of next Month, which will be an immediate Supply.

“ Having no Desire of further Advantage from this than a reasonable Compensation for my Labour and Risk, I humbly beg Leave to submit the following Proposals:

“ I will engage to deliver at Madras, in the Month of October, 20,000 Bags of good Cargo Rice, agreeable to such Musters as may be approved here; and in the Course of January and February next, I will deliver 30,000 Bags more, the Dangers of the Seas and Enemies only excepted, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 6. 8 per Bag, of 2 Bazar Maunds of 32 lbs. each, one Third the Amount to be paid one Third in Advance; another Third when the Whole of the Rice is shipped here; and the Remainder to be paid when I produce Certificates of its Delivery at Madras; or I will engage to supply Tonnage here before the first of January for carrying 40,000 Bags to Madras, at the Rate of 3 Sicca Rupees per Bag of 2 Bazar Maunds; and if any of these Vessels should be thought in an unfit Condition for Sea, the Amount of such Cargo shall be insured at my Expence, and the Policies deposited with your Honourable Board.

“ Such Supply will effectually prevent any great Scarcity at Madras, and will be a Remittance of Rs 3,25,000 to that Presidency, in an Article that will relieve their Wants, and which they can immediately convert into Money.

“ I beg to be favoured with an Answer as soon as may be convenient; and if either of my Proposals should be accepted, I will give such Security for the Performance as your Honourable Board may require.

“ I am, with the greatest Respect, &c.

(Signed)

Jno Fergusson.

“ Calcutta,
“ 30th August 1780.

“ IN CIRCULATION.

“ Proposals for supplying Rice at Madras.

“ The Governor General agrees to accept Mr. Fergusson's Proposals to furnish 50,000 Bags of Rice to the Presidency at Fort St. George, deeming them the most reasonable that can be obtained, as he understands there is little or no Tonnage now in the River; and further proposes to make an Offer to Mr. Fergusson for the same Terms for any Quantity to which he may be able to increase this Mode of Supply.

“ Mr. Wheeler agrees to accept Mr. Fergusson's Proposal to supply 50,000 Bags of Rice, and to the Governor General's Proposition to make Mr. Fergusson an Offer to increase the Quantity.

“ Agreed to the Proposal made by Mr. Fergusson to deliver at Madras, in the Month of October next, twenty thousand Bags of good Cargo Rice, agreeable to such Musters as the Board may approve of, and to deliver at the same Presidency, in the Course of January and February next, thirty thousand Bags more, the Dangers of the Seas and Enemies only excepted, at the Rate of six Sicca Rupees and eight Annas per Bag, of two Bazar Maunds of eighty-two Pounds each, one Third of the Amount to be paid to him in Advance, another Third when the Whole of

(a) Vide supra, Minutes, Page 2301.

" the Rice is shipped here, and the Remainder when he produces Certificates of its Delivery at
 " Madras. As Two-thirds of the Amount are to be advanced here to Mr. Fergusson before the
 " Grain is delivered at Fort St. George, the Board are of Opinion that Mr. Fergusson should be
 " subjected to a Penalty adequate to the Event of a Failure in his Engagements: And a Sum
 " doubled * the Amount received being usually incurred as a Penalty on these Occasions;
 " agreed that the Sum of 8. 10. 8. be the Penalty incurred by Mr. Fergusson for every Bag of
 " Rice which he may fail to deliver agreeable to the Terms of his Proposals.") §

Ordered, That the Company's Attorney do immediately prepare an Engagement between the
 Honourable Company and Mr. John Fergusson; and that Mr. Fergusson be informed of the
 Resolution passed by the Board on the *Office which he has made to them.

* Sic in Orig.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Fort St. George.

Fort St.
George.

Gentlemen,

We have received the Letters which you have written to us under Date the 28th July and 7th
 Inst. and having taken the Subject of them into immediate Consideration, passed such Resolutions
 as appear to us best calculated to prevent the Calamity which you seem to apprehend.

We have not adopted the Expedient you propose in your Letters of the 7th Inst. because the
 Season is now too far advanced to permit it to best operate at this Time. We have determined on
 a Mode of Supply to your Presidency which we trust you will find efficacious and useful. We
 have accepted Proposals which have been made to us by Mr. John Fergusson, a Merchant of the
 first Character in this Settlement, to deliver at your Presidency, in the Month of October next,
 twenty thousand Bags of good Cargo Rice; and in the Course of January and February next,
 30,000 Bags more at fixed Rates, the Amount of which we shall pay him from our Treasury: And
 we have moreover agreed to engage with him for any further Quantity of Grain which he may
 offer for your Supply, on the same Terms as those which he has proposed for the Supply already
 mentioned. With respect to this Engagement, we have only to desire that you will be pleased
 regularly to furnish *to the Agents of Mr. Fergusson with Certificates of the Quantities of Grain
 delivered by him at your Presidency; as our Payments to him on this Account depend in some
 Measure on the Receipt of such Certificates. This Provision, added to the Cargoes of Grain which
 are now exporting from Bengal to your Presidency, will, we trust, be in a great Measure sufficient
 to answer your present Demands; and you may depend on every Assistance which we may be able
 to render you hereafter consistently with our own Necessities and Wants, upon a timely Representa-
 tion from you of the Supply you are in need of.

* Sic in Orig.

We have this Day issued an Advertisement for Bills payable to you, at the Rate of 370 Arcot
 Rupees per ½ Star Pagodas, and at the usual Sight of thirty Days, and shall be well pleased if the
 Tenders, which we may receive of them in consequence, shall enable us to afford you an early
 Supply of Money.

We are, &c.

No Signature at the End of the Letter.

(Signed at the End of the Conf.)

Warren Hastings.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXIII.

Monday.
Tuesday.

Book 724. Page 471.

Extract Bengal Political Consultations, the 15th of June 1791.

Fort William, 15th June 1791.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. Charles Stuart;

Peter Speke,

William Cowper,

} Esquires.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.

The following Minute was received from Mr. Stuart on the 13th Inst. and communicated to
 the other Members of the Board.

Pol. Dep.
Wednesday.

Secret Department, 11th June 1791.

Mr. Stuart.

It being certain from the Tenor of Lieut. Col. Oldham's Letter of 26th May to the Madras Go-
 vernment, that Lord Cornwallis has been under the Necessity of relinquishing, for the present, the

Minute from
Mr. Stuart,
No 1.

[21 L]

Siege

Siege of Seringapatam; and it being no less evident that his Lordship, in order to be able to resume that Enterprize at a proper Season, must be supplied with good Draught Bullocks, the Want or bad State of which would appear to have been one of the principal Causes of its late Suspension; it is become necessary for this Government to consider to what Extent it can furnish this important *Desideratum* in Military Operations; and whether what we may have the Power of doing in this Respect can be done in due Time.

We do not possess the Means of ascertaining with any Exactness the probable Period of Lord Cornwallis's second Movement from Bangalore towards Seringapatam; but I think it very likely, that neither the State of the Weather and Country, nor of his Lordship's general Equipment, will admit of his advancing from thence before the 1st of October.

Assuming this to be the Day on which the Army is to move forward from Bangalore, it will follow that Supplies of whatever Kind going from hence should, if designed to facilitate its Movement thence, arrive at Madras, if possible, by the 1st September, since a Month is not, perhaps, too long a Time to allow for the Distance between this last Place and Bangalore.

Whatever Supplies we send with the View of facilitating the Movement of the Army from Bangalore, must, of Necessity, proceed by Sea; and the Vessels employed in transporting them ought, if possible, to be clear of the Pilot by the 10th or 15th August; Supplies dispatched at a later Period will, no doubt, be eventually useful; but to answer the Object immediately proposed, they ought, I conclude, to reach Madras by the Time I have mentioned (1st September).

There are, of course, several Articles of useful Supply which we possess the Means of procuring and furnishing as well as Bullocks; but I shall confine myself at present to these, because it not only appears to me that they will be among the foremost of Lord Cornwallis's Wants, but, because to render his Lordship effectual Assistance in this Respect, we cannot take our Measures for that Purpose a Moment too early.

I am willing to think that it is in our Power to supply his Lordship with two thousand good Bullocks in sufficient Time to be of the most essential Service in the first Operations of the next Campaign. To accomplish this important Object however, it will be necessary that we come immediately to the following Resolutions:

1st, That Two-thirds of the Army Bullocks now at the several Military Stations of Futtaighur, Cawnpore, Chunar, Dinapore, and Berhampore, be embarked on Board of Boats to be hired at the respective Stations for the Purpose, and sent to the Presidency without Delay.

2d, That the above Quota of Bullocks to be furnished by each Station shall consist, if possible, entirely of Draught Cattle, or otherwise of the best Carriage Cattle.

3d, That the Contractor be directed to purchase at the Presidency and its Vicinity 500 (five hundred) good Draft Bullocks, to be inspected and examined by the Commandant of Artillery. These Bullocks must be ready to be embarked on Board of Ship by the 1st of August.

4th, That in the Event of the Contractors not being able to procure this Number of Bullocks in due Time, the Deficiency be supplied, if practicable, from the Complement of Bullocks attached to the Presidency Station.

(N. B. The Establishment at the Presidency consists of 147 Draft and 70 Carriage Bullocks.)

5th, That the Contractor be required to replace the Cattle proposed to be drawn from the several Military Stations with all possible Expedition; and that the Board, the more effectually to enable him to supply these Deficiencies, as well as to procure such additional Bullocks (whether Draft or Carriage) as Government may occasionally require during the War, do issue such Orders to the Collectors of Purnea and Tirhoot, as shall, on due Consideration, appear to them best calculated to answer this important End.

The Number of Draft and Carriage Bullocks at the Military Stations above enumerated, amounted, according to the last Returns received by the Contractor, to 2263, the Two-thirds of which will be about 1500, which, with the 500 proposed to be purchased here, (or taken from the Presidency Establishment,) will make the two thousand required. To render this Supply however the more certain, it may not be amiss to dispatch from hence, if possible, two or three hundred Bullocks above the Number stated, by way of providing for Casualties.

My Reasons for limiting the Supply to two thousand Bullocks are, first, that we should find it difficult, if not impossible, to procure a greater Number of good Cattle (with the necessary Drivers) within the given Time; and, secondly, that we should hardly be able to obtain Freight for more between this and the 1st of August.

Two thousand Bullocks may appear an inconsiderable Supply; but as we cannot possibly provide Cattle to answer the Wants of every Department of the Army, we must confine our exertions to the Equipment of the most important Branch of it, which is unquestionably the Ordnance. Two thousand good Bullocks, however, properly trained, (and we may reasonably expect that those in question will not be of any other Description,) will be equal to the Draught of from twenty to thirty Eighteen Pounders and a large Proportion of Stores. It is in the Knowledge of the Board, that Lord Cornwallis reckoned very much in the Beginning of the Year upon the Bengal Bullocks, for the Transportation of his Battering Train: And we have also very recently learned from an authentic private Quarter, that his Lordship's Expectations in this Respect had been completely answered by the Service derived from the Bullocks which went from hence.

There

There may appear, at the first Glance, something very hazardous in the Measure of stripping the Frontier Military Stations of their Cattle to so considerable an Extent as proposed: But the Board will feel no Difficulty on this Score, since their political Views must at once satisfy them both of the pressing Necessity which there is for straining every Nerve in support of Lord Cornwallis, and of the great Improbability which there is of any thing occurring to disturb the Tranquillity of this Side of India before the Bullocks in question can be replaced.

I am hopeful that the Bullocks proposed to be drawn from the most distant Stations may, with due Exertions, (and I have no Doubt of such being made,) be collected together at Calcutta by the first of August at farthest. The Season of the Year will be favourable to the quick Progress of the Boats.

As no Time, however, ought to be lost, I propose that the Commanding Officer of the Troops be requested to dispatch, without Delay, to the several Commanding Officers at the Stations before enumerated, such Instructions as may be necessary to the speedy Execution of the Arrangement which I have suggested above.

§ (“(a) The Contractor must be required to provide for the Reception and feeding of those Bullocks while they may remain at the Presidency—he must also be instructed to provide Gram, &c. for their Use on the Passage to Madras—he should charge his actual Disbursements on this Score upon Honor,)” § for Government cannot reasonably expect such extra Services from him at the fixed Contract Rates.

Colonel Murray, to whose zealous Exertions, during the last Embarkation to the Coast, the Board have borne Testimony, should be requested to engage immediately, on the best Terms that may be procurable, the necessary Freight for the Transportation of from 2000 to 2300 Bullocks. The Vessels employed for this Purpose may also carry round to Madras such other Articles of Supply as may hereafter occur to be useful or necessary; among these might be the Cloathing of the Bengal Artillery and Sepoys, which, if it could be served out in Time, would no Doubt be very acceptable to those Troops.

The Supplies which I have hitherto been considering, are such as it appears to me ought to be dispatched from hence as early as possible in August. There are other Supplies which it will be likewise necessary for us in all Probability to furnish, though not perhaps so immediately; and the proper Means of providing which will no Doubt engage the early Attention of the Board.

The Army must necessarily draw its Supplies of Provisions for immediate Consumption from the Magazines in the Carnatic, but it will in a great Degree rest with us to replenish those Magazines. To enable ourselves to do this in due Season, the sooner we make Provision for answering the Calls we may reasonably expect, the better. The Articles of Supply most likely to be wanted should be laid in as soon as possible, and the Indiamen may be employed in conveying them to Madras, or to the Malabar Coast, according as Circumstances may render most expedient.

On this Occasion we shall find it indispensably necessary to depart from one of those systematic Principles which ought, I allow, to regulate the public Expenditure in every public Case; nothing indeed but the most pressing Exigency ought at any Time to induce even slight or temporary Relaxation from the Rules which have been used to guide us in this Department of Government. It must be so evident, however, that there is not in the present Conjuncture a Possibility of our calculating with any Precision, *what, where, and when* Supplies will be required from hence; and it must in consequence be so manifest that Contracts for such uncertain Supplies cannot be entered into without great Hazard to the public Service; that I have not a Doubt of the most liberal Allowance being made for any Irregularities in the Mode of providing Supplies, * while existing * Sic in Orig. Emergency, and our Zeal to promote that Service, may lead us into.

I wish we had Reason to hope that there may be no Necessity for such extraordinary Exertions as those suggested. But even admitting that every thing were prepared as proposed, and that it should then be ascertained that no Supplies of the Kind were wanted, what would be the Loss or Detriment to Government compared to the Advantages which may possibly result from the proposed Anticipation of Lord Cornwallis's probable Demands upon us?

If the Reasoning and Proposals submitted in this Minute should be approved of by the Board, it will be proper to apprise the Madras Government and Lord Cornwallis of our Arrangements immediately. In the mean time both his Lordship and the Government of Madras will have calculated upon our being prepared and heartily disposed to supply their Wants. The Board will perceive from a Letter which I wrote to Sir Charles Oakeley Yesterday, (and which, with the Extract referred to in it of my Letter to Lord Cornwallis under Date the 16th May, I will here record,) that I have taken upon me to pledge them for the most strenuous Efforts in the present Emergency that the most fervent Zeal for the public Prosperity can inspire.

(Signed)

Cha^s Stuart.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 2307.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Stuart to Sir Charles Oakeley, referred to in the foregoing Minute.

Sir,

Fort William, 10th June 1791.

The Danish Ship *Minerva* arrived this Morning, and brought me your Favor of the 30th Ult. together with the Dispatches of your Government to this, under Date the
and 31st Ult.

The Pleasure which was afforded us by the Accounts of the Action of the 15th May was considerably allayed by the Nature of Colonel Oldham's Communication of your Board under Date the 26th May.

We shall probably address you publicly on this Occasion in the Course of a Day or two. In the mean time I have the Satisfaction to assure you, that you can form no Wish under the Situation of Affairs presented by Colonel Oldham's Letter, which will not be met with all the Cordiality and Exertion on the Part of myself and Colleagues that the fervent Zeal for the public Welfare can inspire.

* Sicin Orig. You will see by the enclosed Extract of a Letter which I have wrote * to Lord Cornwallis in the early Part of May, that I was not without some Apprehensions of his being obliged, by the advanced State of the Season, to postpone the Siege of Seringapatam till * Conclusion of the South West Monsoon; and that under an Impression of the Possibility of such an Event I had suggested to his Lordship the Means which I thought this Government possessed of facilitating his future Operations.

Should your Knowledge of the Situation of Lord Cornwallis, at the Time you may receive this, lead you to believe that the Exertions of this Government, in any of the Points enumerated in the accompanying Extract, would be useful, it cannot be necessary for me to assure you, that, in order to call them forth in the utmost possible Extent, your Board has only to signify your Wishes to us.

It does not appear probable to us that any Supplies of Ordnance, or Ordnance Stores, will be required from hence, but that the Wants of the Army will be principally confined to Bullocks and to Provisions. You will of course have the Goodness to apprise us duly on this Head, in regard to which, as well as to *the Point*, (i. e. Madras or Tellicherry,) whether our Supplies should be forwarded. Lord Cornwallis's Communications to your Government will doubtless enable you to form an accurate Judgment.

(Signed) Charles Stuart.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick,
Private Secretary to Mr. Stuart.

Sir C. Oakeley, Bart.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Stuart to Lord Cornwallis, dated the 10th May 1791; referred to in the preceding Letter.

" Although I am aware that nothing less than the most irresistible Reasons would turn you from
" the Purpose which you had of proceeding directly to the Siege of Seringapatam, yet as I think
" it possible you may have found it absolutely expedient to postpone that Undertaking till the
" Conclusion of the rainy Season, I submit it to your Lordship's Consideration, whether, in this
" Event, we might not be able to yield you from hence such timely and essential Assistance as
" should enable you to recommence your Operations with an Advantage that it may not be
" practicable for you to draw from any other Quarter. We should have Abundance of Time
" before us (supposing us to begin by the Middle or End of June) for preparing whatever Supplies of Rice, Doll, Gram, Ghee, Salt Meat, Biscuit, Liquors, &c. you might require, all of
" which could be shipped for Tellicherry, either on the Indiamen of the approaching Season, or
" on Vessels freighted for the Purpose, early enough to reach the Malabar Coast by the End of
" September, which is about the Period, I reckon, when your second Campaign would commence. We might also send some good Carriage Bullocks, the Want of which I understand
" has made it very difficult for General Abercromby to supply himself from his Magazines below
" the Ghauts, inconsiderable as his Distance from, and undisturbed as his Communication with
" them has been. If such Exertions should happen to be necessary, your Lordship, I trust, will
" find the Zeal of your Friends here nothing relaxed; but that, prompted as well by personal
" Regard for your Lordship, as by Solicitude for the public Good, we are as ardent as ever in our
" Desire to promote, by the most strenuous Efforts, the Attainment of a speedy Peace, no
" less honourable to your Lordship than advantageous to the Company and glorious to the
" Nation."

A true Extract.

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick,
Private Secretary to Mr. Stuart. The

The other Members of the Board agreeing entirely with Mr. Stuart upon the Expediency of providing Supplies for the Army under the Command of Earl Cornwallis, the following Resolutions have been passed, and the necessary Orders issued in consequence.

Agreed, That the Commanding Officer of the Troops be requested to give Directions that Two-thirds of the Bullocks now at the several Stations of Futtu Ghur, Cawnpore, Chunar, Dinapore, and Burrumpore, be embarked on Boats to be hired at those Places respectively, and sent to the Presidency without Delay.

That the above Quota of Bullocks, to be furnished from each Station, shall consist entirely of Draft Cattle, or otherwise of the best Carriage Cattle.

That these Orders be communicated to the Residents at Lucknow and Benaris; and that they be directed to render every Assistance that may be wanted in procuring Boats, and make any Advances of Cash that may be called for to defray the Charge of sending down the Bullocks from the Stations that are within the Vizier's Dominions and the Zemindarry of Benaris.

That the Contractor for Draught and Carriage Cattle be directed to purchase at the Presidency and in its Neighbourhood eight hundred (800) good Draft Bullocks, to be approved by the Commandant of Artillery and Acting Quartermaster General, and ready to be embarked on Ships by the 1st of August next.

These Bullocks are to be trained and exercised as much as Time will admit before they are sent away, and to be put upon the Field Allowance of Grain during their Stay at the Presidency.

That the Contractor be required to replace the Cattle to be drawn from the several Military Stations with all possible Expedition; and that, to enable him the more effectually to supply these Deficiencies, as well as to procure such additional Bullocks, (whether Draft or Carriage,) as Government may require occasionally during the War, the Orders, N^o 1. hereafter entered, be issued to the Collectors of Purnea and Tirhoot.

§ (“ (a) That the Contractor be instructed to provide for the Reception and feeding of the “ Number of Cattle above mentioned while they remain at the Presidency, and to supply Grain, “ &c. for feeding and subsisting them on the Passage from Bengal to Madras; charging his actual “ Disbursements on this Account upon Honor.”)

In the same Manner the Contractor shall charge upon Honor the actual and bonâ fide Expence § of all extra Cattle procured by him.

That the Agency of the Contractor be employed in procuring the following Articles of Supply, and sending them to the Presidency in Time to arrive here before the 1st of August. The different Articles are intended for Store, and must be of the best Quality.

Gram	—	—	—	Maunds	40,000
Dhollmung	—	—	—	—	1,550
D ^o Killai	—	—	—	—	19,375
Ghee	—	—	—	—	4,000

That the Agent of Stores be directed to make up without Delay a Quantity of Camp Equipage of the Madras Pattern, in particular, Sepoys Tents: As large a Supply will be wanted as can be prepared between the Time and the first of August; and the Agent is to report immediately what Quantity he thinks he shall be able to provide before that Day.

That the Contractors for cloathing the Bengal Artillery and Native Infantry be acquainted that they will render an acceptable Service by delivering the full Proportions of Cloathing for that Part of the Corps above-mentioned which is serving with Lord Cornwallis, including the two Volunteer Battalions; so that it may be ready, after Inspection, to be sent from hence by the first of August.

That Colonel Murray, to whose unremitted and zealous Exertions in superintending the last Embarkation to the Coast the Board have borne Testimony in a former Minute, be requested to undertake a similar Trust on the present Occasion, to promote the public Service, receiving such Assistance as may be necessary from those Officers of Government who were before directed to attend to his Instructions, and considering the Latitude to which his Discretion was before authorized, as extending to the present Equipment.

The Supplies of Cash will be obtained as before, and in the same Manner, from the Deputy Military Paymaster General; and the Secretary will readily afford Colonel Murray every Assistance from his Office, by issuing such Orders as may be necessary from Time to Time to enable him to execute the Duty assigned to him.

Agreed, That Colonel Murray be requested to engage immediately, and on the best Terms he can, the necessary Freight for transporting 2300 Bullocks, either to the Coast of Coromandel or Malabar, as may hereafter be ordered; hiring whole Ships for this Purpose, to be filled up with the several Articles of Store and Provisions that will be ready to be dispatched for the Use of the Army.

Agreed, That the Letters, N^o 2, 3, and 4, be written in Duplicate to the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, and to Earl Cornwallis; and that Copies of the Letter to Bombay be sent in Duplicate to Major General Abercromby, and to the Resident and Factors at Tellicherry.

N° 2.

To Bombay.
N° 2.

To the Honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

Having Reason to believe that Lord Cornwallis has been under the Necessity of relinquishing, for the present, the Siege of Seringapatam, and it seeming certain that his Lordship, in order to be able to resume that Enterprize at a proper Season, must be supplied, for the Service of his Battering Train, with good Draught Bullocks, (the Want or bad State of which would appear to have been one of the principal Causes of its Suspension,) we have resolved to send to Madras, as soon as possible, a Number of approved Cattle, with the View and in the Hope of their arriving at Bangalore by the first of October, the Period at which we suppose it to be likely that the Army will move a second Time from thence towards the Enemy's Capital.

As Lord Cornwallis, whenever he may advance to Seringapatam, will doubtlessly rely much on Supplies from the Malabar Coast, we are satisfied that you will be prepared, as far as may be possible, to meet his Wishes in this Respect. If you should think it in our Power to assist you in providing for such an Event, or if it should appear to you, or to General Abercromby, that we possess the Means of facilitating in any Respect the Movement of your Army, (when the Season shall admit of its recommencing its Operations,) you may be assured that it is only necessary for you to point out to us wherein we can contribute to the Advancement of either of these important Objects, in order to receive from us every Aid that the most strenuous Efforts of this Government can afford.

Besides such Articles of Supply as may be hereafter useful when Lord Cornwallis shall have advanced to Seringapatam, there are probably others that General Abercromby may stand more immediately in need of, to be enabled to take the Field in due Season. On receiving Intimation of any Wants of this Kind, (whether of Bullocks, Military Stores, or Provisions,) you may be assured that we shall lose no Time in supplying them to the greatest Extent in our Power, and as far as the State of the Season and the Means of Transportation may enable us.

Fort William,
13th June 1791.

We have the Honor to be, &c.

Postscript. A Copy of this Letter will be sent to Major General Abercromby, and to the Resident and Factors at Tellicherry.

N° 3.

To Fort St.
George.
N° 3.

The Honble. the Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Honble. Sir,

It being certain from the Tenor of Lieutenant Colonel Oldham's Letter of the 26th of May to your Government, that Lord Cornwallis has been under the Necessity of relinquishing for the present the Siege of Seringapatam; and it being no less evident that his Lordship, in order to be able to resume that Enterprize at a proper Season, must be supplied with good Draught Bullocks, the Want or bad State of which would appear to have been one of the principal Causes of its late Suspension; we have taken Measures for furnishing this important Supply to as great an Extent as we have the Means of providing it in due Time to be of Service, and as the Tonnage procurable in this River will allow of Conveyance for it.

But we apprehend very much, that in both Instances we shall be straightened so far that, although the Number of Cattle we may be able to send will be of considerable Use to the Army, it will be inadequate to the Wants of it.

This Circumstance (which we have thought it proper to state, lest you should be led from our general Assurances to expect greater Supplies from hence than it may be in our Power to furnish) will of course suggest to you the Necessity of your making every possible Exertion, independently of this Government, for the Purpose of rendering the Supplies of every Kind as complete and as ample as may be necessary.

We do not possess the Means of ascertaining with any Exactness the probable Period of Lord Cornwallis's second Movement from Bangalore towards Seringapatam; but we think it very likely, that neither the State of the Weather and Country, nor of his Lordship's general Equipment, will admit of his advancing from thence before the 1st of October; and in the Measures we take here for the Supply of the Troops, we shall assume this to be the Day on which the Army will move forward from Bangalore.

We have Reason to suppose that about 500 Bullocks sent from hence in the Month of March, in the Ships Sydney, Meadows, Lucnow, Henry, and Prince of Wales, cannot have been sent to the Army; and if this has been the Case, we have no Doubt that proper Care has been taken of them; so that they will contribute to the Supply proposed to be afforded to Lord Cornwallis.

There

There are several Articles corresponding with the enclosed List that will be of Use to the Troops: We mean to furnish them to as great an extent as we can; and we recommend that, independent of any Expectation from Bengal, you will take Means for having them procured at Madras.

There is no Doubt that, in respect to Supplies of Provisions for immediate Consumption, the Army must draw them from the Magazines in the Carnatic; and we beg Leave to assure you, that we shall endeavour to replenish those Magazines as soon and as far as we can by Supplies from this Country.

Fort William,

13th June 1791.

We have the Honor, &c.

Postscript. It is possible that the Resident with the Nizam will have it in his Power to assist in procuring Cattle; and we submit to you, whether in that Case you should not signify your Wishes to Captain Kennaway accordingly.

Fort William,

13th June 1791.

We have the Honor, &c.

We beg Leave to recommend that, in order to obtain a good Stock of Europe Salt Provisions for the Army, the Commanders of the Company's Ships calling at your Presidency may be requested to part with as large a Supply brought out in those Ships as they can possibly spare; assuring those who are to come to Bengal, that we shall take Measures, if they desire it, to provide them with an equal Quantity of Salt Provisions cured here, for their homeward Voyage.

N^o 4.

To Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the Company's Forces in India.

To Lord Cornwallis.
N^o 4.

My Lord,

Par. 1st. We have received from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George a Copy of a Letter dated the 26th Ultimo, from Lieutenant Colonel Oldham, from which, upon the Authority of your Lordship's Communication of the 22d, to that Officer, we are satisfied that you have been obliged to relinquish, for the present, the Siege of Seringapatam; and as it is no less evident that your Lordship, in order to be able to resume that Enterprize at a proper Season, must be supplied with good Draught Bullocks, the Want or bad State of which would appear to have been one of the principal Causes of its late Suspension, we have deemed it of Importance to consider to what Extent we can furnish Supplies of Cattle; and whether what we have the Power of doing in this Respect, can be done in due Time.

2. We do not possess the Means of ascertaining with any Exactness the probable Period of your Lordship's second Movement from Bengalore towards Seringapatam; but we think it very likely, that neither the State of the Weather and Country, nor of your Lordship's general Equipment, will admit of your advancing from thence before the 1st of October. Assuming this to be the Day, therefore, on which the Army is to move forward to the Enemy's Capital, it follows, that Supplies of whatever Kind going from hence should, in order to facilitate the Movement from Bengalore, arrive at Madras, if possible, by the 1st of September; since a Month is not, perhaps, too long a Period to allow for the Distance between these Places.

3. It will, we hope, be in our Power to supply your Lordship with two thousand good Bullocks in sufficient Time to be of essential Service in the first Operations of the next Campaign; and to accomplish this Object we have come to the following Resolutions:

1. That Two-thirds of the Army Bullocks now at the several Military Stations of Futty Ghur, Cawnpore, Chunar, Dinapore, and Berhampore, be embarked on Boats to be hired at these Places respectively, and sent to the Presidency without Delay.

2. That the above Quota of Bullocks to be furnished from each Station, shall consist, if possible, entirely of Draught Cattle, or otherwise of the best Carriage Cattle.

3. That these Orders be communicated to the Residents at Lucknow and Benares, and that they be directed to render every Assistance that may be wanted in procuring Boats, and make any Advances of Cash that may be called for to defray the Charge of sending down the Bullocks from the Stations that are within the Vizier's Dominions, and the Zemindarry of Benares.

4. That the Contractor for Draught and Carriage Cattle be directed to purchase at the Presidency and in its Neighbourhood, eight hundred good Draft Bullocks, to be approved by the Commandant of Artillery and Acting Quarter Master General, and ready to be embarked on Ships by the 1st of August next. These Bullocks are to be trained and exercised as much as Time will admit before they are sent away, and to be put upon the Field Allowance of Gram during their Stay at the Presidency.

5. That the Contractor be required to replace the Cattle to be drawn from the several Military Stations, with all possible Expedition; and that to enable him more effectually to supply these Deficiencies, as well as to procure such additional Bullocks (whether Draft or Carriage) as Government may require occasionally during the War, the Collectors of Purneah and Terhoot be directed to afford the most effectual Assistance in their Power in providing them, particularly *Bullocks of a Size proper for Draught.*

6. That the Contractor be instructed to provide for the Reception and Feeding of the Number of Cattle above-mentioned, while they remain at the Presidency, and to supply Gram, &c. for feeding and subsisting them on the Passage from Bengal to Madras, charging his actual Disbursements on this Account upon Honor.

In the same Manner the Contractor shall charge upon Honor the actual and bona fide Expence of all extra Cattle procured by him.

7. That the Agency of the Contractor be employed in procuring the following Articles of Supply, and sending them to the Presidency in Time to arrive here before the 1st August. The different Articles are intended for Store, and must be of the best Quality.

Gram,	—	—	Maunds,	40,000
Dholl,	—	—		20,925
Ghee,	—	—		4,000

8. That the Agent of Stores be directed to make up, without Delay, a Quantity of Camp Equipage of the Madras Pattern, in particular Sepoy Tents. As large a Supply will be wanted as can be prepared between this Time and the 1st of August; and the Agent is to report immediately what Quantity he shall be able to provide before that Day.

9. That the Contractors for cloathing the Bengal Artillery and Native Infantry be acquainted, that they will render an acceptable Service, by delivering the full Proportions of Cloathing for that Part of the Corps above-mentioned which is serving with your Lordship, including the two Volunteer Battalions, so that it may be ready, after Inspection, to be sent from hence by the 1st of August.

10. That Colonel Murray, to whose unremitted and zealous Exertions in superintending the last Embarkation to the Coast the Board have borne Testimony in a former Minute, be requested to undertake a similar Trust on the present Occasion, to promote the public Service, receiving such Assistance as may be necessary from those Officers of Government who were before directed to attend to his Instructions, and considering the Latitude to which his Discretion was before authorized, as extending to the present Equipment. The Supplies of Cash will be obtained as before, and in the same Manner, from the Deputy Military Paymaster General; and the Secretary will readily afford every Assistance to Colonel Murray from his Office, by issuing such Orders as may be necessary from Time to Time to enable him to execute the Duty assigned to him.

Agreed, That Colonel Murray be requested to engage immediately, and on the best Terms he can, the necessary Freight for transporting 2300 Bullocks either to the Coast of Coromandel or Malabar, as may hereafter be ordered, hiring whole Ships for this Purpose, to be filled up by the several Articles of Store and Provisions that will be ready to be dispatched for the Use of the Army.

4. The Number of Draught and Carriage Cattle at the Military Stations we have mentioned, amounting, according to the last Returns, to 2268, we have proposed to draw 1500, being Two-thirds, from those Stations; and thus the Number remaining to be purchased at the Presidency would be 500, to make up the Supply of 2000 intended to be embarked: But to render that Supply more certain, by providing for Casualties, we have increased the Number to be purchased to 800, as the Resolutions we have quoted specify.

5. We are aware, my Lord, that a Recruit of 2000 Bullocks may appear inconsiderable; but as we have not the Means of providing Cattle to answer the Wants of every Department of the Army, we have been obliged to confine our Exertions for the present to the Equipment of the most important Branch of it, which is, without Doubt, the Ordnance; and we calculate, that 2000 good Bullocks, properly trained, will be equal to the Draught of from twenty to thirty Eighteen Pounders, and a large Proportion of Stores.

6. It is known that your Lordship, at the Beginning of the Year, reckoned very much on the Bengal Bullocks for the Transportation of the Battering Train with the Army under your Command; and we have heard with Pleasure that your Lordship's Expectations in this Respect had been completely answered by the Service derived from the Bullocks which went from hence.

7. We have communicated to the Council of Fort St. George the Measures we have agreed to adopt for supplying your Lordship's Army; but have urged the Necessity of their making every possible Exertion, independently of this Government, to render the Supplies of every Kind as complete and ample as may be necessary; and we have also written on the Subject to the Council of Bombay, apprizing them, that whenever your Lordship may advance to Seringapatam, you will without Doubt rely much on Supplies from the Malabar Coast, and recommending that they should be prepared, as far as may be possible, to meet your Wishes in this Respect. Copies of our Letter to Bombay have been sent to Major General Abercromby, and to the Resident and Factors at Tellicherry.

8. A List and Note of the Quantities of the Articles of Supply, not mentioned in our Resolutions, which we have directed to be furnished and sent on the Ships that take the Cattle, are inclosed.

Fort William,
13th June 1791.

We have the Honour, &c.

To

N° 5.

To Major General Abercromby, &c. &c. &c.

To General Abercrombie.

Honourable Sir,

We think it proper to transmit to you a Copy of a Letter which we have written to the Bombay Government. A Copy of it has been also forwarded to the Resident and Factors at Tellicherry; and we beg Leave to request your Attention to its Contents.

Fort William,

We have the Honour to be, &c.

13th June 1791.

N° 6.

To Robert Taylor, Esquire, Resident, and Factors at Tellicherry.

To the Resident and Factor at Tellicherry.

Gentlemen,

We have to acknowledge our Receipt of your Letters dated 30th April and 14th Ultimo.

You will receive inclosed a Copy of a Letter which we have written to the Government of Bombay. Another Copy is transmitted to Major General Abercromby in the accompanying Dispatch, which we request may be forwarded to him by the safest and earliest Means in your Power; you will of course observe such Instructions as may be sent to you on the Subject of it, either by the General or by the Council of Bombay.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Fort William,
13th June 1791.Charles Stuart.
Peter Speke.
William Cowper.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXIV.

Book 524. Page 133.

Extract of Bengal Political Consultation, the 6th November 1790.

Political Department.
Saturday.

Fort William, 6th November 1790.

At a Council; Present,

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;

Peter Speke, } Esquires.
William Cowper, }

The Honourable Charles Stuart absent in the River.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute:

N° 3.

Minute from the Governor General.

Impressed as I am with the Necessity of using our utmost Efforts to bring the present War against Tippoo to a speedy and happy Conclusion, I have most anxiously considered in what Manner this Government can make the most efficacious Exertions for that Purpose; and I now submit my Ideas to the Members of the Board, trusting, from the Zeal and Spirit which they have uniformly manifested since the Commencement of Hostilities, that they will authorize me to undertake what I now propose; and hoping, from the Good-will and Activity which I am sure to experience from the Executive Officers, that I shall be able to carry the Propositions into complete Effect.

I propose that the first Regiment of Native Cavalry shall be augmented to six Troops of the present Strength, and that a provisional Authority shall be given to Captain Fitch to increase the Complement of each of the six Troops to 80 Privates, provided it will not delay or otherwise interfere with the necessary Measures for bringing the Regiment in due Time to the Presidency; which, for the Sake of Dispatch, I shall order to be effected, if possible, by Water Conveyance.

I propose that a Draft shall be made of about 12 or 1400 Sepoys from the 10 Battalions belonging to the Barrackpore, Berhampore, and Midnapore Stations, to be embarked, in the favourable Season, to proceed to such Part of the Coast as may be most convenient for joining Colonel Cockerell's Detachment. I propose that a Preference shall be given to Volunteers for this Service; and I am inclined to hope, after the Success we have already had in removing the

[21 N]

Prejudices

Prejudices of the Hindoos to Embarkations by Sea, that a sufficient Number will offer themselves voluntarily.

- § (" (a) As it is an Object of the first Importance to provide for the Draft of our Artillery in the compleatest Manner, I propose to collect all the trained Draft Cattle from the different Stations within our Reach, either by Land or Water Conveyance, and to authorize the Purchase of any good, serviceable, and well-trained Hackery Bullocks that may be procurable, either at the Presidency or at Muxadavad: My Object will be to obtain at least 1000 Head of the best and most efficient Cattle. But as we can hardly hope to accomplish it, I propose that any Deficiency shall be made up by young and new Cattle, to be purchased by Mr. Biddulph, who is now on the Spot at Purneah; and though I am aware they will not become immediately useful, I am still in Hopes that by Exertion and Care in training them, they may be made serviceable in a short Time. I propose to make use of the Agency of Mr. Biddulph the Contractor at Purneah, and that he should employ his Agent Mr. Ritso at Berhampore. The Contractor's Agency will be made use of at the Presidency; but as the Cattle procured by Mr. Biddulph, over and above what he obtains to complete the Establishment, will not fall within the Terms of his Contract, it will be proper that some Gratuity should be given to the Contractor for his Agency in the Business, the Amount of which may be determined when his Accounts, attested upon Honor, are given in.")

As we cannot be too provident in keeping our Cavalry on the Coast complete, I think that Colonel Martine at Lucknow, and Lieutenant Turner at the Presidency, may be employed with great Utility in procuring serviceable Horses to replace those which the Regiments on the Coast must have lost by their late fatiguing Operations; and I hope, by their Means, with the Assistance of the Vizier and his Ministers, to obtain to the extent of 4 or 500. The Means of conveying the Men and Horses of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, the spare Horses, and the Bullocks, to the Coast, is the next Point to be explained; and this, upon Inquiry, I find, is to be done not only with Ease, but I trust also at a very moderate Expence, by the Means of Donies, of which there are upwards of 150 in this River. Their Tonnage, I find, as at present unoccupied; but any Knowledge acquired of the Intentions of Government, would induce them to raise their Expectations and Demands for Freight very high; and I accordingly propose, in order to obviate that Consequence, that an active and zealous Agent may be employed to engage the Vessels in the first Instance, and to prepare them afterwards for the Reception of their Freight, I have found Mr. Cockrane not only intelligent upon the Subject, and apparently very capable of executing the Trust, but forward and willing also to render his Services; and as I really do not know a more eligible Person, I shall propose that he may be employed.

Agreed to the several Propositions laid before the Board by the Governor General, and that his Lordship be authorized to give the necessary Orders for carrying them into Execution.

Ordered that the Secretary be desired to acquaint Mr. Cockrane that, when he has engaged the Vessels which are to take the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, the spare Horses, and the Bullocks, to the Coast, he is to acquaint the Board with the Terms of his Agreement, and make them known also to the Military Auditor General, who will report to Government the Amounts and Periods of the Advances to be made in consequence, and instruct Mr. Cockrane as to the official Rules he should observe in preparing and sending in his Accounts.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Charles Stuart.
Peter Speke.
William Cowper.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCXV.

Book 527. Page 288.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated 10th December 1784.

- § Par. 62. (" (b) The Contract for victualling the Garrison expiring on the 4th October last, we adverted to the Necessity of appointing a proper Person to receive Charge of the Depot Mr. Belli was engaged thereby to make at the respective Periods on which the several Branches of it should be deliverable, and accordingly invested Mr. R. C. Plowden with this Charge, allowing him a Commission of 8 per Cent. on such Purchases and Sales as we might hereafter think proper to direct. For our Minutes constituting this Appointment, we beg to refer you to our Consultation 21st September 1784.

63. " We have the Pleasure to acquaint you that the first Sales took place on the 2d Instant. * Sic in Orig. " —According to the Mode prescribed in the Consultation above referred *, and in Justice to

(a) Vide supra, Page 2314.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2317.

" Mr.

" Mr. Belli, we deem it incumbent on us to state the Amount for which the above Articles
 " were laid in by him—

Viz. A^r R^r 26,950 — —
 and the Amount of their Sales, 45,252 — —

Difference A^r R^r 18,302 — —

" Such an Instance of Integrity as is proved by the above Difference, which becomes a clear
 " Profit to the Company, deserves our highest Encomium.")

64. Mr. Belli, finding it necessary for the Benefit of his Health to return to Europe this Season,
 desired our Permission to resign your Service, which we have granted.

65. As you have been pleased to direct, in the 8th Paragraph of your General Letter, 23d
 January 1783, that the Merits or Demerits of your Servants returning to Europe shall be stated
 in the most impartial Manner, and as this Gentleman's Conduct throughout has been so ex-
 emplary and meritorious as to have obtained our unanimous Approbation and Countenance, we
 cannot let his Resignation pass by without particularly recommending him to your Notice, and
 earnestly requesting, as no Condition or Behaviour in Life can always command Prosperity, that
 he may be again restored to his Rank in your Service, should any unforeseen Events render his
 Return to this Country necessary.—That you may be more deeply impressed with the real Opinions
 we entertain of his Merits, and the consequent Sincerity of this Intercession in his Favour, we
 have furnished you with a Copy of his Letter of Resignation, and of our Minutes thereon,
 separate Numbers in the Packet.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

John Macpherson,
 John Stables.

Fort William, 10th Dec. 1784.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXVI.

Book 725. Page 146.

Extract of a Consultation of the 10th June 1791.

Milit. Dept.
 Friday.

Fort William, the 10th June 1791.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Charles Stuart;
 Peter Speke, and } Esquires.
 W^m Cowper, }

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief absent on Public Service.

N° 5.

Read a Letter from the Secretary to the Military Board.

To Edward Hay, Esq. Secretary to the Government.

Sir,
 I have the Honor to transmit you herewith, for the Approbation of the Governor General in
 Council, Extract Proceedings of the Military Board of this Date.

Secretary to
 the Military
 Board.
 6th June.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

Military Office,
 6th June 1791.

(Signed)

T. Dashwood,
 S. M. B.

N° 6.

Extract Proceedings of the Military Board of the 6th June 1791.

At a Military Board; Present,
 Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, Acting President,
 Colonel George Deare,
 Colonel John Murray,
 Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wood, }
 Lieutenant Colonel Peter Murray, } Members.
 Major Samuel Dyer, }

The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in
 Chief, President, absent on Service.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 154.

Read the following Papers returned from Circulation.

A Letter from the Secretary to the Government, dated 29th April 1791, covering a Draft
 for an Advertisement inviting Proposals of Contract, to supply and feed Draught and Carriage
 Bullocks, and to victual European Troops.

Read

Read also the Proceedings of the Committee of the Military Board appointed to settle the Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, Elephants, &c.

For the Proceedings of the Committee, see Appendix, N^o IV.

Military Adjutant General.

I have perused the Report of the Committee, which appears to be drawn up with Ability and Accuracy; I perceive that 777 Bullocks more than are at present on the Establishment are necessary, as will be seen by the accompanying comparative Abstract. For Abstract, see Appendix, N^o V. In the mean time the Cattle on the Establishment can now be easily distributed in the Manner that may best suit the present Disposition of the Troops, as the present Engagement will expire at the Close of this Year. I take it for granted that an Advertisement will in due Time be published for a new Contract; and as the Experience in the present War on the Coast may suggest useful Alterations and Improvements, I think we ought to request the Favor of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief to communicate to us, when convenient, his Opinion on the Subject, particularly whether Elephants are, in his Judgment, preferable to Bullocks, and ought to be substituted for the Carriage of the Stores of an Army, or of large Detachments; whether the Transportation of Ammunition and Stores in Waggon or Carts is preferable to the Carriage by Bullocks; and whether or not Horses ought to be introduced for the Draft of the Artillery.

§ (“(a) Referring to my Minute of the 7th June 1790, I concur most heartily with the Committee in their Suggestion relative to the Improvement of the Breed of Cattle in the Company’s Dominions; and as the Complement of Cattle requisite for the Artillery and Ordnance Stores is only a small Part of the total Number necessary to accompany an Army, I should be glad if the Members of the Board would be pleased to consider of the best Means of procuring, on short Notices, great Supplies of Cattle.”) § I have been particularly solicitous to see effectual Measures adopted for rearing Horses in these Dominions, because I have long foreseen the Necessity of a respectable Establishment of Cavalry to give Efficiency to an Army acting against Powers whose Forces are chiefly composed of Cavalry, and I never thought that we ought to depend in precarious and insufficient Supplies of Horses from remote Countries, nor send abroad that Money which may be kept at Home.

(Signed) J. Murray.

Adj^t Gen^l.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Murray subscribes to the above.

Command^t of Artillery.

BULLOCKS CONTRACT.

- 2d Article. Will not the Letter R be full as well as the whole Word Rejected?
 7th. The Bullocks to be measured from behind and quite clear of the Hump.
 10th. A good Carriage Bullock I think equal to march with a Burthen of 210 Hs. exclusive of his Pad and other necessary Furniture.
 13th. Extra Grain and Drivers is to be allowed to those Bullocks employed in Daily Work, by the Commandant of Artillery, Chief Engineer, Quarter Master General, &c. &c.
 23d. Year of Admission (for 1790-91) and Age, with D. B. for Draft Bullocks, and C. B. for Carriage Bullocks; more burning and tormenting the Bullocks I think useless.
 32d. I believe there are not any Bullock Sheds at any Station but at the Presidency; they are equally necessary at all the other: An Article to this Purpose should be added to the Contract, and the Dimensions specified.
 There are only two Superintendant Serjeants allowed that are paid by the Company, viz. at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur; there is one admitted to superintend the feeding of those at the Presidency; but what he receives is extra Allowance from the Contractor: At each Station, where there are 100 or more Bullocks, one should be allowed and paid by the Company.
 The Sirdars and Drivers to be dismissed for Neglect of Duty at the Discretion of the Officer under whose immediate Charge the Cattle are.
 Houses for the Superintendant Serjeants to be built by the Contractor.

VICTUALLING CONTRACT.

All the Contractors before the present one allowed a Bullock to forty Men, and a Sheep for eight. The Allowance for full and half Batta has been invariably ten and five Rupees per Month. I think the Sum ample, therefore recommend that the Contract be made to that Purpose, with the Addition of one Article more agreeable to the following Standing Garrison Order, which I believe received the Sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General; but as there is not any Article to that Purpose in the present Contract, the Contractors may, I conceive, dispute it.

Extract General Orders, 14th July 1787.

The Officer at the Inspection of the Provisions shall lay aside such Part of them as he may deem unfit to be served out to the Troops, and report it to his Commanding Officer, who will order

two additional Officers on his Part to re-examine them, and their Report shall be final; and whatever Part of the Provisions is by them condemned, shall be thrown into the River or destroyed; but if they declare them fit for use, the Soldiers shall receive them without Murmur.

G. Deare,
Colonel Commandant of Artillery.

I wish to see the Acting Quarter Master General's Opinion on this Subject, before I offer any Military upon it. Adjutant General.

(Signed) J. Murray.

§ (" (a) I feel a Degree of Reluctance and much Diffidence in offering my Sentiments (which in Artillery Reality are Objections) on the Subject of a Bullock Contract. But solely actuated by my Quarter Master General's Wishes for the Good of the Service, and the present Advertisement for a new Contract affording, through the Medium of this Board, a just Opportunity for offering an Opinion, I *really (rely) on the Justice and Liberality of the Supreme Board for my Excuse for the *Sic in Orig. Freedom of Remarks which proceed from such a Motive.

" It has long appeared to me as a capital Defect in the General System of our Army Establishment, the giving the Draft and Carriage Cattle, or in other Words, the Transportation of all the Artillery and Military Stores, and ultimately the Operations of the Campaign and its Consequences, to a Contractor; who, though a Gentleman of the highest Honor and greatest Rectitude, feels himself, as a Contractor, no otherwise bound than by the Penalties affixed to his Breach of Contract, and when it is probable it will be more his Interest upon a Call of Emergency to forfeit rather than to fulfil his Engagements, though subject to a heavy Penalty.

" That this Branch of the Military Service has for Years past been conducted by Contract, and without any very great Evil or Complaint arising from the Mode as practised on this Establishment, proves nothing to my Judgment in Favor of the System: We have been mostly at Peace here, and the Defects of the Plan* has passed unnoticed, or little attended to. A sudden and *Sic in Orig. unexpected War, whilst it proves the Defects, may leave us only to lament the Misfortune. Report says, that in the present War in the Carnatic, some Evil has arisen from the Cattle Contract. I mean not to strengthen or support this Rumor, which, if a Truth, must be known to Government, whose Wisdom will prevent the like in future; but I cannot entirely dispossess myself of the Belief that there were some Grounds for Disappointment from the Contract, and it has added to my former Objections to this Mode of supplying the Cattle, which appears to me to possess but one Advantage, that of determining in some Measure the Expence against many solid Objections. And this Advantage is lost, when we reflect that Government, from the Experience of past Expence, may readily ascertain what the Cost ought and would be if the Business was conducted by their own Servants, over whom they have an unlimited Controul and Power of forcing a just and proper Obedience and Attention, whilst his Hopes of Honor, Rank, and Advantage would rest upon the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in him. In one Word, I see little Difference between contracting for the Army at large, and the Spring by which the Army is to move, I mean the Artillery Draft and Carriage Bullocks.")

To the Proposals of Contract as in Circulation, I make the following Remarks: §

Article 1st. Arbitrators are named by the two Contractors (old and new) who are to decide what Cattle are proper to be retained in the Service. This I conceive to be wrong: The Survey of the Cattle should be first taken by a Committee of public Servants, as it will guard against the new Contractor accepting unserviceable† in even doubtful Cattle, which he might be inclined to do from a Desire to have, at setting out, as many Bullocks as possible in the Service, trusting to his future Management to keep them there. † Sic in Orig.

2d. Less burning may be sufficient, as the only Motive must be to prevent the Return of Cast Cattle to the Service.

3d. Just.

4th. Sold for the Profit or to the Loss of Government, as it may happen, the Contractor being allowed for them the Rate as established by Contract.

5th. If the Power of Government is necessary to procure the Cattle in the first Instance, and the Price arbitrarily fixed by the Collector, I see no Reason why the Purchase should not be completed on Government's Accounts in place of the Contractor's; and the Contractor to receive them at a fixed Rate from the Collector, at which Rate, for a higher one if necessary, to answer for Wear and Tear. Government should retake them at the Expiration of the Contract, or pay for Casualties within the Contract.

6th. To be filled up for the Report of the Committee, (if approved of by Government,) with the Addition of the six Bullocks with the Resident's Escort with Sindia; as I believe they were forgotten in the Report.

7th. See the Commandant of Artillery's Remark.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2321.

8th. Cattle intended to supply actual Deficiencies at Cawnpore or Futtu Ghur, ought not to be tendered below Patna or Dinapore, or the Period allotted for their joining the Station should be defined; otherwise, though not probable, Bullocks might be offered at Midnapore, or even Chittagong, so as by the Interruption from the Rains, &c. not to come into Service in eight or nine Months Time, though on the Strength, whilst the Frontier Stations would be left without Cattle.

9th. This appears to me to answer no other Purpose than favouring a Contractor, by taking from him the most unprofitable Part of the Business.

10th. I am clearly of Opinion, that the Weight, as settled for the Carriage Bullocks, is too small, and calculated to favor the Contractor at the Expence of the Service. The usual Package of the Gunpowder and Ammunition has been so greatly above the Contract Weight, that every Movement made by the Troops exposed Government to a Breach of Contract; yet I never found or understood that the Loads were beyond the Strength of good Cattle, or such as ought to be retained in the Service; I therefore strongly recommend, that the Weight be changed to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Maund Company's Weight, or 205 lb. and that a Reservation of Right to load 10 lb. more Weight, without Breach of Contract, be made for occasional Articles; this, exclusive of Pad and other necessary Furniture. More Bullocks should be allotted for Iron Guns.

11th. Just.

12th. The Quantity of Grain to each Bullock should be increased, if an inferior Kind is served in the Place of Grain: The Penalty upon a Deficiency is too slight. As the Detection is difficult, I think it should be a good round Forfeiture upon a well-established Complaint
• Sic in Orig. of Fraud or Neglect: The Decision of * to be the final Appeal.

13th. Remark the Commandant of Artillery's Observation.

14th. Proper as far as respects Orders of March; but all Cattle that work, whether in Cantonments, Garrison, or otherwise, should be constantly upon full Allowance.

15th. I think the Complement of Drivers at Cawnpore and Futtu Ghur should be always kept complete; they are not always to be procured at a short Notice, and the Draft Bullock Men require training.

16th. Proper.

17th. Ditto.

18th. Ditto.

19th. By the 5th Article Government engage that their Collectors shall find the Bullocks required under certain Terms; of course the Contractor will shelter himself for any Delay or Neglect in supplying Deficiencies under that Article.

20th. Very just.

21st. The forced March is too short; eight Cofs or sixteen Miles is common with the Sepoy Corps, even with Guns; formerly they hardly ever marched less, and very often much more; I would propose twenty Miles, or ten Cofs: The Weight I have remarked upon Sect. 10th: Excess of Labour should be twelve Hours. With a strong Enemy in the Field, you will seldom march two Miles an Hour, and often not one.

22d. Right.

23d. See Commandant of Artillery Remark.

24th. Very proper.

25th. Right.—The Government of course take the Cattle discharged from the Contractor at the full Contract Price.

26th. See Remark on 5th and 19th Articles.

27th. Right; but they should be Men of Character and Responsibility.

28th. The Military Auditor General will arrange this Part of the Contract.

29th. Just.

30th. Qⁿ. What does the present Contract provide on this Head? Much Reform has been made in the Application of Military Force since the Commencement of the Contract; the Spirit of this Reform should be attended to on this Occasion.

31st. Proper.

32d. Right; but it may be necessary to ascertain what Bullocks Sheds are in Existence, in order, in case of a Defect or Deficiency, it may be properly arranged upon the new Contract.

33d. See Remark 12th. There is great Difference in the Quality of Grain; I see no Reason for giving the Contractor this Option upon so large a Scale. Grain which is the best Grain for Bullocks, is in general the dearest; of course the Contractor will never supply it whilst he is at Liberty to give a cheaper Grain.

34th. Right.

Sic in Orig. 35th. Just in its Principal +:—But whilst the Contractor has an Option of Grain, the Difference of feeding should not be limited to the Price of Gram alone, as it often happens that Gram may be far below 24 Seer per R^a, when the actual Gram given the Bullocks is above that Quantity.

In order to give an Opinion upon the Conditions of the Victualling Contract, it may be necessary to see the present Contract.

To the Alterations proposed I beg to remark, that formerly, though the Letter of the Contract was one Pound of Meat, the Usage was a Bullock to 40 Men, a Sheep to 8 Men. Great Care should be taken to guard against new Spirits being given to the Soldiers: Perhaps the Opinion of the Medical Board, as to the Age of the Spirit, might be a just Guide.

Not having either the Bullock or Victualling Contract to refer to, I am at a Loss to know what is the Penalty affixed to a Breach of Contract either on the Part of Government or the Contractor; but I should hope that the latter was held to the Performance of his Engagements by Penalties more powerful than those in Articles 12th M. and 24th; and which are the only ones mentioned. I make this Remark, as I cannot conceive it is either intended or expressed, that the Contractor is liable to the Forfeiture of his Securities for every Failure, as this would subject him to Ruin for a mere Trifle, or for Errors which he may daily fall into.

May 1791.

(Signed)

S. Dyer,
Acting Q^r M^r General.

In addition to my Minute on the Proposals for the Bullock and Victualling Contracts, I beg to remark, that it may hereafter be found beneficial to the Service, and cannot, I should believe, tend to raise or encrease the Terms of Proposals from the new Contractors, if Government were to reserve to themselves the Right of extending the Limits of the Contract in regard to Time for any Period not exceeding nine Months, upon giving three Months Information of such their Intentions to the Contractor.

May 27, 1791.

(Signed)

S. Dyer,
Acting Q^r M^r General.

§ (" (a) I think it is about twenty Years since I communicated to the late Colonel Muir, Military Auditor General. Sentiments coinciding with these contained in the introductory Part of Major Dyer's Minute: I have often examined the Opinion, and I see strong *Agreements for and against it. The Subject is of very great Importance to the State; and when the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief shall have Leisure to communicate to Government the Result of the Observations derived from his Experience and Discernment, the Supreme Board will have such clear and well *ground Information as will enable them to determine to which System a decided Preference should be given. In the *Time, without hazarding a final Opinion, I will venture to state the Mode that has sometimes occurred to myself, as the best for obviating the Objections which have been presented to my own Mind on both Sides of this Question; namely, that this Service should be executed by Contract; rejecting without Hesitation every Proposal of any Man who should offer to undertake it on Terms so low as to be obviously inadequate, and concluding the Contract with one or more Men of respectable Characters on liberal yet unextravagant Terms: But instead of making this Contract for a fixed Number of Years, or leaving it transferable to Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, a Clause should be inserted in it, expressly declaring that the Government might put an End to the Contract whenever they should think proper, upon a Notice of †Months, taking the serviceable authorized Stock off the Contractor's Hand at a fair Valuation. By these Means the Expence would be defined and kept within reasonable Limits, which are the great Objects of the Company in their System of Contracts, and the Contractor would be bound to the faithful Discharge of his Duty to the Public by the strongest Ties, his Credit and Interest; because he would be sensible that the Continuance of his Profits would depend entirely on his good Conduct, and that his Dismissal for Misbehaviour† would be marked with Disgrace.")

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

Requesting that this Digression, if it should be considered one, may be excused, I proceed to obey the Orders of the Supreme Board relative to the Draft of the Advertisement for a new Contract.

Art. 1st. As the Intention of this Article is to regulate the *Value* to be paid by the new to the old Contractor for the Cattle, I recommend that the Paragraph should end with the Words "by the two." At the usual Monthly Muster to be taken at the Expiration of Contract, the unserviceable Cattle would probably be rejected: But it may, perhaps, be very proper, that more particular Surveys should be taken at each Station on that Occasion, by Committees of Officers; and in that Case the Arbitrators will have only to appraise the approved Cattle.

Art. 2d. I am informed that if the long Hair at the Extremity of the Tails of Bullocks be cut close off, it will not grow again. If this is the Case, it would be an unpainful Operation, as well as an effectual Mark of Rejection: Until this can be ascertained, the Letter R should be burnt on, as heretofore, on the lowest Joint of the Tail ‡be cut off, which would be less painful than much burning; but such Marks ought only to be put on Cattle rejected after having been admitted into the Service, and distinguished by the Company's Mark of Admission; because, if Bullocks rejected upon being merely tendered for the Service, should be thus marked, the Contractor might suffer greatly in the Refale of them. The Contractor himself should not, in my Opinion, after Admission, be at Liberty to send away Cattle as rejected without Leave of the Commanding Officer, because the proper Mark of Rejection might, by this Means, be neglected.

‡ Sic in Orig.

Art. 4th appears necessary, because Government have not any thing to do with the unserviceable Cattle: They are only bound to take off the old Contractor's Hands good and serviceable

• *Sic in Orig.* Cattle ; those that become unserviceable during the Contractor*, are the Contractor's, who includes in the Calculation of his Terms the probable Loss by the Diminution in the Value of the Cattle during the Currency of his Engagement.

Art. 5th. In order to carry into Effect the good Intention of this Regulation towards the native Inhabitants, it would, I humbly conceive, be necessary that the Board of Revenue should, after due Investigation, report to Government the Prices which ought to be paid for good Cattle, dividing them into two or three Classes, the Characteristics of which should be clearly described with respect to Size and Age. I apprehend that some general Rule of this Nature must be adopted, or else that the Contractor must be left to make the best Bargains he can with the Proprietors, because Collectors cannot have Leisure to inspect all the Bullocks to be purchased ; nor is it to be supposed that Collectors are always competent Judges of the Quality or Value of Cattle ; and if the Natives, who are chiefly Hindoos, be left to fix their own Prices, their Dislike to the Sale of Bullocks to us may be prejudicial to the Service. Some of the Influence of Authority being therefore necessary, the Rates should be as fairly fixed as possible, and the greatest Care be taken to see them punctually paid.

Art. 6th. Vide Major Dyer's Remarks. The Proceedings of the Committee alluded to should be sent up to Government, with the Minutes on this Subject.

Art. 7. I am told that the Measure would be more certain from the Ground to the Middle of the Back ; but that fewer Bullocks could be procured of the Height of 50 Inches, so measured.

Art. 8th. Vide Major Dyer's Remarks.

Art. 9th. This Clause is consonant with the Regulations of Government : Formerly the Bheesty Bullocks were provided by the Contractors. As the 6th Article declares that the Cattle may be employed on any Service and whensoever Government may direct, the 9th Clause may, if the Supreme Board think proper, be left out ; by which Means it will be optional to them to order the Contractor to furnish Bheesty Bullocks or not.

Art. 10th. The Beopary Bullocks carry from 3 to 4 Maunds, or 240 to 320 lb. each, and they are of a smaller Breed than the Size to be contracted for as Carriage Bullocks for the Company's Service. I agree, therefore, to the Acting Quarter Master General's Proposition, that the Load may be 215 lb. exclusive of the Geer.

Art. 12th. As Grain is the heartiest Food for a Bullock, I do not think the Contractor should have the Option of substituting any inferior Sort of Pulse, unless the Commanding Officer is satisfied that Grain is not procurable at the Place. The Quantity of Straw should not be less than eight Seers in its dry State before it is steeped in Water ; a Seer of Khilly being the Husks of Grain from which Oil has been extracted, when procurable, should be mixed, Half in the Morning and Half in the Evening, with the Cut Straw, or with the Grain in Lieu of its † Equevelent of Straw or Grain. See Chief Engineer's and Acting Quarter Master General's Remarks on Article 33, relative to the Provender for Bullocks.

† *Sic in Orig.*

Art. 13th and 14th. Vide Commandant of Artillery's Remarks on the 13th Article.

Art. 15th. Vide Major Dyer's Remark on this Article.

Art. 17th. Proper, if practicable ; there should be at least a Muster once a Day. Vide Commandant of Artillery's Remark on Article 32d, relative to Non-Commission Officers. It should be a Weekly or Monthly Duty, to prevent too great Intimacies with Sircars.

Art. 21st. Express the Distances in Miles.

Art. 23d. The Company's Mark, and the Letter C or D, will be sufficient on Admission, without the Letter B, which is unnecessary.

Art. 25th. I do not understand that it has been intended by former Contracts, that the Privilege contained in this Clause in Favor of Government, should subject them to take the Cattle off the Contractor's Hands. In his Monthly Allowance he draws the Proportions calculated by himself for the Wear of the Cattle ; and therefore, even if Government were to take them off his Hands, he ought not to expect the original full Value after long Service. It is not likely that the Establishment of Bullocks for the Army will be much reduced ; otherwise, if the Victualling and Bullock Contract should continue to be united, some Provision should be made to enable the Contractor to bear the Expence of Servants for the Victualling Branch, because he would be obliged to keep in Pay for it nearly the same Number of Agents and Sircars as before the Addition of the Complement of Cattle ; and this Remark may serve as the only Answer which it is in my Power to give to the Reference made to me in the Chief Engineer's Minutes relative to the Separation of the Victualling Contract from that for Cattle. It will be the Fault of the Military Officers, if the Contractor should make use of any of the Company's Bullocks for the Service of the Victualling Branch.

26. If it is impracticable, as Colonel Wood supposes, to procure the small Supply of 200 Bullocks in a Month, that Circumstance argues, in the most forcible Manner, the Necessity of endeavouring to devise sure Means for overcoming the Difficulties which, if not removed, might be of very dangerous Consequence ; for though in the Marches of the Troops in our own Provinces, they can depend on Supplies of Provisions at easy Distances without carrying much with them, that would cease to be the Case either if an Enemy should invade this Country, or our Army proceed into his.

27. See

27. See the Acting Quarter Master General's Remark on this Article.

28 and 29. These are conformable to the present Regulation.

30. I will lay a Copy of the Contract now existing before the Board; when, if any of the Members see Reasons to suggest any Alteration in the Clause relative to Escorts, he will have an Opportunity.

32. The Quarter Master General should be requested to give his Opinion of the proper Construction and Dimensions of a Shed for a given Number of Bullocks, with an Estimate of the Expence, by which the Dimensions and Cost of Sheds for all the Cattle would be calculated, and the present Contractor should furnish a List and descriptive Account of the present Sheds: With this Information before Government, they would have the Option of making it a Condition of the Contract as proposed by the Chief Engineer, that the new Contractor should provide proper Sheds for the Cattle, or of erecting such at the Public Expence, and obliging the Contractor to keep them in good Repair, and re-deliver them in that State at the End of the Contract.

One general Rule should be adhered to, for calculating the Relief to be granted under this Clause; and I think the Price of Gram, which is the Grain prescribed, should be the Standard. To prevent the Necessity of obtaining a Variety of Certificates, I would propose to reduce the Sum from 100 Rupees, if I were not apprehensive that it might render a Contractor more careless in taking the necessary Measures to procure the Gram on reasonable Terms, if the Loss was only to fall on the Company.

Victualling Contractor.

Art. 1. Bullocks and Sheep vary considerably in their Weight; therefore add these Words, "Provided that by these Rules there shall not be served to one Man more than two Pounds of Beef or Mutton;" and it should be made clearly understood by the Soldiers, that notwithstanding this Indulgence, one Pound is the established Allowance for a Man.

2. It has been objected to this Article, that it would occasion great Expence for Wastage, Interest of Money, &c. to a Contractor. This Objection indicates that raw Spirits would be served out, and therefore the Objection is the best Reason why the proposed Rule should be established.

I think that particular Attention is due to that Part of the Chief Engineer's Letter which relates to the necessary Cattle and Means of Carriage for the Victualling Branch, whether it shall be carried on separately or continue united with the Bullock Department.

I agree to Major Dyer's additional Proposition, May 30, 1791.

(Signed) J. Murray.

Art. 1. The Mode of Survey, as pointed out in the first Article of Instructions, for receiving Chief En- over the Cattle on Account of Government at the Expiration of the present Contract, I conceive gineer. to be wrong. This Matter must however be regulated entirely by the Terms of the present existing Contract, which no Doubt provides for this Circumstance.

2. A better Mode of marking the Cattle may be easily devised.

3. Appears to be as good a Mode as can be suggested for securing Attention to the Cattle.

4th Article is quite unnecessary; there is not the smallest Probability of this being the Case. If so, let such Surplus Cattle be sold by Public Sale on Account of Government.

Advertisements ought to be curtailed of all superfluous Matter.

5. I think the Rates at which Government will receive and pay for serviceable Cattle, ought to be fixed, and published, for the Information of the Inhabitants, in those Provinces where the best Sort of Cattle are reared.

This would hold out an Encouragement to the Natives to breed Cattle, and at the same Time secure to them a just Price.

The Amount Purchase of such Cattle to be paid by the Contractor, or by his Agents, in Presence of some Officers of Government.

6th Article appears to me to be very proper.

7. The Measure of the Bullock to be behind, as is suggested by the Commandant of Artillery.

8. I agree in Opinion with the Acting Quarter Master General, and think that his Suggestions on the Subject are very proper to be adopted.

9. Query: If Beasty Bullocks were before furnished by the Contractor, what Mode of Supply is now proposed to be substituted?

10. Notwithstanding, by the present Contractor, the Weight for a Carriage Bullock is fixed at 160 lb. yet it has ever been customary for the Bullocks to carry two 100 lb. Barrels of Powder; which, including Barrels and Package, and inclusive of Pad, must have weighed at least 250 lb.; and from which no Inconveniency has ever been felt. It is therefore pretty evident that the Carriage of Bullocks has been much under-rated; and although it may be desirable that the Cattle of an Army should not be overloaded, yet it is equally necessary that Government should be relieved from the Penalty of a Breach of Contract to which they have hitherto been liable, from the Carriage Cattle being overloaded, when in fact they had only their usual and proper Load. 250 lb. being deemed too great a Load for a Bullock, it has therefore been proposed in future

to carry the loose Powder allotted for Field Service in 80 in place of 100 lb. Barrels, which will reduce the Weight to betwixt 205 to 210 lb. I am therefore of Opinion, that every Carriage Bullock ought to be equal to the Carriage of 210 lb. exclusive of its Pad.

11. Very proper.

12. Each Bullock ought to have One-half Seer more of Gram allowed on every Occasion to keep them fit for Service, and a Quantity of dry Straw, the Weight of which to be fixed.

The Size of Bundles is indefinite. An Artillery Conductor ought to see the Quantity of Gram for the Draft Cattle weighed daily, and Non-commissioned Officers see them fed.

Were the Gram to be placed under Charge of a Sentry till such Time as it is given to the Cattle, it might be a good Regulation.

All Cattle, when employed, to have $3\frac{1}{2}$ Seer of Gram allowed daily.

14. I wish the Commandant of Artillery to say how far this may be necessary. During the Time that the Artillery and Stores are carrying out to practise, it may be very proper that the Cattle should have their extra Allowance of Gram; but I am doubtful how far this be necessary the Whole of the Time that the Artillery is employed in Practice.

15. I agree in Opinion with the Acting Quarter Master General, that at both the Field Stations of Futtu Ghur and Cawnpore, the Complement of Drivers ought to be kept complete.

16. Proper.

17. Ditto.

18. Ditto.

19. Proper, if the Regulation which I propose in the 5th Article be adopted.

20. Very proper; the Price to be allowed a Contractor to be equal to the Expence of Purchase and Risk, as well as Expence of Transportation to the Place where Casualties happen.

21. A forced March depends much on the State of the Roads and Weather; in rainy Weather a forced March to be eight Cofs, in dry Weather, ten Cofs.

The Weight to be regulated as recommended in the 10th Article.

Excess of Labour, when Cattle shall be employed in rainy Weather, in Draft or Carriage, nine Hours; dry Weather, twelve.

22. Very proper.

23. Cattle to be marked as recommended by the Commandant of Artillery.

24. Very proper.

25. Notice is too short; let it be at least three Months, and the Contractor be fully indemnified the Expence of Purchase and Transportation by Government; or rather let the Contractor receive for every Bullock a fixed Sum, and the discharged Cattle be afterwards sold on account of Government.

26. This is impracticable; the Contractor ought to be allowed more Time for the Provision of Cattle.

27. Very proper.

28. On this Article I wish to have the Opinion of the Auditor General.

29. As also on this.

30. I wish to see what the present Contract says on this Subject, before I can offer an Opinion.

31. Very proper. The Draft Cattle to be exercised, and properly trained, under the immediate Orders of the Senior Officer of Artillery at every Station.

32. A Report of the Bullock Sheds to be first submitted to this Board, expressing their Situation and State.

I think the Bullock Contractor ought to be obliged to find proper Sheds for his Bullocks, which should be surveyed twice every Year, and a Report of their State made to the Military Board.

33. The Contractor ought to have no Option of the Quality of Grain.

He ought to engage to feed the Cattle with Gram and Paddy Straw, which are procurable all over the Country. When Situations occur where neither can be procured, the Commanding Officer of the Troops in such Situation ought to be directed to report, so often as such Cases occur, to the Military Board.

34. Very proper.

35. Very proper, if, as I propose, the Contractor is restricted to feeding the Cattle with Gram; but if, as the Quarter Master General observes, he is allowed to give the Cattle such other Gram as he pleases, in such Case there is no Occasion for such Proviso.

With respect to the Victualling Contract, I see no Reason why this should be at all blended with the Contract for providing and feeding the Cattle for the Army; on the contrary, I think there are very substantial Reasons why the Victualling Contracts should not be held by the same Person who contracts for the Cattle.

The Victualling Contractor ought to be provided with Carriage for his Liquors, and other Stores requisite for feeding an European Army, totally distinct and independent of the Cattle, which are kept up for the express Purpose of the Artillery and Military Stores; a Circumstance which does not appear to have been provided for, or adverted to in the former Army Contracts, otherwise we should have had regular Muster Returns of the Cattle kept up at the Field Stations of the Army for this special Service.

On this Subject I could wish to see the Opinion of the Military Auditor General. Every Precaution ought to be taken to secure for the European Troops Liquors of the first Quality; and I think for this Purpose, that the Head Surgeon of the Army at every Military Station ought to be required to certify Monthly that the Liquors which * has been served to the Troops during that * Sic in Orig. Month is of good Quality; without which Certificate the Contractor's Bills are not to be paid. An Assistant Surgeon ought to attend daily, and to report to his Senior the Quality of Liquors and Butchers' Meat served to the Troops.

May 25th 1791.

(Signed) M. Wood.

I have perused the Minutes of the Members of this Board relative to the Draft of the Ad- Adj. Ge-
vertisement for the Bullock Contract, mentioned in Mr. Secretary Hay's Letters under Date the neral.
19th Ultimo.

I own I am inclined to acquiesce in the Quarter Master General's Reasoning against the System of Contract; but that Mode of conducting this important Department of the Service being prescribed by the Company, it rests with Government only to guard as much as possible against the supposed ill Tendency of the System: And I conceive the Means likely to answer that End best, will be to reserve to Government the Power of accepting those Proposals, which, after mature Consideration of all Circumstances, may be judged most for the Advantage of the Public Service. Indeed, it is my Opinion, that the Terms should be so liberal, as to enable the Contractor to discharge his Trust properly, and at the same Time afford him ample Profit.--I do not deem it material whether the Contractor is or is not in the Service of the Company, provided he is a Person of Activity and respectable Character; for if either break their Bargain, they can only be punished according to the stipulated Conditions of the Contract. Therefore if there * is Grounds for Election, * Sic in Orig. perhaps it should run in Favour of the latter, because it is not likely that he would possess an equal Share of Influence with a Gentleman of good Character in the Service; and consequently, reasoning on general Principles, it is probable that he would be more fearful of hazarding Deviations from his Engagements.

Particular Attention should be paid to the Suggestion of the Military Auditor General relative to the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief's Opinion. Regard should also be paid to the 10th Paragraph of the Quarter Master General's Minutes. I noticed the same Circumstance at the Expiration of the late Contract.

Upon the Whole, the Subject under Consideration is so fully discussed in the Minutes of the other Members, that I shall not add any thing further relative to it.

2d May 1791.

(Signed) P. Murray,
Adj. General.

As I was absent when the Subject of a new Contract for Cattle, &c. was introduced and Senior Offi-
discussed at the Military Board, and having only resumed my Seat when the collected Opinions cer, Presi-
of the other Members were to be read, I have very little to say upon this Subject, and shall only dency.
advert to a few Points which appear to me of great Weight.

I would recommend that no Bullocks that have attained their twelfth Year should ever be admitted into the Service, esteeming the Age from five to eight Years by much the most proper. I am of Opinion that 205lbs. Weight should be the fixed Load of a serviceable Bullock.

It has been very properly noticed, that great Inconvenience has oft arisen from the Practice of joining the Contracts for furnishing Bullocks and for victualling the European Soldiery in one Person. These Contracts should be separate; whilst joined together there can be no proper Check; and either of them, to be well executed, will furnish Employment enough for one Man; besides I have too frequently witnessed the Disorders which have been excited among the European Soldiery in consequence of bad Meat being offered. Such Inconveniences being very easy to remedy, by separating the Contract, I need not assign more Reasons in support of my Wish that they may never again be joined together.

The Bullock Contractor should be obliged to erect Sheds at all the Stations, agreeable to a Plan given in by the Acting Quarter Master General, and not allowed to erect them on a Plan of his own; for the Sheds which I have seen were generally too confined; and nothing is more hurtful to labouring Cattle allotted to any Work, than being crowded and penned up in too small a Space.

On the Article of Feeding, I would recommend a good Allowance to the Contractor: By granting him liberal Terms, I conceive he will perform his Duty conscientiously; whereas if the Contractors are continually dealt with on the hardest Terms, they will exert themselves at the Public Expence to secure their Profit; for some Profit he must have, or who would enter into a Contract, neither to gain or lose by it? To have Cattle scarcely fit for Service, defeats the Purpose of a Contract, and this has for some Years been the Case: We cannot expect to have them in good Condition without making a suitable Allowance for it; and I certainly think it the best Economy to grant the Contractor such Terms as would render him most justly odious, and meriting the severest Penalties, if he did not keep his Cattle in the best possible Condition.

(Signed) A. Mackenzie.

Agreed, That the Minutes of the Members, relative to the Advertisement for Draught and Resolution.
Carriage Cattle, be sent up to Government, together with the Proceedings of the Committee of
the Military Board, appointed to settle the Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle.

Agreed

Agreed to request the Acting Quarter Master General to furnish the Board with his Opinion relative to the proper Construction and Dimensions of a Shed for a given Number of Bullocks, with an Estimate of the Expence.

Agreed to require the Contract or to furnish the Board with a Statement of the Number, Size, and Condition of the Bullock Sheds at the different Stations.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 234.

Proceedings of a Committee of the Military Board assembled for the Purpose of allotting the Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, and of Elephants and Camels, proper to be kept up for the Bengal Army, according to the Principles which regulated the late Committee in fixing the Proportions of Ordnance and Stores.

Colonel George Deare, Commandant of Artillery, President;
Lieut. Col. Wood, Chief Engineer,
Major Dyer, Acting Quarter Master General, } Members.

The Committee observing that several Changes have happened in the Disposition of the Troops, as well in the Strength of the Corps of this Army since the Period when the late Committee of Stores fixed the Proportions, would, of course, have thought it necessary to have considered those Alterations in the fixing and allotting the Draught and Carriage Cattle to the different Stations; but judging that those Alterations are merely temporary Arrangements in consequence of the present War, and seeing the Necessity of conforming to some permanent System, they have in consequence been induced to adopt the same Strength of Corps and Stations for the Troops as were followed by the Committee of Stores.

Beginning with the Frontier Station of Futty Ghur, the Committee are of Opinion, that as there is no Post in the Neighbourhood in which any Part of the Magazine or Stores could be lodged in Security, the Troops at this Station should therefore be furnished with an ample Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, Elephants and Camels, so as to enable this Army to move fully equipped for active Service and without being incumbered.

The Field Train at Futty Ghur consists of 2 Twelve and 12 Six Pounders, 32 Ammunition Tumbrils, 2 Artificers Carts, 1 spare 12, and 3 spare 6 Pounders Carriages and Limbers, and 6 spare Tumbrils.

This Train will require of Draught Cattle	- - - - -	378
Spare Cattle	- - - - -	63
Total	- - - - -	<u>441</u>

Battering Train.

Consisting of 2 Iron Eighteen Pounders and one spare Carriage with Limbers, 17 Tumbrils of the old Construction, (each of which requires 10 Bullocks to carry 2000 Shot,) and 2 Tumbrils of the new Construction to carry 300 Shells of 4 $\frac{3}{4}$, will require of Draught Cattle - - - 236
Spare D^o $\frac{1}{6}$ - - - - - 40

Total	- - - - -	276
Total of Draught Cattle required at Futty Ghur for Field and Battering Train	- - - - -	<u>717</u>

Futty Ghur Carriage Cattle
Musket, Carbine, and Pistol Cartridges

Total	- - - - -	285,150
Deduct 40 Round per Man to be carried in Pouches	- - - - -	155,680
Balance to be carried on Bullocks	- - - - -	<u>129,470</u>
Allowing 1600 Rounds for each Bullock	- - - - -	81
134 Barrels of Powder	- - - - -	67
194,000 Musquet and Carbine Balls	- - - - -	76
For Sundry Magazine Stores	- - - - -	140
Allow a Sixth of Spare Cattle	- - - - -	61
Total Carriage	- - - - -	<u>425</u>

The Committee think proper to observe, that in the Allotment of Carriage for the loose Powder, they are aware that 2 Barrels of Powder, each Barrel containing 100 C^t, is by far too great a Weight for most Bullocks; but as it has been usual to carry the Powder in this Manner, and it is at present filled in Barrels of this Size, they do not consider it necessary to make any immediate Alteration till such Time as it is determined how far it may be eligible, either to change the present Packages or to introduce the use of Powder Carts.

Cawnpore.

Cawnpore.

The same Reasons which induced the Committee to fix for the Station of Futtý Ghur an ample Equipment of Draught and Carriage Cattle, operate equally with them in the Consideration of those necessary for Cawnpore.

There is no Battering Train allotted for this Station; but which, when wanted, is to be furnished either from Chunar Ghur or Futtý Ghur, as Circumstances may admit.

The Field Train consists of 4 Twelve and 14 Six Pounders, with one spare Twelve and four spare Six Pounder Carriage with Limbers, two Howitzers of 4½, with one spare Carriage, 56 Ammunition Tumbrils, and three Artificers Carts, will require of Draught Cattle 542
Allow a Sixth of spare Cattle — — — — 90

Total — 632

Carriage Cattle.

Musket, Carbine, and Pistol Cartridges	—	—	—	330,000
Deduct 40 Rounds per Man for 4,500 Men	—	—	—	180,000
				<hr/>
Remains to be carried on Bullocks	—	—	—	150,000
Ball Cartridges at the Rate of 1,600 for each Bullock	—	—	—	94
150 Barrels of Powder of 100 lb. each	—	—	—	78
224,305 Musket Balls	—	—	—	88
Allow for the Carriage of Magazine Stores	—	—	—	80

Total — 440

Allow a Sixth spare Bullocks — — — — 74

Total of Carriage Cattle — 514

Chunar Ghur.

The Field Train at Chunar is equal to that at both the Stations of Futtý Ghur and Cawnpore, agreeably to which it would require for the Movement of it 1073 Draught and Carriage Cattle.

In the Allotment of so large a Train for this Station, it being evident that the Committee of Stores had only in View the providing for the accidental Demands which might occur from the Frontier Stations; the Committee do not therefore consider it necessary to make any Provision of Cattle for this Field Train, further than what can be spared from those which will be allotted for a Brigade of Battering Guns, and which are deemed adequate at the same Time to provide for the Service of such Part of this Field Train as are likely to be occasionally detached with the Sepoy Corps from the Station of Chunar.

Chunar having been considered by the Committee of Stores as the proper Station for keeping up a Field Battering Train, which may on particular Occasions be wanted on the Frontier Station; the Committee have therefore judged it proper to recommend that there be allotted to this Station a sufficient Number of Draught Cattle to move a Brigade of Eighteen Pounders Battering Guns, together with the necessary Tumbrils and spare Carriages.

The Number of Cattle necessary for this Service is the same with that which has been allotted for the Brigade of Battering Guns at Futtý Ghur, that is to say, Draught Cattle, 272.

The Number of Cattle will not only provide for the occasional Movement of a Battering Train, but for all the other Services of the Field Artillery at this Station.

Carriage Cattle.

The Committee judging that a Provision of Carriage Cattle for one Half of the Number of Corps attached to this Station, that is, for three Battalions of Sepoys, will be equal to the Service required, have therefore recommended that it be settled on that Principle.

Carriage for 60 Rounds of Ammunition for a single Battalion, at the Rate of 1600 Rounds each Bullock, and including spare Cattle, will require 27 Bullocks. Total for three Battalions, Carriage Cattle, 81.

Dinapore

Having been considered by the Committee a Station for two Companies of European Artillery, two Battalions of European Infantry, and six Battalions of Sepoys, the Committee therefore recommend that a sufficient Number of Draught Cattle be kept up, to move when required

four Brigades of Six Pounders, or a Brigade for every two Corps. In these are meant to be included such Brigades of Guns as may be occasionally detached from this Station with Sepoy Corps.

A Brigade of Six Pounders consists of 2 Guns with Limbers, 4 Ammunition Tumbrils, which, including spare Cattle, will require for each Brigade 42 Bullocks, and for four Brigades, Total of Draught Cattle, 168.

The Carriage for the Infantry Ammunition the Committee recommend being regulated on the same Principle with that for Chunar; which is, Carriage for 60 Rounds for Half of the Number of Corps, or for 4 Battalions, at 27 Bullocks for each Battalion, Total Carriage Cattle, 108.

Mongheer.

The Field Train to be kept at the Stations, being intended as a Provision against any Deficiency which there might be at Dinapore; the Committee therefore recommend, that a sufficient Number of Draught Cattle be kept there to move when required a Brigade of 12 Pounders, and which, when not wanted for this Purpose, may be occasionally employed in the Business of the Arsenal, or on any other Public Works.

A Brigade of 12 Pounders consists of 2 Guns with Limbers, and eight Ammunition Tumbrils; which, including spare Cattle, will require of Draught Cattle, 80.

There being no Infantry, excepting Invalids at the Station, the Committee do not on that Account consider it necessary to allot any Carriage for Ammunition.

Berhampore,

Being of the same Strength with respect to the Number of Corps of Infantry as the Station of Dinapore, the Committee have therefore recommended that the Provision of Cattle, as well Draught as Carriage, be considered on the same Principle.

Four Brigades of Six Pounders, consisting of eight Guns and sixteen Tumbrils, require Draught Cattle	—	—	—	—	—	168
Sixty Rounds of Ammunition for four Battalions of Infantry	—	—	—	—	—	108

Fort William.

Being of the same Strength with respect to Corps as the Stations of Dinapore and Barampore, the Committee recommend that there also be kept up a sufficient Number of Draught and Carriage Cattle to move four Brigades of Six Pounders, and to carry the spare Ammunition of 4th Battalion.

In this is meant to be included Draught Carriage Cattle for Battalions detached from the Presidency Station, and for the Artillery Practice, four Brigades of Guns, Draught Cattle	160
For the Occasional Services of the Arsenal, Chief Engineer's and Quartermaster General's Departments	60

Total of Draught and Carriage Cattle for the Presidency Station	—	—	228
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Carriage Cattle for sixty Rounds for four Battalions	—	—	108
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In the Allotment of Cattle for the different Services of the Army, the Committee think it proper to observe, that with a View towards public Economy, they have, as far as it was possible, consistent with a proper Regard to the probable Exigencies of the Service, endeavoured to confine the Numbers nearly to that which Government by their present Engagements are obliged to support.

Impressed, however, as the Committee is with a Sense of the Advantage which must result to the Public Service, from having a Supply of strong and serviceable Cattle for the Use of the Army, and having lately witnessed the Difficulties which occurred in collecting a Number of Cattle of a proper Quality, fit for the Service of the Army on the Coast, they cannot omit so favourable an Opportunity of calling the Circumstance to the Attention of Government in the strongest and most urgent Manner.

In some Parts of the Company's Provinces, the Breed of Cattle the Committee conceive to be equal, if not superior, to any which is to be found in any other Countries in India, and is still capable of being further improved; which, by Means of Encouragement and Premiums given to the Natives, they are of Opinion might be easily effected.

The Measures to be pursued towards attaining so very desirable an Object, will naturally suggest themselves to the Wisdom of Government; the Necessity of which, on our Parts, cannot be too strongly represented. The Numbers of Draught and Carriage Cattle which the Committee judge necessary to be kept up for the Bengal Army will therefore be as follows:

Stations.

Stations.				Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.
Futty Ghur	—	—	—	717	425
Cawnpore	—	—	—	632	514
Chunar Ghur	—	—	—	272	81
Denapore	—	—	—	168	108
Monghur	—	—	—	80	—
Barampore	—	—	—	168	108
Fort William	—	—	—	228	108
Total				2,265	1,344

Camp Equipage.

For the Stations of Futty Ghur and Cawnpore the Estimate of the necessary Carriage is not formed on the present actual Strength of Corps at those Stations, but, as the Committee have already premised in a former Part of this Report, is calculated on the Strength and Number of the Corps belonging to the different Stations at the Time when the late Committee of Stores formed their Report.

As there may be Occasion to move the European Corps stationed at the Cantonments of Dinapore and Berhampore, from Attention to this Circumstance, the Committee have been induced to allot at the former of those Stations, Carriage equal to one European Battalion, and a Company of Artillery; and at Berampore for one European Battalion, together with the General Staff of a Brigade.

At Chunar, excepting for the Carriage of the Tents of the six Battalions of Sepoys, it does not appear necessary to have any other; and for the Presidency, the Committee are of Opinion, that Carriage for a Company of European Artillery, and for the Sepoy Corps, will also be as much as is likely to be wanted.

The Committee have made the Calculation as near as possible to the Weight which by the present Contract an Elephant is engaged to carry, which is 20 Maunds.

The spare Elephants which are allotted to every Station, we consider to be an ample Provision against every Casualty, in which is included such Increase of Weight as may arise from the Tents being wet.

The Proportion of Camels is allotted chiefly with a View of providing for the Carriage of the Camp Equipage of small Detachments, where one Elephant will not be required.

Statement of Carriage for Camp Equipage, Bengal Establishment.				Large Tent, Colonels.	Field Officer's Dining Tent.	Sleeping.	Marquees.	One Pole Square Tent.	Bells of Arms.	Private Tent.	Necessary Tent.	Elephants.	Camels.
Futty Ghur.	General Staff	—	—	1	1	5	3	1	—	12	5	5	4
	1 Company of Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	14	2	3	4
	6 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	12	—	6	6
	Spare Carriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
	Total at Futty Ghur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14
Cawnpore.	General Staff	—	—	1	1	5	4	5	—	13	9	7	3
	2 Companies of Artillery	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	8	31	6	10	5
	1 Battalion of Europeans	—	—	—	1	3	23	—	10	90	14	27	3
	6 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	12	—	6	6
	Spare Carriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Total at Cawnpore				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	17
Chunar.—6 Battalions of Sepoys				—	—	—	—	—	72	12	—	6	6
Dinapore.	1 Company of Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	14	2	3	4
	1 Battalion of Europeans	—	—	—	1	3	23	—	10	90	14	26	6
	6 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	12	—	6	6
	Spare Carriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
	Total of Dinapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	16
Barampore.	General Staff	—	—	1	1	5	3	1	—	12	5	5	4
	1 Battalion of Europeans	—	—	—	1	3	23	—	10	90	14	27	3
	6 Battalion of Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	12	—	6	6
	Spare Carriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
	Total at Barampore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	13
Fort William.	1 Company of Artillery	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	14	2	3	4
	6 Battalion of Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	12	—	6	6
	Total at Fort William	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
General Total required				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	76

(Signed) G. Deare,
Col. Commandt of Artillery.

(Signed) M. Wood,
Lieut. Col. Chief Engineer.

(Signed) S. Dyer,
Acting Q' M' General.

Fort William,
the 5th April 1791.

A true Copy.

(Signed) W. E. Leadbeater,
Affi' M' B' Office.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

BULLOCKS AT PRESENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT,

COMPARED WITH THE

ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

	Present Establishment.		Proposed Establishment.		Difference.		Difference less.	
	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	Total.	Total.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.
Futty Ghurr	595	364	959	1142	122	61	—	—
Cawnpore	644	427	1071	1146	—	87	12	—
Chunar	84	72	156	353	188	9	—	—
Dinapore	—	45	87	276	126	63	—	—
Monghur	—	—	—	80	80	—	—	—
Burragong	42	18	60	—	—	—	42	18
Tauzepore	42	18	60	—	—	—	42	18
Lelda	42	18	60	—	—	—	42	18
Berhampore	42	36	78	276	126	72	—	—
Midnapore	42	36	78	—	—	—	42	36
Prefidency	151	72	223	336	77	36	—	—
With the Escort belonging to the Resident } with Madajee Sandias	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6
Total	1726	1112	2838	3609	719	328	180	96
Total Proposed Establishment 3609								
Present Establishment 2838								
Excess by the Proposed Establishment 771								

[21 R]

Further Extract from the same Consultation, Page 269.

Agreed, in relation to the Papers recorded on the Proceedings of the Military Board, concerning the proposed Advertisement for Draught and Carriage Bullocks, that the Military Board be desired to prepare Resolutions on this Subject, in Conformity to the Minutes of the Members, that the Governor General in Council, upon seeing their Opinions in a collected Point of View, may be better able to form an ultimate Judgment, and give the necessary Orders to issue an Advertisement for Proposals of Contract.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXVII.

Extract from the Hedâya, Vol. III. Page 206.

Takhârij, in the Language of the Law, signifies a Composition entered into by some Heir with other Heirs for their Share of the Inheritance, in Consideration of some specific Thing which excludes them from Inheritance.

If the Estate of a Person, consisting of Land or of Goods and Effects, be liable to be shared among several Heirs, and the Heirs compound with One amongst them for his Share of the Inheritance by giving him some specific Article, such Composition is lawful, whether the Thing given be superior or inferior to his Right; because it is possible to legalize this Composition, by construing it in the Nature of a Sale; and also because it is related, that in the Time of Osman, Tamâzir, the Wife of Abdul-Rihmân, the Son of Auf, who had been divorced by her Husband in his last Illness, compounded her Share of the Inheritance, which was a Fourth of the Eighth for One Half of the Fourth of an Eighth; as is evident from this Circumstance, that Abdul-Rihmân, who, besides Children, had Four Wives, left an Estate of Five Millions Three Hundred and Twelve Thousand Deenars; and the Share she received was Eighty-three Thousand Deenars, which is One Half of the Fourth of an Eighth.

In the same Manner also, if the Estate consist of Silver, and Gold be given to One of the Heirs as a Composition, or if it consist of Gold, and a Composition be given in Silver, it is valid, whether the Thing given be inferior or superior; because this is a Sale of One Species for another, and in it the Condition of Equality between the Consideration and the Return is not required. It is requisite however that the Subjects of the Composition be mutually interchanged and taken Possession of by the Parties at the Place where the Contract of Composition is included; for this is a Sirf Sale, and in it mutual Seizin at the Meeting is a necessary Condition. But if the Heir, in whose Possession the Remainder of the Estate is, should deny the Possession, then the former Seizin suffices, because it is a Seizin of Responsibility (since it is in the Nature of Usurpation), and may therefore stand for a Seizin of Composition. If, on the contrary, he should acknowledge the Possession, then it is necessary that a new Seizin be made; because the Seizin in that Case being in the Nature of a Trust, and consequently unattended with Responsibility, is weak in Comparison with a Seizin of Composition, which is attended with Responsibility; and therefore cannot be substituted in the Place of it.

If the Estate consist of Gold, Silver, Goods and Effects, and the Heirs compound the Share of One amongst themselves for Silver or for Gold, it is in that Case requisite that the Gold or Silver given in Composition be somewhat greater than his Share of the Gold or Silver by Inheritance, in order that, after opposing an exact Equality of the Two similar Species to each other, there may remain some Excess to oppose as a Composition for his Share of the other Articles, to the End that the Imputation of Usury may be avoided.—In this Case also it is requisite that Possession be taken at the Meeting of the Thing opposed to his Share of the Gold or the Silver; because the Composition to that Extent is considered in the Nature of a Sirf Sale.—If, in the Case in Question, the Composition be made for Goods and Effects, it is lawful, absolutely,—that is, whether Seizin be made by the Parties at the Meeting or otherwise,—and whether the Thing given in Composition be inferior or superior to the Share of the Inheritance.

If the Estate consists of Dirms and Deenars, and the Composition also consist of Dirms and Deenars, it is lawful whether the Amount given in Composition exceed or fall short of the Share of Inheritance compounded for, because each Kind is opposed to its Opposite in the same Manner as in Sale: It is requisite, however, that the Seizin be made at the Meeting, because the Composition in question is in the Nature of a Sirf Sale.

If there be a Debt due to the Deceased, and it be included in the Composition, by the compounding Heir giving up his Share of it, and agreeing that it shall go entirely to the other Heirs, such Composition is null; because in this Case the Heir renders the other Heirs Proprietors of his Share of a Debt which is unlawful, as the Property of a Debt cannot be conveyed to any but the Person indebted; the Composition therefore is null, because it is null in that Part which relates to the Debt, and when a Contract is null in Part, it becomes null in the whole, since where a Contract is invalid with respect to a Part of its Subject, it is invalid in toto. If, however, the Composition be made on this Condition, that the compounding Heir shall release the Debtor from his Share of the Debt, and that the others shall not exact it, the Composition is valid, as it is either an Annulment of the Debt, or a Conveyance of it to the Debtor; this is one Expedient for legalizing the Composition. Another Expedient is, by the Heir's paying, in a gratuitous Manner, to

the compounding Heir the Share of the Debt which is due to him, and then making a Composition with him for his Share of the collected Part of the Estate. In both these Expedients, indeed, an Injury results to the other Heirs; in the latter evidently, as there they pay his Demand out of their Right without any Return; and in the former, because it is possible that they may never receive the Debt, nor any Part of it, from the Poverty of the Debtor: The best Expedient, therefore, is, that the Heirs lead the compounding Heir the Amount of his Share of the Debt, and then compound with him for his Share of the collected Estate; and that he then transfer the said Loan to the Debtor, in order that the other Heirs may lawfully receive from the Debtor the Share of the Debt which is due to him.

If there be no Debts due to the Estate of the Deceased, and it be not known of what Species the Articles of the Estate consist, and One of the Heirs compound his Share for Articles of Weight or Measurement of Capacity; some have said that this Composition is not lawful, because of the Semblance it bears to Usury. Others, however, maintain, that it is lawful as the Semblance to Usury is dubious in this Instance; for in the first Place it is possible that the Articles may consist of Articles of Weight and of Measurement of Capacity, and it is also possible, that they may not; and in the next Place, if they do consist of such Articles, it is possible that the Quantity of the Composition may be unequal to his Right, and it is also possible that it may be equal to it. The Semblance to Usury is therefore dubious; and regard is had to an actual Semblance only, not to a dubious Semblance.

If the Estate consist of something else than Articles of Weight or Measurement of Capacity, but of which the particular Substances are unknown, and if One of the Heirs compound his Share for Articles of Weight or Measurement of Capacity, some have said that this is unlawful; because the Composition in this Case is in the Nature of a Sale, or an Exchange of Property for Property; and this is not lawful when One of the Articles opposed in Exchange is uncertain. The most approved Opinion, however, is, that it is lawful, since the Uncertainty here cannot be productive of Strife, inasmuch as the Thing for which the Composition is made, and which is the Subject of the Uncertainty, is in the Hands of the rest of the Heirs.

If the Estate be completely overwhelmed with Debt, neither Composition nor Division of it amongst the Heirs is lawful, because the Heirs are not in this Case Masters of the Property, as Inheritance takes Place only with respect to such Property as is unincumbered with some essential requisite of the Deceased; and the Payment of the Debts of the Deceased is one of his essential Requisites. If also the Estate be not completely overwhelmed with Debt, it is not even then becoming to enter into any Composition until the Debts be discharged. [(a) Lawyers, however, have said, that if in such Case a Composition or a Division be made prior to a Discharge of the Debts, it is valid. Koorokhee in treating of Partition observes, that it is not valid according to a favourable Construction of the Law, but that it is valid upon the Principle of Analogy.]

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXVIII.

Extract from Hedāya. Vol. IV. Page 468.

To the Extent of a Third of the Testator's Property,

If a Person make a Will in Favour of a Stranger, to the Amount of a Third of his Property, it is valid, although the Heirs of the Testator should not be consenting thereto; for it is so recorded in the Traditions.

A Bequest to any Amount, exceeding the Third of the Testator's Property, is not valid. In Proof of this the following Tradition is quoted, as delivered by Abee Vekāfs. "In the Year of the Conquest of Mecca, being taken so extremely ill that my Life was despaired of, the Prophet of God came to pay me a Visit of Consolation. I told him, that, by the Blessing of God, having a great Estate, but no Heirs, except one Daughter, I wished to know "if I might dispose of it all by Will." He replied, "No." And when I severally interrogated him if I might leave Two-thirds, or one Half, he also replied in the Negative:—but when I asked if I might leave a Third, he answered, "Yes; you may leave a Third of your Property by Will: but a Third Part, to be disposed of by Will, is a great Portion; and it is better you should leave your Heirs rich, than in a State of Poverty, which might oblige them to beg of others." Besides, the Right of the Testator's Heirs is connected with his Property, for when he is in his last Illness, he has no further Use for it; and as this is the Cause of the Title to it becoming null and void in him, and vesting in the Heirs, their Right therefore at that Period becomes connected with it accordingly. This Right, however, is not recognized by the Law,

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 2677.

with respect to a Stranger, to the Extent of One-third of the Estate, in order that the Testator may be enabled by bequeathing a Third of his Property out of his Family to atone for his past Deficiencies, as before mentioned. With respect to the Heirs themselves, on the contrary, this Connexion of Right is recognized to the Extent of the Whole of the Testator's Property; (whence it is, that if a Person should dispose of a Third of his Property to a Part of the Heirs, it would not be valid); for if no regard were paid to the Connexion of their Right with the Whole of their Property, with respect to themselves, so as to legalize the bequeathing a Third of it to a Part of them, in that case the Object of a Will (namely, a Compensation for Deficiencies) might not be attended to; as it is possible that the Testator, instead of including the Whole of the Heirs, might leave the Third only to a select Part of them; and this would be an Injury to the others, and would consequently induce a Breach of the Ties of Kindred, which is unlawful. [(a) It is to be observed, however, that although a Will, bequeathing more than a Third of the Testator's Property be not lawful, yet if the Heirs, being arrived at the Age of Maturity, should give their Consent to it after the Death of the Testator, it then becomes valid; for the Objection to its Validity is founded merely on regard to their Right, and therefore does not operate any longer, after they themselves agree to forego such Right.] Their Consent, indeed, during the Lifetime of the Testator, is not regarded; for as this is an Assent previous to the Establishment of their Right, they are therefore at Liberty to annul it upon the Death of the Testator. It is otherwise, where the Consent is given after that Event; for as this is an Assent subsequent to the Establishment of their Right, they are not afterwards at Liberty to annul it.

unless by the
Consent of
the Heirs.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXIX.

Extract from Hedâya, Vol. IV. Page 475.

§ "If a Person deeply involved in Debt, bequeath any Legacies, such Bequest is unlawful and of no Effect; because Debts have a Preference to Bequests, as the Discharge of Debts is an absolute Duty, whereas Bequests are gratuitous and voluntary; and that which is most indispensable must be first considered." [(a) If, however, the Creditors of the Deceased relinquish their Claims, the Bequest is then valid, the Obstacle to it being removed, and the Legatee being supposed to stand in Need of his Legacy.] §

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXX.

Extract from Hedâya, Vol. IV. Page 2. Chap. 1.

The Partition of Things held in Joint Property is lawful and valid; because the Prophet was accustomed to make a Partition of Plunder and Hereditaments; and it is moreover a Practice which no one pretends to controvert. It is to be observed, however, that Partition may be received in two Senses; for, considered in one View, it is a Separation, as it separates or distinguishes the Right of one Man from that of another; and, considered in another View, it is an Exchange; because, the Share or Portion which falls to one of the Parties in consequence of the Partition is partly his own original Right; but Part of it was the Right of the other during their Joint Property; and this he receives in lieu of that Part of his own Right, which remains involved in the other's Share. It is more particularly a Separation with respect to Articles of Weight or Measurement of Capacity, such as Wheat or Silver, because of the Similitude of their Parts; for, as these Articles do not differ in their Properties, the End to be answered by one Parcel of Wheat or Silver being just the same as by another, (since there is nothing in the One that was not in the other) it follows that each Person receives his entire Right, and nothing is left in the Share of the One which of Right belongs to the other; whence it is that One Partner may lawfully take his Share during the Absence of the other; and also, that if Two Men make a Joint Purchase of any Article of Weight or Measurement of Capacity, and afterwards divide it, each may separately sell the Share which falls to him for a determinate Profit on Half the

Partition involves a Separation in Articles of Weight, or Measurement of Capacity.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2677.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2677.

original Price. It is, on the other Hand, more particularly an Exchange with respect to Articles dissimilar in their Parts or Units, such as Animals or Household Goods;—whence it is that One of Two Partners in such Articles cannot lawfully take his Share in the Absence of the other; and also, that if Two Men buy any Thing of this Species, and afterwards make a Division, they cannot separately sell their respective Shares at a determinate Profit on Half the original Cost. Here, however, if those Articles be all of One particular Species, such as a Herd of Goats, the Kâzee, at the Requisition of only One of the Partners, must enforce a Partition; for the Properties of all the Goats being nearly the same, such a Partition is, in Effect, only a Separation; and the Intention of such a Requisition being, that the Partner who makes it may enjoy the Use of his own Share solely, without any other Person being able to interfere in his Property, it is incumbent on the Kâzee to comply with his Requisition. Where, on the contrary, the joint Property consists of Articles of different Species, the Kâzee must not enforce a Partition, as it cannot be made equitably where each particular Thing differs from the rest in its Properties.—If, however, both the Partners consent to a Partition of Things of various Species, it is lawful.

It is incumbent on the Kâzee to appoint a Person to make Partitions, and to settle on him an Allowance from the Public Treasury, so as that Partitions may be made for the People without his receiving any Hire; because, as the making of Partitions is a Part of the Duty of the Kâzee himself, (it being necessary in order to terminate Disputes) the Allowances of the Person appointed for this Purpose must be defrayed from the public Treasury, in the same Manner as those of the Kâzee, and also because, as the Appointment of a Person to make the Partition is a Benefit which extends to all Mussulmans, the Charge of his Maintenance must be defrayed from the Public Treasury, which is the Property of all. If it be not in the Power of the Kâzee to settle the Allowance from the Public Treasury, he must at all Events appoint a Person who will make the Partition for a certain Rate of Hire, to be paid by the Parties who are concerned, and particularly benefited by the Division. In this Case, the Rate must be moderate and fixed, so that the Partitioner may not be liable to make exorbitant Demands. It is however more eligible that his Allowances be paid from the Public Treasury, as this is easier for the People in general, and precludes, in a greater Degree, the Imputations of Corruption and Injustice.

The Partitioner must be a Man noted for Justice and Integrity; and he must also possess a Knowledge of that particular Business.

The Magistrate must not compel the People always to accept of one particular Person for their Partitioner; because the Transaction which passes betwixt the Partners and the Partitioner is a Species of Contract, and it is not lawful to compel any Person to enter into a Contract; and also because, if such a Practice were admitted, the Person possessing the exclusive Appointment would demand an immediate Rate of Hire.

✍ [(a) It is lawful for several Partners to agree amongst themselves, and to make a Division of their joint Property.] But if there be an Infant among them, it is requisite that they procure an Order from the Magistrate; for they possess no Power over the Infant.

The Kâzee must not suffer the Persons employed in making Partitions to be concerned together in the Hire or Profits arising from their Business, such a Conjunction tending to raise the Hire to an exorbitant Rate; for each of them, when applied to, will make some Excuse for declining the Employment, and they will refer the Party who has occasion for their Services from one to another, until at length he be constrained to consent to immoderate Terms; whereas, if every Man is concerned only for himself, each will readily consent to be employed for a moderate Hire, rather than lose it altogether.

The Rate of Wages to a Partitioner is regulated by the Number of Persons for whom the Division is made, according to Haneefa. The two Disciples maintain that it is determined in Proportion to their respective Shares, the Wages of the Partitioner being on Account of their Property, and therefore determined according to its Extent, like the Wages of a public Weigher, of a Measure, or of a Person who digs a Well, to be held in joint Property; or like the Maintenance of a Slave belonging to several Partners. The Argument of Haneefa is, that the Wages of the Partitioner are given to him for discriminating and separating the Shares, in doing which, it signifies not whether the Shares be large or small, since the Share of the inferior Partner is distinguished and severed by his Work, as well as that of him who holds a large Proportion. It moreover sometimes happens, that the Labour in calculating a small Share is more than in ascertaining a large Share, and sometimes the reverse; hence it is difficult to determine how far the one or the other is attended with the most Trouble; and therefore the Hire must be referred to the mere Act of dividing off, or discriminating. It is otherwise in digging a Well; for in that Instance the Wages are on Account of digging and carrying away the Earth, in which there is Difference in the Labour performed for each Partner's Proportion. With respect to weighing or measuring, if those be performed in order to effect a Partition of any Thing (such as Wheat held in Partnership) it is affirmed by some that the same Difference of Opinion subsists betwixt Haneefa and the Two Disciples: But if they be performed merely to ascertain the Quantity of the Whole, or for any

(a) Vide supra, Page 2697.

other Purpose than Partition, the Wages are then on Account of the weighing or measuring, which is greater in the larger than in the smaller Share. There is also another Opinion maintained upon the Authority of Haneefa; that the Hire of the Partitioner falls entirely upon the One who solicits the Partition, and not on the One who has not solicited it, because of its being advantageous to the One but not to the other.

✶ [(a) When several Copartners appear before the Kâzee, and represent that a Tenement, or Piece of Ground, which is in their Possession, has devolved to them as the Heirs of a certain Person, the Kâzee must not make a Partition of the House or Ground until they have proved, by Witnesses, the Death of the Person, and the Number of his Heirs. This is according to Haneefa. The Two Disciples say, that if they all concur, the Kâzee may make the Partition, taking Care, however, to insert the Kissimat Namma, or Deed of Partition, that it was made in consequence of their Declarations. If, on the contrary, the Joint Property be Moveables, and not Lands or Tenements, and the Parties represent that it is their Inheritance, the Kâzee may, on their Representation, order the Partition; or if the Joint Property be Lands or Tenements, and they represent that they acquired it by Purchase, the Kâzee may order a Partition. The Arguments of the Two Disciples are, that Possession is an apparent Proof of Property, and the concurrent Declaration of all the Parties with respect to their several Claims, is a Proof of their Veracity; besides, there is no Person who either disputes or denies their Allegations; and where there is no Denier, the Law requires no Evidence.] ✶

Hence the Kâzee must order the Partition in the Instance above mentioned, as well as in Cases which relate to Moveable Property acquired by Inheritance, or Landed Property acquired by Purchase. It is requisite however that he specify in the Deed of Partition, that it has been made in consequence of their Declarations, in order that his Decree may extend only to those who have attended, and not to others who may perhaps afterwards appear. The Argument of Haneefa is, that the Order which the Kâzee gives for the Partition is, in fact, a Decree against the Defunct, by which his Right is terminated; for until a Partition takes place, the Hereditaments are still considered as his Estate, inasmuch that if any Increase be produced upon it, such Increase is subject to the Will of the Deceased declared in his Testament, or is appropriated to the Payment of his Debts, neither of which could be the Case after Partition has been made. The Partition therefore being in fact, a Decree of the Kâzee affecting the Defunct, the Concurrence of a Part of the Claimants to the Suits of the others is not admitted as an Argument of sufficient Weight, and hence they must support their Claims against the Defunct by Evidence, in which Case a Part of the Heirs are considered as Litigants on Behalf of the Defunct.

Objection.—A Part of the Heirs cannot be considered as Litigants on Behalf of the Defunct, since each Individual acknowledges the Claims of the others, and a Man who acknowledges another's Claim cannot be regarded as his Opponent.

Reply.—A Part of the Heirs may be considered as Litigants on Behalf of the Defunct, although they do acknowledge the Claims of the others, their Acknowledgment being of no Weight; in the same Manner as where a Man sues for a Debt against an Estate, and an Heir or Executor acknowledges his Claim, in which Case such Acknowledgment, as being to the Detriment of the others, is not sufficient, but the Claimant must produce Evidence before the Kâzee in his Suit, even against that Heir or Executor, before he can establish his Claim against the Estate in general to the Prejudice of the Whole of the Heirs. The Acknowledgment of the Heir or Executor being therefore of no Weight, he may with Propriety be considered as an Opponent or Litigant.

What is here mentioned is the Law with respect to Immoveable Property; it is otherwise with respect to Moveable Property, because that requires Care in keeping, and there is an Advantage arising from the immediate Partition of it; whereas Immoveable Property, being by its Nature safe, requires no Care; besides, the Person in whose Possession Moveable Property remains, is responsible for it; whereas, according to Haneefa, he is not so with regard to Immoveable Property. It is also otherwise with respect to Landed Property acquired by Purchase; because an Article sold is no longer accounted the Property of the Seller, although it still remain undivided; and the Partition of it therefore cannot be regarded as a Decree of the Kâzee passed against an absent Person, by which his Right is terminated.

If the Joint Owners of a Property request a Partition of it, without specifying whether it was acquired by Inheritance or by Purchase, or by any other Means, the Kâzee may order the Partition, this being, in fact, not a Decree against another Person, since no other is acknowledged by them. The Author of this Work says, that this Adjudication is to be found in the Kitâb al Kissimat. It is mentioned in the Jama Sagheer, that when Two Men apply for a Partition of Lands which they prove by Witnesses to be in their Possession, the Kâzee must not order the Partition until they also prove by Evidence that the Lands are their Property, for otherwise it is possible that they may belong to another Person. Some say that this is agreeable to the Opinion of Haneefa alone, but

(a) Vide supra, Page 2697.

others aver that it is agreeable to the Opinion of all the Learned; and this is approved, since it is unnecessary to order the Partition of Landed Property in order to preserve it; besides, the Right of Property being the Ground on which Partition is made, it cannot take place until that Right be established by Evidence.

Where two Heirs appear and produce Evidence to prove the Death of their Ancestor, and the Number of his Heirs; and the Houle or other Inheritance is in their Possession, but One of the Heirs, is absent, in this Case the Kâzee may order a Partition, if the Heirs who attend require it, appointing an Agent to take Possession of the Portion of the Absentee; or if, under the same Circumstances, One of the Heirs be an Infant, the Kâzee may order a Partition, appointing a Guardian to take Possession of his Portion; because, in so doing, the Interest of the Infant or Absentee is promoted. (But here likewise the Production of Evidence is indispensable, according to Haneeta, in Opposition to the Opinion of the Two Disciples, as before stated). It would be otherwise if they had become Proprietors of the House by Purchase; for in that Case no Partition could be made in the Absence of any of the Partners. This Distinction between the Case of Property acquired by Inheritance, and Property acquired by Purchase, is made on the following Grounds: An Heir is Master of his Ancestor's Estate as his Substitute, inasmuch that he has the Power of returning (on discovering a Defect) any Thing which his Ancestor may have bought; or, in like Manner, he may be compelled (on the Discovery of a Defect) to take back any Thing which his Ancestor may have sold; and he is likewise subject to become deceived in consequence of the Purchases of his Ancestor; (that is to say, if the Ancestor purchase a Female Slave and die, and the Heir afterwards have a Son by her, and the Slave then prove the Property of another Person, the Son born of her is free; but the Heir must pay the Value of him to the Proprietor of the Slave, and he may again recover it from the Person who sold the Slave, in the same Manner as if he were the Ancestor who made the Purchase). One of the Heirs, therefore, stands as Litigant on Behalf of the Ancestor; and the other is Litigant on his own Behalf; and the Partition, under such Circumstances, is, in fact, a Decree passed in the Presence of both the Parties. The Purchaser, on the contrary, becomes the Proprietor of the Thing bought by a recent Title of Property, and not in the Manner of a Substitute, inasmuch that he cannot, on discovering a Defect, return the Article to the Person from whom the late Seller had before bought it. Hence neither of the Two present Purchasers can stand as Litigant on Behalf of an Absentee. Thus there is an evident Difference between the Two Cases.

If the Land, or a Part of it, be in the Possession of the absent Heir, or of his Trustee, or in that of an Infant Heir, the Partition must not be ordered, whether the Heirs who are present produce the Evidence or not. This is approved; for the Partition in such a Case would, in fact, be a Decree of the Kâzee against an Absentee, or an Infant, divesting them of something they possess, without any Litigant appearing on their Behalf; nor can the Trustee of the Absentee stand as Litigant on his Behalf in any Thing which may be attended with Loss to him; and it is illegal in the Kâzee to pass a Decree without all the Litigants being present.

If only one Heir appear, a Partition must not be ordered, although he produce the necessary Evidence, for it is requisite that both the Litigants be present; and one Man cannot stand as Litigant on both Sides. It is otherwise where Two appear, as has been already shewn.

If two Heirs appear, one an Adult, and the other an Infant, the Kâzee must appoint a Guardian to the Infant, and order the Partition as soon as Evidence is produced; and in the same Manner, if an Adult Heir appear, and also a Legatee of One-third of the Estate, and they demand a Partition, and produce Evidence, (One to prove that he is Heir, and the other that he is Legatee), the Kâzee must order the Partition; for in each of these Cases the litigating Parties are both supposed to appear; the Adult Heir being litigant on the Part of the Decedent, and the Legatee on his own Behalf; and in the same Manner the Guardian being Litigant on Behalf of the Infant, whence it may be said, that the Infant (as it were) has appeared in his own proper Person as an Adult, because of the Guardian being his Substitute.

Further Extract from the same Book, beginning at Page 24, Chap. iv.

Of Pleas in Error in Partition; and of Claims of Right in regard to it.

☞ [(a) Where One of the Partners complains of an Error in the Partition, and that a Part which ought to have fallen to him by the Partition is in the Possession of another; in this Case, if he have before acknowledged that he had received his Share, his Complaint must not be admitted, unless supported by Evidence; for it is, in fact, suing to cancel the Partition, after it has been accomplished; and it is to be presumed, that there is no Error, and that his Complaint is false. If the Complainant cannot support it by Evidence, the others must be required to deny the Complaint upon Oath; and if they refuse to swear, their Refusal is construed as Proof in favour of the Complainant, and the Kâzee must cause their Property to be divided anew, agreeable to their se-

veral Proportions, as this is dealing with them according to their own Suspicions. The Author of this Work thinks that in the above Case the Complainant's Suit should, on Account of his contradicting himself, be wholly rejected.]

If the Complainant allege that he did receive his whole Right, but that the other afterwards took a Part of it, the Denial of the other on Oath must be credited, as this is, in fact, a Complaint of Usurpation.

If he allege that "a certain Village fell to him in consequence of the Partition, but that the other had not delivered it up to him," in this Case, provided he have not previously acknowledged the obtaining Possession of his Share, and the other contradict him, both must be required to swear, because the Dispute is with respect to the Quantity which the Complainant received in consequence of the Partition; and hence the Difference in the present Instance is analogous to a Dispute concerning the Quantity of an Article of Sale, in which Case a mutual Oath is tendered to the Parties, (as has been fully explained under the Head of Sales); and so here likewise.

[(a) If One of the Parties complain that an Error took place in the Division, his Complaint must not be attended to, it being held in the same Light as a Complaint of a fraudulent Bargain, which, in Cases of Sales concluded by the Principals themselves, cannot be heard. In Partition, therefore, as in Sales, since both Parties have mutually concurred, such a Complaint cannot be heard.]

If, however, the Partition was made by the Order of the Kâzee, and extreme Fraud be alleged, the Complaint must be heard, as the Stability of the Kâzee's Authority depends on Justice.

If a Houle be divided betwixt Two Partners, each receiving a Part, and afterwards one of them claim a Room in the Possession of the other, alleging that "it is One of the Things which ought to have fallen to him in consequence of the Partition," and the other deny this,—in this Case, as the Plaintiff complains of Usurpation, it is requisite that he bring proper Evidence; and, if both bring Evidence, that adduced on the Part of the Plaintiff, who is not in Possession, must be admitted in Preference to that of the other; for it is a Maxim of the Law, that the Evidence on the Side of the Party who is out of Possession is preferable to that on the Side of him who is in Possession.

If the Complaint above mentioned be previous to an Avowal of the Plaintiff's having ever acquired Possession, both Parties must be required to swear, and the Partition must be annulled, and performed anew. In the same Manner also, if Two Partners differ regarding their Boundaries, the One alleging that "a certain Boundary belongs to him, but has fallen into the Possession of the other," and the other alleging the same Thing regarding another Boundary, and both produce Evidence, the Kâzee must decree, in favour of each, that Boundary which is in the Possession of the other. If only One produce Evidence, the Kâzee must pass a Decree only in his Favour; but if neither of them produce Evidence, they must both be required to swear in the same Manner as in Cases of Sale.

A P P E N D I X N° CCCCXXI.

Book 227. Page 245.

Extract of a Consultation of the 16th March 1781.

Fort William the 16th March 1781.

At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, President;
and
Edward Wheler, Esquire.

Rev. Dep.
Friday.

Read also the following Report from the Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department.

The Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department, in Obedience to the Board's Order of the 13th of last Month, submits to their Consideration the following Particulars on the Subject of the Petition presented to them by Maha Raja Raje Ballub, praying to be reinstated in a Jagheer settled on and held by his Father the late Rajah Mehinder, in the Province of Bahar. The original Vizury Sunnud for this Grant must, from what follows, have been first procured in favour of Rajah Doolabram by Lord Clive, at the same Time (as appears by the Dates) of his

Report relative to the Claim of Rajah Ragi Ballub to a Jagheer in the Province of Bahar.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 2697.

Lordship's

Lordship's obtaining for the Company the Grant of the Dewanny very shortly after the Rajah had, with Juggut Seet, been joined by the Select Committee on the 21st of the preceding Month of June with Mahomed Reza Cawn in the Administration at Moorshedabad; and as no fixed Salary had then been settled on either of the Ministers, (who received at that Time in lieu thereof certain Dues on the Revenue), this Circumstance seems to corroborate Mr. Becher's subsequent Report of its having been allowed him in consequence of that Appointment. But of this there is no specific Mention in the Records of the Select Committee for the Whole of 1765. All that can be concluded to bear any of the least Relation to it being a Letter which Lord Clive wrote to the Committee on his Way up the Country, bearing Date the 9th of July 1765, wherein he mentions, that "Sunnuds for confirming the Nabob Subah of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, Titles for him and his Brother, as also for Mahomed Reza Cawn, Roy Doolub Juggut Seet, and some others, are to be obtained of the King;" which the Committee, in their Answer of the 10th of August of the same Year, approve of, and think them of the utmost Consequence to the Company; but his Lordship does not appear to have subsequently reported the obtaining such Sunnud in favour of Doolub Ram.

By the Proceedings of the Select Committee of the 21st June 1770, it appears that the Petitioner's Father dying on the 30th of May of that Year, the Committee addressed Mr. Becher, the then Resident at the Durbar, to know whether the Jagheer held by the Deceased was an hereditary or official Tenure, or during Life only, that they might determine accordingly as to its Continuance or Resumption.

In Answer to this Reference, Mr Becher acquainted the Committee, that the Jagheer in Question was exclusive of Raja Mehinder's Stipend, granted to him by Lord Clive and the Select Committee in consequence of his Appointment to be Second in the Administration at the City; that the Sunnud by which it was held does not particularly mention the Conditions of its being resumed in case of his Renunciation of, or being displaced from his Office; but that no Jagheers being hereditary, except those held by Royal Authority; the Tenure therefore evidently implies that it was granted him for Life.

To this Report Mr Becher adds, on the Ground of the faithful Services and Attachment of the late Rajah to the English Interest, a strong Recommendation in Behalf of his Son, the present Petitioner, and the whole Family; on all which the Committee observe in their Proceedings of the 9th of August 1770, that although the Services of the late Rajah Mehinder strangely incline them to favour the Son, yet as it is now evident from the Resident's Information, that his Jaguir was held for Life only, they do not think themselves authorized to apply to obtain a Renewal of the Sunnud without the Company's Sanction; and they therefore resolve to resume it accordingly till the Company's Pleasure can be known; for which Purpose they resolved also to address the Court of Directors.

In the meantime the President of the Committee laid before it on the 19th of October 1770, a Petition, presented to him by Rajah Bullub, urging as Pleas for his being restored to his Father's Offices, and to the Jagheer, the many Services rendered by Rajah Mehinder to the English; amongst which he enumerates his Assistance yielded to the Company, as well during the Government of Serajed Dowla, as at the Time of displacing that Nabob from the Mulnud, together with his subsequent Services on the Company's Acquisition of the ceded Lands during the Dutch Invasion, the Trouble with Cossim Ally, and finally at the Battle of Buxar. On all which Grounds he solicits for the Restoration of the Jagheer in Question, which he acknowledges to have been originally procured for his Father by Lord Clive, at or about the same Time that he obtained the Grant of the Dewanny for the Company.

The Petitioner having requested that his Claim might, if it could be determined only by the Committee, be remitted to the Court of Directors; the Case was accordingly submitted to them, and they were referred for Particulars to the Proceedings held on this Subject as above noticed.

Before any Answer was received from England, Rajah Bullub presented another Petition on the Subject of this and his other Claims, to the Comptrolling Council of Revenue, Moorshedabad, in which he supposes that the Select Committee, in resuming his Father's Jagheer, must have proceeded on what he states to be the mistaken Notions, either that it was held merely by virtue of a Dewanny Sunnud, or was simply attached to his Father's Office under the Government; neither of which he admits; averring, on the contrary, that it was held by a Grant from the Presence, under the Seal of the Vizier, and that the Tenure expressed in it being unconditional, he thence infers, that, according to the Custom of the Empire, he ought to have succeeded to it on the Demise of his Father.

The different Light in which he thus represents this Jaguiry Grant, from the Account of it given by Mr. Becher, is still farther enlarged by the Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, who, in their Letter to the President and Council, which accompanies this Petition, remark, that the Nature of this Tenure seems to have been misrepresented to that Gentleman, the Exhibition of the original Sunnud shewing it to have issued immediately from Court, and not merely from Lord Clive, as set forth by Mr. Beecher, though they admit it may have been procured through his Influence; but that the Grant being unconditional, rather carries the Appearance of its being intended

tended as a Consideration to him and his Family for the Services he had rendered, than as an Allowance for the Support of the Office he then held.

On this further Application, the Board, although they were determined to await the Answer of the Court of Directors, yet, on the 24th of June 1771, directed the Moorshedabad Council to refer for fuller Information to the original Sunnud, and ascertain and report the general Opinion concerning Grants of this Nature, viz. Whether they be considered as hereditary, or only for the Life of the Holder? and as the Jagheer in question was situated in Bahar, they transmitted also similar Orders to the Chief and Council of that Province, desiring them further to send them an English Copy of the original Sunnud, should it appear to have been registered in their Cutcherry.

In consequence of this Reference, the Council of Moorshedabad transmitted an Answer, in which they seem to consider the Right or Claim as hereditary, provided it be confirmed by Government: With their own, they send also the Opinion of their Naib Dewan, who says, that, contrary to the Custom of Altumghas, it is necessary in the Case of a Jaguiry Tenure, that the Son obtain a new Grant on the Demise of the Father; which is also the Substance of the Opinion of the Council of Patna, who, deriving their Information on the Subject from Rajah Shitabray, say, that Jaguirs are generally considered to be for Life only, or annexed sometimes to an Office; and that in Cases (as have, they observe, often happened) where Government has thought fit to continue such a Grant to the Son of the original Holder, it has been always esteemed a Matter of Favour and not of Right; and they farther observe that, with respect to this particular Sunnud, there is no Copy of it in their Cutcherry, but that an Account of it is registered in the proper Office, as will be found in the accompanying Extract N° 1. from their Letter on this Subject.

The President and Council still adhering to their Resolution to wait for the Court of Directors Instructions, they at length arrived, under Date the 25th of March 1772, as contained in the accompanying Extract (N° 2.) which, comprehending also the Board's Answer to it, contains, with the foregoing Recital, all the Proceedings that appear to have been hitherto held on this Subject; on which the Preparer of Reports has therefore only farther to observe, that, as immediately applicable to the present Case, he has made Translations of the original Vizery and Dewanny Sunnuds granted for this Jaguir, as produced to him on the Part of the Petitioner, and now submits Copies thereof (N° 3 and 4.) to the Board's Consideration; all which, together with some Opinions of the Canongoes (N° 5.), concerning the Succession to Tenures of this Nature, as contracted partly from their Records, and partly from the Proceedings of the late Office of Superintendent of the Khalsa Records, will, he hopes, bring the Subject of the present Petition sufficiently before the Board to enable them to determine on the Prayer of it.

Khalsa,
the 10th March 1781.

(Signed)

Jonⁿ Duncan, P^r R. Rev. Dep^t.

N° 1. Accompanying Preparer's Reports.

Particulars of the Jaguiry Grant to Mahah Rajah Doolubram, extracted from the Patna Letter on the Subject to the Committee of Revenue as recorded in their Proceedings of the 26th August 1771.

					Daums.	Rupees
Naggurbufty	—	—	—	—	23,05,660	45,407 14 0
Nye Poor	—	—	—	—	34,05,400	24,586 15 0
Rutty	—	—	—	—	17,88,940	8,363 9 9
Total					75,00,000	78,358 6 9

A true Extract.

(Signed)

Jⁿ Duncan, P^r R. R^e D^r.

N° 2. Accompanying Preparer's Report.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honble. the Court of Directors to the Select Committee, dated the 25th March 1772.

Par. 47. While your Conduct in resuming the Jaghire which the late Rajah Dulubram enjoyed in the Province of Bahar, and in referring to our Determination the Petition of his Son to succeed to his Father's Appointments, has at * one discovered a commendable Regard to our Interest and Respect to our Authority; we have Cause to complain of your having omitted to furnish us with the Means of judging how far the young Rajah is entitled to our Compassion from any Inability to support his Rank and the Family of his deceased Father, who are become dependant on him, for we are left wholly uninformed both of his Circumstances and the Emoluments he receives from any Employment held by him under the Government.

Par. 48. Being thus uncertain of the real Necessities of the young Rajah, we can by no Means permit our Inclination to favour the Son, on Account of the Father's Services, to operate

to so great an Extent as granting him the Jaghire which Rajah Doolubram possessed in the Bahar Province, more especially as upon his utmost Title to our Compassion we should prefer the bestowing on him an additional Allowance for his Services in the Station he holds under the Government, to the gratifying him with a Grant of the Jaghire. You will therefore give us Information in respect to the Circumstances, Appointments, and Merit of the Maha Rajah Rejebullub, together with your Opinion of what Allowance would enable him to support himself and Dependants in a suitable Manner, and how far he is qualified to render us any Services in the Affairs of Government, so that we may be fully enabled to determine on the Plea of his Petition which you have referred to us.

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee to the Honble. Court of Directors, dated 10th November 1772.

Par. 15. We are happy in having adopted before hand your Sentiments in respect to Raja Rajebullub, communicated to us per the Grafton: The Committee when at Cossimbuzar had made Enquiry into his Circumstances, and found his Income inadequate to his Expences and the Rank he had to maintain. The Removal of the Khalsa would have brought a fresh Distress upon him. In this Situation, and finding him a young Man of honourable Sentiments, with a very competent Share of Parts, they determined to employ him in the Office of Ray Rayan, then to be newly established. We approved and appointed him. He is now here with the Khalsa, and with his Application to Business, promises to be a useful Servant of the Company.

We have no Doubt of your approving of this Appointment, which so well reconciles your ancient Regard to the Family with the Interests of your Government here.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Jonathan Duncan,
Prep. R. Rev. Depart.

97 [(a) Translation of a Jagherry Sunnud, in favour of Mohah Ragah Doolub Ram.

N° 3.
Accompanying
Preparer's Reports.

L.

Seal of Mirza-amber Shah,
the Vizier, and Son of the
reigning Emperor.

S.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Carrongoes, Makeedums, and Ryets, and Husbandmen of the Soubah of Behar, that the Amount of Seventy-five Lacks of Daums having, from the Beginning of Sads Rubea Juchakoaul, been, according to the Zemin or Indorsation, settled as a Jaghire on the high and eminent in Dignity Maha Raga Doolubram Mehunder Behader, it is necessary that the Rents and Dewanny Dues continue to be duly, truly, and according to the usual Practice and Custom, answered for to the Amil of that Place, and that they do not depart from his Directions about Matters of Account, or deviate from his proper Council and Advice.

Dated 2d of Rebee ul awul, in the 6th Year of the Reign.

Translation of the Zemin or Indorsation.

Let the Zemin be written. Particulars of the Zemin.

Bestowed on the high and eminent in Dignity, Maha Rajah Doolub Ram Mehinder, from the Soubah of Bahar, from the Beginning of Sads Rubea ul Juchakoahul. Compared with, and found agreeable to, the Register.

75 Lacks of Daums.

Passed the Seal on the 5th of Rebeeulamul, in the 6th of the Reign; and registered in the general Huzoory Register, on the 2d of Rubeah ul Amul, in the 6th Year of the Reign. Registered in the Duffer the 2d of Rebeah ul awul, or about the 19th of August 1765.

Translated.

(Signed) Jonathan Duncan.] 98

Translation of a Sunnud from the Company, at Dewan.

N° 4.
Accompanying
Preparer's Reports.

L.

Company's
Dewanny Seal.

S.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Mukudums, Ryets, and Husbandmen, of the Pergunnah of Nagurbuffy, &c. in the Soubah of Behar, that the Amount of 75 Lacks of Daums having, according to the Imperial Sunnud or Grant, under the Seal of the Flower of the Descendants

or Line of Goorgany, resplendent as Sakel Keran the perpetual Light of the World, the Vizier of the Dominions, illustrious in Station, Mirza Akber Shah Behader, the Son of his Majesty, been, from the Beginning of Suds Rubea Tucha Koaceb of the Fufuly Year 1172, settled in Jaguir, according to the Zemin or Endorsation, on the high and eminent in Dignity, Maha Rajah Doolubram Mehinder Behader, it is necessary that they do duly punctually pay and account for to the Amil of the said Maha Rajah, the Rents and Dues of the Dewanny; and that they do not depart from what he may think advisable and befitting, it being, on the other hand, incumbent on the Vakeel of the said Maha Rajah, to keep the Ryots contented and happy through his good Conduct, and to exert himself in encreasing the Cultivation and the Revenue.

Knowing this to be positively enjoined, let it be observed accordingly. Dated 11th of Rebeeh ul Awul, in the 6th Year of the Reign; or 28th of August 1765.

Zemin or Indorsation. Let the Zemin be written.

Particulars of the Zemin.

The Amount of 75 Lacks of Daums from the Pergunnah of Kusma, alias Nagurbuffy, &c. in the Soubah of Behar, hath, according to the Imperial Sunnud, been from the Beginning of Suds Fufel Rebea Tucha Kooeel of the Fufuly Year 1172, settled in Jaghuir on the high and eminent in Dignity Maha Rajah Doolubram Mehinder Behader.

1st. In the Pergunnah of Kusma, alias Nagurbuffy, in the Sircar of Zerhut, the entire Mehal of Saad Ulla Khan, of which the Particulars are as follow :

The Mehal of Kajy Mahomed Khan	-	-	-	-	4,50,000
Douft Mahomed Khan	-	-	-	-	3,08,413
Ahmed Zeman Khan	-	-	-	-	7,29,543
Mahomed Y. r Khan	-	-	-	-	2,59,043
Out of the Mehal of Mahomed Saleh Khan	-	-	-	-	5,53,001
Total as above	-	-	-	-	23,00,000

2d. In the Pergunnah of Neypoor, in the Sircar of Hajypoor, the entire Mehal of Saad Ulla Khan, viz.

Mehal of Ahmed Zeman Khan	-	-	-	-	25,10,984
Mahboodbeg Khan	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
Mahomed Year Khan	-	-	-	-	6,44,416
Mahomed Hajaine	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
					57,05,410

3d. In the Pergunnah of Rutty, in the Sircar of Hajypoor, viz.

Mehal of Gholam Hyder Khan	-	-	-	-	99,000
Mozufereddein Khan	-	-	-	-	600
Alla Kooly	-	-	-	-	40,000
Dewaish Mahomed	-	-	-	-	1,13,800
Booluk Beg	-	-	-	-	1,90,000
Tazed dien Khawas	-	-	-	-	16,967
Abdul Khereem	-	-	-	-	25,000
Mobarck Hoffaine	-	-	-	-	41,666
Wares Khan	-	-	-	-	1,26,000
Syed Meer Khan	-	-	-	-	5,67,000
Shaik Said Ulla	-	-	-	-	15,600
Amoor Khan	-	-	-	-	99,000
Aly Kooly Khan	-	-	-	-	15,000
Hoffian Ullah	-	-	-	-	90,000
Khaja Mahomed Naffer	-	-	-	-	1,000
Pooker Ulla	-	-	-	-	30,000
Aman Ulla	-	-	-	-	13,667
Affud Beg	-	-	-	-	46,000
Meernua Khan	-	-	-	-	1,43,000
Nabob Yatimad Khan	-	-	-	-	13,000
Ama Ally, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,06,300

Total Lacks of Daums - - - 75,00,000

[Questions

[(a) Questions put to the Canongoes relative to Jaguirs.

Answers by
Letters.
Narain Ca-
nongoe.

Question. Is a Jaguir to be, on the Death of a Jaguirdar, divided amongst his Children?

Answer. Jaguirs are of Two Kinds; One Mush Root, or conditional; the other Bela Sherr, or unconditional. The conditional One depends on the holding of an Office, and expires with it, reverting to Government on the Dismission of the Incumbent; whereas the unconditional Jaguir is for Life, and does not revert to Government till after the Holder's Death.

If, in the Case of conditional Jaguirs, the Magistrate be pleased favourably to bestow on any of the Sons of a deceased Jaguirdar the Post or Office he had held in his Lifetime, such Son will also be entitled to the Jaguir; and as to the unconditional Jaguir, if in View to the Childrens's Support it be continued to them, in such Case they may divide it between them.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Superintendant of the Khalfā Records of the 6th November 1775.

Answer of the Canongoes relative to Jaguiry Grants.

Answer of Nerfing, Canongoe.

If a Person dies possessed of a Jaguir by virtue of a Royal Sunnud, and the Magistrate be willing to grant his Son a Provision, such Son has a Right to the Jaguir, &c.

Answer of Sercenarain.

If a Son has a Right to the whole Heritage of his deceased Father, and a Person dies possessed of a Jaguir by virtue of a Royal Sunnud, the Son of such Person has a Right to such Jaguir.

A true Extract.

(Signed)

Jonⁿ Duncan.

Prep^r R^e Rev^d Dept^l.]

Lies for Con-
sideration.

Further Or-
ders on the
Subject.

Agreed that the Subject of the foregoing Report do lie for Consideration. And,

Ordered, That the Preparer of Reports do in the mean Time enquire and report the present State of the Stipends and Allowances granted to the other Ministers, at the same Time with those to Mahah Rajah Mehinder.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation.)

Edward Wheeler.

A P P E N D I X. N^o CCCCXXII.

Book 185. Page 588.

Extract of a Consultation of the 17th December 1770.

Moorshedabad the 17th December 1770.

Richard Becher Esquire, President;

James Lawrell

and

John Graham

} Esquires.

Mr. Reed absent.

The Naib Duan attending.

Arzee and
Translation
of a Sunnud
of Rajah Ra-
jebullubread.


Read the following Arzee and Translation of a Sunnud presented to us by Rajah Rage Bullub.

From Rajah Raje Bullub, to the Chief and Controuling Council of Revenues.

My Father Meha Rajah Minder in the Time of Mahabut Jung and Suraje ul Dowlah, besides holding the Office of Dewan, was Prince Minister of Affairs, when Mir Mahomed Jaffier Chan deceased, was Buckshy to the Troops during the Time of Suraje-ul-Dowlah, they both exhibited their Attachment to the English Company, and Lord Clive having, by the Contrivance of my Father, obtained a complete victory at Plassey, Meer Jaffier was appointed to the Subahdarry,

and my Father honoured with the Station of Naib and Duam agreeably to a Treaty concluded by Lord Clive and Mr. Watts, and ratified by them by an Oath on the Gospel, stipulating, that during their Lives, and the Lives of their Descendants, they should remain in firm Possession of these Offices; which Treaty of Fidelity and Attachment, Meer Jaffier, by an Oath on the Holy Koran, and my Father, by the Waters of the Ganges, engaged to preserve sacred and inviolable. Sometime after, owing to the Disputes with Miran, my Father went to reside in Calcutta, where, by the Desire of Lord Clive, he also displayed his Services in the Troubles with the Dutch; and after Cossim Ally Cawn had raised his Head to Rebellion, Mr. Vansittart reinstated Jaffier Cawn on the Soubahdary; and again giving my Father his Appointment as Naib and Duam under the Seal of the Company, and Signature of the Council, dispatched him with Major Adams; after which, with the Army that accompanied him, and the new Troops he raised by borrowing Money and selling his Effects, he sprinkled the Blood of his Life in the Troubles with Cossim Ally and the Nabob Vizier. Mr. Vansittart, on hearing of the coming out of Lord Clive, recommended my Father to the Protection of Mr. Spencer, and embarked himself for England; presently after which Meer Jaffier departed this Life. Mr. Johnson, &c. accompanied by my Father, were sent up to Moorshedabad, who appointed Nazim-ul-Dowlah, the Son of the Deceased, to the Soubahdarry, the Nabob Khan Khanun to the Neabut, and my Father to the Dewanny.

At this Period Lord Clive arriving, he confirmed my Father in the Office of Dewan, gave him Sunnuds under the Company's Seal, and appointed me Paishcar of the Khalfah. In the Midst of these Negotiations, Nigibe ul Dowlah dying, he was succeeded by Seif-ul-Dowlah; and on my Father's representing that this yearly Allowance of Two Lacks, exclusive of his Jagheer, was insufficient for the Maintenance of his Family and Relations, Lord Clive, in Consideration thereof, recommended to Mr. Verelst to get me appointed Dewan to the Nabob Syef-ul-Dowlah, and departed himself for England. Some Time after Syef-ul-Dowlah also died; and Mobarek ul Dowlah being vetted with the Soubahdarree, I was, without any Manner of Cause, displaced from my Office of Dewan.

7 [(a) The Soubahdarry of Mahomed Jaffier, and the Dewanee of my Father, were at first established and held upon the same Terms; yet the Gentlemen of Council have paid so strict an Attention to former Treaties, as even to continue the Soubahdarree in One of the former Sons notwithstanding his Minority; while the Dewanee of my Father, which is my Right, remains in Suspence, and undetermined. The steady and persevering Attachment which my Father always shewed to the Company's Welfare needs no Explanation, nor have I ever been deficient therein. The Support of 400 Relations and Dependants, besides nearly 300 Women, is all to arise from this Jaghire and Allowance, the Burthen of which now entirely lies upon me. I am therefore hopeful, that from a Desire to support the Offspring of your Bounty, to promote a Diffusion of the Justice of the Company, as well as to preserve the same Regard to former Treaties, which has been done with respect to Meer Jaffier's Sons, you will confirm me in the same Station, and continue to me the same Allowance and Jaghire which was enjoyed by my Father; that, inheriting my Right, I may discharge the Duties of Attachment to the Company's Prosperity and Welfare.] 

Translation of the Sunnud granted to Meharajah Mehinder, by which he held his Jaghire.

Be it known unto all Choudries, Conongoes, Muccuddums, Ryotts, and Husbandmen, in the Pergunnah of Nagerbussy, &c. in the Soubah of Bahar, that the Sum of 75 Lacks of Daams (agreeably to a Sunnud from the Throne under the Seal of the most high of the Descendants of Gomkane, the Lustre of Heroism, the everlasting Torch of Supreme Monarchy, the Vizier of the Empire, pre-eminent in Glory, Mirza Akbar Shaw Bahader the Son of the Emperor) has been granted as a Jagheer to the higher Station and Dignity, Meha Rajah Doolubram Mehinder Bahader, from the Year 1172 Fussilly, as specified on the Back hereof.

It is necessary, therefore, you reasonably and duly discharge the Revenues and Rights of Dewan to the Officers of the said Meha Rajah, and swerve not from his Council and Advice. On the other Hand, it is incumbent on the Officers of the said Meha Rajah, that, by keeping the Ryotts satisfied, and Praisers of their good Conduct, they exert their utmost Endeavours to promote the Increase of Revenue and Agriculture; on this Occasion, knowing the strictest Injunctions, you will act accordingly.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2700.

Account of the Districts which compose the Jagheer of the late Rajah Doolubram, Pergunnah Najerbully, in the Sircar of Terhoot :

The District of Hajee Mahomed Khaun	-	-	4,50,000			
The D° of Dooft Mahomed Khaun	-	-	3,08,413			
The D° of Ahrud Zoman Khawn	-	-	7,29,543			
The D° of Mahomed Yar Cawn	-	-	2,59,043			
The D° of Mahomed Saleh Cawn	-	-	5,53,001			
				23,00,000	-	-
Pergunnah Neighpoor, in the Sircar of Tajepoor.						
The District of Ahmud Zeman Cawn	-	-	25,10,984			
The D° of Mahomed Beg Khaun	-	-	1,50,000			
The D° of Mahomed Yar Cawn	-	-	6,44,416			
The D° of Mahomed Husseim	-	-	1,00,000			
				31,05,400	-	-
Pergunnah Ruty, in the Sircar of Tajepore.						
The District of Golam Hyder Cawn	-	-	99,000			
The D° of Muzzufferut din Cawn	-	-	600			
The D° of Ala Kully	-	-	40,000			
The D° of Dewesh Mahomed	-	-	1,13,800			
The D° of Bolakbeg	-	-	1,90,000			
The D° of Tajy ul din Khawas	-	-	16,967			
The D° of Abdul Kerim	-	-	25,000			
The D° of Mobarik Husseim	-	-	41,666			
The D° of Waris Chan	-	-	1,26,000			
The D° of Syed Meer Chan	-	-	5,67,000			
The D° of Sheek Syed Ullah	-	-	15,600			
The D° of Ameen Cawn	-	-	99,000			
The D° of Ally Bully Cawn	-	-	15,000			
The D° of Meer Esam Ullah	-	-	90,000			
The D° of Haje Mahomed Nazis	-	-	1,000			
The D° of Shukber Ullah	-	-	30,000			
The D° of Ahman Ullah	-	-	13,06,067			
The D° of Afid Beg	-	-	46,000			
The D° of Meer Loak Cawn	-	-	1,43,000			
The D° of Hymad Cawn	-	-	15,000			
The D° of Aman Allee	-	-	1,06,300			
				17,94,600	-	-
Dams in a Rupee 4				75,00,000	-	-
Rupees				1,87,500	-	-

The Honble.
Presidency
and Council
wrote to in
consequence.

Agreed, That we transmit them, with the following Letter, to the Presidency.

To the Honble. John Cartier, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

We take the Liberty to transmit you an Address, which has been presented to our Board by the Son of Roy Dolur, the late Maharajah Mehinder, together with a Translation of the Sunnud by which the Father held his Jagheer. We cannot better explain to you the Circumstances of the Son's Situation and Pretensions, than by a Reference to his own Representation. In Confirmation thereof we must say, that his Father's Services in the Revolution of 1757, we have always heard acknowledged as useful and meritorious. His Conduct after that Period until the Time of his Death, has been generally esteemed to have been strongly marked with Fidelity and Attachment to the English Government. These Circumstances, we make no Doubt, will be allowed their due Weight by your Board in determining on the Subject of the Son's Petition, as we are confident will also the Consideration of these remaining to be supported by him, a Family of near 700 Persons, the Descendants and Dependents of a Man who rendered important Service in a Transaction from whence such solid and essential Advantages have derived to the Company. To your Candour, Justice, and Humanity, then, we beg Leave to submit his Claim. And are,

Moorshedabad,
the 17th Dec. 1770.

With Respect,

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your most obedient
Humble Servants,

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXXIII.

Book 702. Page 627.

Extract of a Consultation of the 26th August 1771.

Fort William, the 26th August 1771.

At a Committee of Revenue; Present,
 The Honble. John Cartier Esquire, President;
 Samuel Middleton,
 Charles Floyer, } Esquires.
 John Reed,

Messrs. Russell, Aldersley, and Kelsall, indisposed;

Read the following Letter, and Inclosures, from the Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad:

To the Honble. the President, &c. Members of the Comptrolling Committee of Revenue at Fort William.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

In consequence of your Commands, we have communicated to the Son of Rajah Mehinder the Sentiments you have been pleased to express on the Subject of his Pretensions. We have likewise intimated the same to the Naib Dewan; and inclose, for your Information, his Opinion; with a Narrative presented to us by Rajah Rajebullub. The Rajah's Dependence for the Support of his Family's Dignity, and his own Honour, he informs us, is placed on you; and the Services rendered by his Father to the English in Times of Danger, and when Circumstances made his Attachment and Fidelity to their Cause conducive to its Success, he further says, that he cannot believe, that now, in the Time of their Prosperity, when so many others, who do not advance Pretensions to the Honble. Company's Consideration equal to his House, are benefited by their Favour, that he alone shall be forgotten and excluded; that in the present Situation of Things, an Application to the Throne for Confirmation of his Father's Titles and Honours to him, would be of no Avail, the Situation of the English, and their Influence with the King, rendering Success to any Application he might make impracticable, unless countenanced and supported by them. Before their Influence was so extensive at the Court, he should have made no Doubt of obtaining the Sunnuds customary to be applied for on the Demise of his Father; but, situated as every Man of Family now is through this Country, he can form no Expectations, or place any Reliance, but on your Interposition in his Behalf.

With what Appearance of Reason the Rajah urges the preceding Particulars, we submit to your Opinion with all Deference. You will perceive, by the Tenor of the Sunnuds granted from the Throne to Rajah Mahinder, that at his Demise they should, by the Rule of Propriety, have been confirmed to his Family to authenticate Rajah Rajebullub's Claim to his Father's Rights; in this Manner, by the Custom of the Country, those Rights are considered as hereditary.

The Rajah's Indigence is a Subject so fully touched upon in the Translation of the Papers here submitted to your Perusal, that we need only observe his Mode of Living, when compared with that of his Father, seems to indicate the Meanness of his present Fortunes, and to sue to you for Indulgence.

Moorshedabad,
 12th August 1771.

We are, &c.
 (Signed) James Alexander,
 Richard Barwell,
 James Lawrell.

From the Naib Dewan.

A Letter from the Board of Calcutta to the Gentlemen of the Council here is arrived, regarding Mha Rajah Rajebullub, the Son of the late Mha Rajah Mehendre, his Family and Dependents; and as they have applied to me for Information, I now proceed to explain the Circumstances of this Matter: During the Time of Aliverdy Khan, until the Commencement of Jaffier Ally's Government, the late Mha Rajah Mehindre held important Employments, and enjoyed a large Share of Wealth and Power; but some Time after the Accession of Jaffier Ally, his Fortune declined, and he continued for Five or Six Years out of Place, and encumbered under the Load of Expences. Afterwards, when the Company were invested with the Dewanny, he was promoted

meted to his Office, and until his Death he continued to live with Dignity and Magnificence. His Son Mha Rajebullub and his Family and Dependants, together with those of his Father, form a numerous Body : In Consideration of the Services of Mha Rajah Mehinder, it is necessary, in Support of Mha Rajah Rajebullub, and his Father's Family and Dependants, that some Allowance, suitable to his Condition, and adequate to their Maintenance, be settled and appointed by the Council. With respect to the Opinion of his Wealth, which is propagated on the Tongues and in the Mouths of the Multitude, the late Mha Rajah lived with Pomp and Splendour, and until his last Breath, preserved the external Ensigns of Affluence. People seeing this, consequently imagined that he left behind him a considerable Estate : But no Man is perfectly acquainted with the State of another's House. From the Appearance of the present Condition of the Rajah, compared with his former State of Grandeur, one would suppose him extremely needy ; but the Façade of his Riches and Prosperity prevails in the Conjectures of Observers of Superficials, and in the Mouths of the Multitude.

✍ [(a) His Sunnud for his Jaghire, and his Munsub (or Title) from the King, cannot be annulled during Life. But upon the Death of a Father, contrary to Altomgaus, it is necessary that the Son obtain a new Grant. In this Matter, let the Gentlemen of Council determine as they think best.] ✍

From Rajah Rajebullub.

Book 702. Page 630.

The Governor and Council write, " That they cannot but interest themselves greatly in my Welfare, on Account of the Services performed by my late Father ; but having referred my Case to England for the Consideration of the Company, until an Answer arrives from thence they cannot continue to me the Jaghire." The Gentlemen of Council are in all Respects my Patrons, and as they will certainly ever pay Attention to my Welfare, so I have the utmost Confidence that my Business will at last be favourably settled. In the Time of Surage ul Dowlah, the faithful Services performed by Mir Mahomed Jaffer Cawn and my Father, and the Zeal which they shewed for promoting the Welfare of the Company, are not unknown to you, Gentlemen. In Consideration of these Services it is that the Subahdarry has been continued amongst Mir Jaffer's Sons ; but how it is to be regretted that the Gentlemen of the Council, notwithstanding my Father continued his Fidelity to the Company from the Time of Mahabut Jung to his last Breath, should suspend my Confirmation in the Dewannee and Jaghire, so small a Consideration, and my Right, till they receive Orders from the Company : To what can I attribute this but to my own inauspicious Fate. They also write, " That the Circumstances of my Father were always reported to be very flourishing, yet should my Representation be real, they will consider upon some Means for relieving me." It is true my Father and Grandfather, in these Subahs, preserved their Rank and Dignity, and enjoyed Perquisites and Emoluments from Jaghires ; but their Expences were equal to their Income. Mir Mahomed Jaffer Cawn made my Father pay Arrears of almost Five Lacks of Rupees to the Troop commanded by himself, amounting to 14 or 15,000 Men, which he engaged to repay him sooner or later, but which at last, owing to the Contention with Meram, was never discharged. He also obliged him to pay 2 Lacks of Rupees to Mr. Watts, in Part of a Stipulation of 3 Crores which was made with the Company, and which, from his going down to Calcutta, was never repaid him. He then, agreeably to the Orders of Lord Clive, in the Time of the Dutch War, raised fresh Troops of Horse and Foot, that put him to an immense Expence ; after which, remaining almost Seven Years in Calcutta without Employ, and burthened with the Maintenance of his Troops, and a Number of Relations and Dependants, he was obliged to subsist himself from the Sale of his Effects, and by Loans of the Merchants. Afterwards, in his Troubles with Mir Cossim and with the Nabob Vizier, by the Desire of Mr. Vansittart and of the Council, he borrowed the Sum of 1,73,000 Rupees for discharging the Arrears of the Troops, in Part whereof he was only paid 55,000 Rupees by the Government. Besides these different Expences, remain still to be enumerated those incurred on the Occasions of Marriages, Deaths, Festivals, on Honours being conferred, and private Donations given, which, from first to last, amounted to an immense Sum. From hence, Gentlemen, do you consider, that in being burthened with such a Weight of Expence, without Employ or Income, what Property he can have left, even after the Pension and Jaghire were allotted. His Income, therefore, was not equivalent to the Expences of his Household, all of which are now fallen upon me ; so that my present Condition is such as was never experienced by any Subject of the Company, and without timely Relief the Character and Reputation which were given me by the Company must vanish. The Council also direct, That " Inquiry be made for the Sunnud granted from the Presence, in order to its being transmitted them, and desire to be informed whether or not Sunnuds of that Tenor be reckoned inheritable, or only granted for Life." The original Sunnud is ready ; and it is the Custom of the

(a) Vide supra, Page 2700.

Empire, on the Decease of an Individual, for his Son to inherit his Property and Possessions; and should the Son be in his Minority, he is educated, and receives the Honours of his Father. From the Decease of my Father, I have acted in his Stead, and am, as he was, ready with my Heart and Life to serve the Company with Zeal and Attachment. To his Jaghire I am entitled by Right of Inheritance; and under the Company no One is deprived of their Right. It is the Custom when a Jaghire is granted, for a Sunnud to be given. The Governor and Council are Rulers. They appointed Mobarek ul Dowlah to the Soubahdarry, and then procured him a Sunnud; so I am hopeful that in the same Manner they will continue to me my Father's Jaghire, and write for a fresh Sunnud for me to the Prefence. They further write, "That they cannot honour me with a Chelat equal to that of my Father, but request such a one may be given me as will keep up my Rank among the People." The Chelat with which you, Gentlemen, have honoured me, gives me Satisfaction.

Ordered, That a Translate of the Sunnud, inclosed in the above Letter, be entered after this Day's Proceedings.

The President acquaints the Board, That a candid Representation of Rajah Rajebullub's Case was sent Home from the Select Committee by the Lapwing, and that they are in Hopes of shortly receiving the Honble. Court of Directors Commands on this Head.

Agreed, therefore, it do lay for Consideration till Advices may be received from Europe; and if the Court of Directors should not think proper to grant him the Emoluments enjoyed by his late Father, that a monthly Pension be allowed him, if in the interim no fixed Establishment can be made for him about the Nabob's Person.

(Signed at the End of the Committee)

John Cartier,
Saml. Middleton,
John Reed.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXXIV.

Book, no Number. Page 277.

Extract of a Consultation of the 15th July 1789.

Fort William, the 15th July 1789.

At a Council; present,

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.

The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Esquire.

Read the following Letter and Enclosure from the Board of Revenue.

To Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.

Rev. Dep.
Wednesday.Board of
Rev. 17th
July.

My Lord,

Fort William.

We have the Honour to submit Extracts of our Proceedings, containing the Information required by the Honble. Court of Directors, in their Letter of 27th March 1787, and by your Lordship in Council on 28th September 1787; if upon the Demise of the Donee it has been customary to divide Grants, whether Jagheer or Altumgha, amongst the Heirs of the Donee thereof; if any exist, and under whose Administration;

The two Letters referred to by the Collector of Tirhoot, dated 24th October 1788, and 23d March 1789, form Part of the Report required by your Lordship in Council on the 23d April 1788, and will be submitted when all the Information required on the same Subject shall have been received.

Calcutta,
7th July 1789.

We have the Honour to be, with Respect, &c.

(Signed) Tho^s Graham, &c.
Members.

57 [(a) Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th October 1787.

Read the following Letter from the Chief Sheristadar.

To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour this Day to receive your Commands of the 2d Instant, directing me to obtain, and lay before the Board, the Information desired by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, namely, if upon the Demise of the Donee it has been customary to divide Grants, whether Jaghire or Altumgha, amongst his Heirs; the Instances thereof, if any exist; and under whose Administration.

Supposing the Question to refer generally to the Laws and Constitution of India, as enforced under the united Authority of the Moghul Emperors, or since adopted by the formal Representatives of the same Sovereignty, when properly exercised throughout the modern dismembered Estates of the Empire, I can have no Hesitation in declaring, that, in respect to Jaghires, according to the usual Terms, Force, and Intention of such Grants, as understood technically, or in common Practice, every Idea of a private Right of Inheritance is altogether excluded. All Jaghires ought, and do of Course, revert, without Reserve, as Feudal Property to Government, immediately on Dismission or Demise of the Grantee, and where a Power virtually exist of Renewal in Favour of One, Two, or more Descendants, the Gift must be made under the Form of new and distinct Deeds of Investiture; but the Exercise of this Power cannot be supposed applicable in Right or Policy, to any of the British Dependencies in India.

In respect to Altumghas, which are properly free heritable Grants of Landed Property, or Annual Rent bestowed on Mahomedans, the Order of Succession, or Division amongst

Heirs, should constitutionally be regulated by the established Mussulman Civil Law of the Empire. The Moghul Government never interfered on such Occasions, nor, indeed, in any other similar Case, excepting where the Publick Revenue might be affected, and therefore came under the Jurisdiction of the Exchequer, farther than to enforce by Perwannahs, possibly disputed Sentence pronounced by the Saddarut or Cazy, on the Part of the Islamited, or from the Ordinations of the Pundits, in the few Instances where the Hindoos alone could be concerned.

Calcutta,
Oct. 6, 1787.

I have, &c.
(Signed) James Grant,
Chief Sheristadar.

The Board observe Mr. Grant's Letter states to them the Laws of the Mogul Government only in respect to Jaghires and Altumgahs, and not the Instances of the Division amongst the Heirs of the Donee, as required on the 2d Instant, agreed therefore, the Collectors of Behar be called on in the Terms of the 195 Para. of the Letter from the Court of Directors, under Date the 27th March, and the Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, recorded on the 2d Instant as follows :

To Mr. Thomas Law, Collector of Behar

Sir,

We desire that you will ascertain to and report to us, if upon the Demise of the Donee it has been the Custom of the English Government to divide Grants, (whether Jaghire or Altumgha), amongst the Heirs of the Donee; the Instances thereof, if any exist; and under whose Administration.

We are, &c.

Ordered also, That the Roy Royan and Sudder Canongoes be called on to report what Instances have occurred since the Accession of the Company to the Dewany in Bengal and Orissa.

Ordered, That the Letter from the Chief Sheristadar lie for Consideration until the Receipt of the Reports required.

Rev. Board.

A true Extract.
(Signed) J. H. Harrington, Secretary.

Roy Royan.—On the 9th October last I was directed to report to the Board, whether or not, agreeably to the Rajee Ulmoli, a Jaghire or Altumga, on the Decease of the Proprietor, be devisable among his Heirs; and whether or not any Instances of this Kind have occurred since the Company's Acquisition of the Dewanny: I was moreover desired to obtain Information on these Points from the Canongoes, for the further Satisfaction of the Board. (Copy.)

In answer to the above Order, I have now the Honour to observe, that on the Demise of a Jaghiredar or Altumgadah, his Lands descend to his Heirs, and that they are not divided among them in separate Portions, except where the Heirs disagree among themselves, in which Case the Produce of the Land only is divided. In some Instances the Jaghires of deceased Jaghiredars, on the Representation of the Non-existence of an Heir, have been attached, and an Investigation into them set on Foot; the Instances of Jaghires and Altumgahs, that have descended to the Heirs of the Proprietors since the Grant of the Dewanny are specified below.

In the Subah of Bengal.

Jaghires.

The Jaghire of Mahomed Eitch Kawn, situated in Jessore, devolved to his Heirs.

The Jaghire of Mahommed yoa Baig Khan, situated in the Hoogly District, descended to his Posterity.

On the Decease of Antony Feringhy, his Mushroo Jaghire of the Tannah of Hoogly devolved to his Heirs.

Ultumga.

On the Decease of Moulary Sere his Ultumgha, situated in the Purgunnah of Lufkerpore, descended to his Heirs.

The Altumga of Ally Azcem Cawn, in the Purgunnah of Nuloly and Lantore, belonging to the Chuckla of Bhooma, devolved to his Descendants.

In the District of Sylket, the Ultumagah of Holary Mahommed Shakes Khaun, and Mahommed Munaum, descended to their respective Heirs.

In the Soubah of Behar.

Jaghires.

On the Demise of the Nourool Muneer Holdowlah, his Jaghire in the Purgunnah of Shaik-jaunpore, &c. descended to his Posterity.

Nangeer busy, &c. the Jagheer of Maha Raza Mihindor, descended to his Posterity.

The Descendant of Maha Raza Sheftaub Ray succeeded to the Jagheer of Purgunnah Saurah, &c.

The Jagheer of Ahmud Ally Khan, the Son of Hukiem Baig Cawn, devolved to his Heirs.

The Jagheer of Roy Roopehund, in the Purgunnah of Akberpoor, &c. is now enjoyed by his Heirs.

On the Death of Roy Sirdar Singh, his Jaghire in the Purgunnah of Bhoofaury, &c. descended to his Children.

The Jagheer of Mur Buchoo in the Pergunnah of Sauroun, was held by his Heir, but is now under Attachment.

The Jagheers of Meize Erich Khan, in the Pergunnah of Havelly Behar, and Tillerah, &c. were continued to his Heirs, on the Decease of the original Proprietor.

On the Decease of Roy Sadoo Ram, his Jaghire in the Pergunnah of Gyaspore devolved to his Heirs.

Ultumgas.

The Ultumga Mohaul of Shakbag baig Khawn, situated in the Pergunnah of Sunaut, &c. devolved to his Heirs.

On the Death of Meer Jyfe Ulta, his Ultumga Mehaul, in the Pergunnah of Nara, &c. in Sircar Sarum, descended to his Son Gholaum Aly Khan, in whose Name it now stands.

The Ultumga of Gholaum Gehya Khan, situated in Pergunnah Nobeetpore, devolved to his Posterity.

On the Death of Budder Holdeen, his Ultumga, in the Pergunnah of Saura, descended to his Heirs.

* Sic in Orig. The Ultumga of Hukeem Ahmud, situated in the Pergunnah of Havalay Azeemabad, * to his Heirs.

On the Demise of Mohummuddy Khaun, alias Bulchoo, his Ultumga, in the Pergunnah of Bessara, descended to his Heirs, who are now in Possession of it.

Dated Febr^y 1788.

Translated March 25th 1788.

(Signed) A. Caldecot,
D^y Pn^s B^s T^r.

Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th January 1788.

Read the following Letter and Enclosure from the Collector of Behar:

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour to submit to your Perusal a Report upon the Question referred to me in your Letter of the 9th October, which my Enquiries have confirmed to be agreeable to ancient Usage.

Gva,
14th Dec. 1787.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) Tho^s Law,
Collector.

Bufleram Daroge of the Duffer Amanuf, delivers in the following Report on the 13th December 1787.

Having been ordered to report whether Jaghires and Utumgas, on the Decease of the Proprietors, are divided among the Heirs or not, I have to represent that Jaghires are attached to the Name of the Holder, on whose Decease a Division among his Heirs is not allowed, but the Confirmation of the Grant, in the Name of his Children or other Hereditary Claimants, depends on the Discretion of Government, and consequently many Persons, previously to the Company's Dewanny, and since that Period, have been appointed to succeed to, and possessed the Jaghires as Heirs. The Estate of the late Nabob Munnurud Dowlah afford an Exception, as not only the Sons, but the Widows, hold it distributed among them. With respect to Ultumgahs which are granted to the Descendants or Children from Family to Family, and Generation

Generation to Generation, without any specific Name, there is no Doubt of their being divided, as a Division invariably is established.

A true Translate.
(Signed) T. Law,
Collector.

Agreed: We answer as follows.

To Mr. Thomas Law, Collector of Behar.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 14th ult. with its Enclosure; but as they do not furnish the Information desired by us on the 9th of October last, we must again require a Statement, detailing the several Instances that have actually occurred in your Collectorship since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny, as well of the Resumption as of Continuations of Jaghires on the Death of the Grantee.

We are, &c.

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I am honoured with your Letter of the 15th Instant, and have the Pleasure to transmit you an Account of the Resumption, or Continuation of the Jaghires, to the Heirs of the Jaghirdars, since the Year 1772.

Before that Period the Proceedings were not kept with Accuracy in the Amanut Duster.

From this Statement it appears, that Jaghires being granted for Life, the Mode of continuing them to the Heirs of the former Proprietors rests entirely on the Approbation of Government.

In some Instances the Grants particularize Mutalookan, or Family, on the doubtful Extent of which Expression I had the Honour of addressing you on the 7th January. I submit to your Judgment, whether such Jaghires are to be considered as hereditary, as Rent Free Lands, or resumable on the Death of the present Possessors.

Ultumgah Lands lineally descending to the Heirs of the Incumbents, Government have never interposed in dividing their Property; if, indeed, the Parties enter into a Dispute concerning their respective Shares, the Cause is then submitted for Decision to the Dewanny Adawlut.

Gya,
July 25th, 1788.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) Thomas Law,
Collector.

ACCOUNT of the Jaghires in the District of Bahar, &c. which have been

Names of the Jaghiredars.	Purgunnahs.	Daams.	Rupees.		
Ismael Cooly Cawn	Havily Bahar	7,40,000	8,845	1	0
Ditto	Tillara	8,100	100	0	0
Ditto	Shajehanpoor	20,000	215	2	0
Ditto	Soriffa Hajipoor	1,57,800	2,260	10	6
Ditto	Saunda	4,30,800	1,696	2	0
Ditto	Gyaspore	95,000	995	0	0
Ditto	Monghir	2,59,420	574	9	0
Mozuffer Alli Cawn	Jacur Tirhoot	2,21,000	1,093	9	0
Ditto	Bindroh ditto	1,08,500	958	3	3
Murlydar	Lufukpore ditto	6,86,500	15,322	10	0
Alli Ashgur	Gudajawund ditto	70,000	793	0	0
Ditto	Nobutpore Bullia	50,000	285	8	0
Meer Syfulla	Gudajawund Tirhoot	2,30,144	2,388	8	0
Ditto	Hawy ditto	1,25,000	2,661	0	0
Alli Coffim Cawn	Shapore Muneer	3,34,710	3,750	0	0
Meer Butchoo	Safferam	1,60,000	7,055	4	0
Golaum Gofe Cawn	Hincha	1,00,000	1,169	0	0
Ditto	Goh	66,667	1,423	0	0
Bulund Ali Cawn	Gyaspore	1,07,000	662	4	0
Bacur Ali Cawn	Shapore Muneer	4,00,000	3,018	0	0
Abul Coffim Cawn	Sanda	62,000	91	4	0
Ditto	Biccy Tirhoot	2,400	26	0	0
Ditto	Narumdecur ditto	42,000	518	11	0
Hady Cooly Cawn	Havily Bahar	60,000	739	10	0
Ditto	Gyaspore	1,00,000	1,050	0	0
Ditto	Soriffa	25,600	361	11	6
Amam Aly Cawn	Gyaspore	50,000	525	0	0
Jumeyet Roy	Biswuch	18,420	1,553	11	0
Mahomed Cozim	Saunda	25,000	116	4	0
Mahomed Jaffier Cooly Cawn	Arwul	50,900	472	11	6
Mahomed Bacur	Goh	4,445	97	0	0
Mahomed Velayet Oolla	Incha	86,071	1,226	11	3
Ditto	Goh	67,322	1,180	11	0
Golaum Emanud Dien	Incha	25,000	300	7	3
Ditto	Goh	20,893	479	6	0
Mahomed Hundzah	Sucunporah Monghis	30,000	454	0	0
Ditto	Selimabad ditto	88,748	383	0	0
Total Jaghires	Refumed	50,75,950	64,842	9	3
Maha Raja Shitabroy	Saunda	4,00,000	3,051	12	0
Ditto	Shapore Munur	6,00,000	4,869	0	0
Ditto	Tillara	7,15,115	9,374	1	6
Ditto	Bisvice	5,00,000	32,000	0	0
Ditto	Cufmur Saurun	3,00,000	6,600	0	0
Ditto	Bernul Tirkoot	7,43,500	6,787	0	0
Ditto	Jercil Tirkoot	30,56,500	1,428	9	6
Ditto	Peluk	3,00,000	8,927	8	9
Ditto	Biffara Hajepore	3,00,000	557	12	0
Pai Bauky, Khalfa Sherefa	Saunda	8,56,558	3,478	11	0
Zahir Huffein Cawn	Mulky Hajepore	2,01,300	945	0	0
Ditto	Saunda	75,400	457	0	0
Ditto	Gyaspore	600	17	8	0
Ditto	Baul Saurum	3,00,000	1,404	1	0
Ditto	Soriffa	26,900	337	8	0
Mahomed Eritch Cawn	Saunda	1,48,632	1,965	0	0
Ditto	Amertoo	3,00,000	3,000	0	0
Ditto	Shajehunpore	46,080	613	11	0
Ditto	Tillara	47,500	191	14	0
Ditto	Mudry Tirhoot	2,78,231	1,253	0	0

refused or continued to the Heirs of the Jaghiredars, since the Year 1178.

R E M A R K S.

Refused.

On the Death of Ismael Cooly Cawn, in the Year 1175 Fussily, Ahmed Hussein Cawn obtained a Grant in his Name from the King, and got Possession; but it was refused in the Year 1179 Fussily, on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Vansittart.

His Grant not being produced on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Vansittart, and being dead, it was refused in the Year 1179 Fussily. On the Death of the Murlydar, in the Year 1179, the Jaghire was refused—It was refused on his Death in 1179.

It was held by a Grant from the King, and on his Decease, in 1184 Fussily, was refused in the Year 1186 F. Y.; it was released in Favor of his Sons by Order of the Governor General and Council; but was refused on the Complaint of Rajah Mahdo Sing, Farmer of Tirhoot, at the End of the Year 1187 F. Y.; and has never been restored.

He got Possession by a Grant from the King, and on his Death in 1190.

D° D° it was refused.

This Grant from the King was for 5,00,000 Daams; and on his Death, in the Year 1184, the Governor General and Council continued the Jaghire in the Name of Munny Nair Cower, Second Wife of Ahmed Cawn, Father of Golaum Ghose Cawn, and to his Relations, pursuant to a Sunnud of the Patna Council; the Share, which was possessed by Munny Nair Cower, was refused on her Death in 1190 Fussily.

Bisnut Ally Cawn possessed it by a Grant from the King; but dying, it was refused in 1193, on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Bushby and Holt.

It was possessed by a Grant from the King; and after his Death, Mr. Vansittart, on his Examination of Sunnuds, continued it to Agha Abul Husseins, his Son; after whose Death, it was refused by Mr. Bushby and Holt in 1190 F. Y.

He got Possession by a Grant from the King, but dying, it was refused in 1193, at the Time of registering the Sunnuds by Mr. Bushby and Holt.

D°	D°	D°
D°	D°	D°
D°	D°	D°
D°	D°	D°
D°	D°	D°

His Grant not being produced at the Time of the Sunnuds being examined by Mr. Vansittart, nor at the Time of Mr. Bushby and Holt, and having died, it was refused in 1193 F. Y.

He got Possession by a Grant from the King, and on his Decease, it was refused in the Year 1194 Fussily.

He held Possession of a Grant for 1,53,093 Daams from the King; and after his Death, a Sunnud was granted from the Patna Council, pursuant to Orders of the Governor General and Council, on the 16th October 1788, or 3 Cantic 1188 F. Y. for the Continuation of it to his Sons Velayet Ullah Cawn, and Wally Ullah Cawn. On the Death of Velayet Ulla Cawn in 1194, his Proportion of the Jaghire was refused.

He got Possession by a Grant from the King; and after his Death, his Vakeel states, it was refused by the Collector in 1190 Fussily.

Continued.

It was put in his Possession by a Grant from the King; and after his Decease, the Governor General in Council granted a Sunnud for its Continuation to Maha Raja Cullian Sing, his Son, dated the 4th Rajeb, and 15th Year of the Reign, or 22d Sept. 1773.

This has been annexed to the Khalsa Shereefa, and held by Maha Rajah Shitabroy, after whose Death it was continued by the Authority above specified to Maha Rajah Cullian Sing.

He got Possession of it by a Grant from the King; and after his Decease, the Governor General and Council granted a Sunnud for its Continuation, in the Name of Mahomed Hussein Cawn, his Son, under Date the 27th June 1773, or 5th Rubbyulfang, and 14th Year of the Reign.

It was put in his Possession by a Sunnud from the King; and after his Decease, a Sunnud was granted from the Patna Council, by Orders of the Governor General and Council, dated the 17th August 1780, or 2d Bhadun 1187 Fy, for its Continuation to his Daughters, Omdut ul Nissa, and Umnea Khanum; since which they obtained a Sunnud from the Supreme Council, under Date to the 12th October 1781, or 8th Assin 1188.

Account

Account of the Jaghires in the District of Bahar, &c.

Names of the Jaghiredars.			Purgunnahs.	Daams.	Rupees.		
Mahomed Eritch Cawn	—	—	Balla Tirhoot	1,75,808	780	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Numawant ditto	21,005	627	5	3
Ditto	—	—	Burwary ditto	50,000	510	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Jacur ditto	1,69,000	485	6	0
Ditto	—	—	Teerfut ditto	27,000	933	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Nizamudeinpore ditto	20,000	100	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Biswar Tirhoot	4,24,550	1,461	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Luckunpore Monghir	1,39,958	2,100	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Harily Bahar	2,16,416	2,763	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Arwull	1,00,000	875	0	0
Aboo Mahomed Cawn	—	—	Baragawaun	51,500	1,070	7	6
Ditto	—	—	Luckunpore	1,40,000	2,100	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Harily Bahare	1,00,000	294	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Arwull	25,450	218	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Rutty Hajepore	39,800	317	10	6
Ditto	—	—	Nobutpore Bullia	1,24,000	182	8	0
Ditto	—	—	Saunda	62,000	91	4	0
Sirp Sook	—	—	Rajegeer	1,40,862	490	13	0
Ditto	—	—	Harily Bahar	1,65,000	890	10	9
Shuker Alla Cawn	—	—	Incha	2,98,938	4,259	15	0
Ditto	—	—	Goh	4,19,062	73,628	0	0
Golaum Gofe Cawn	—	—	Incha	2,00,000	3,107	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Goh	1,33,333	2,077	0	0
Imaumud Dein	—	—	Incha	61,071	926	4	0
Ditto	—	—	Goh	46,429	701	4	0
Roy Joodaram	—	—	Nobutpore Bullia	1,00,000	400	0	0
Roy Himmul Sahay	—	—	Ahur Tirhoot	20,000	114	5	0
Ditto	—	—	Nadibusady ditto	1,80,000	2,118	0	0
Roy Roopchund	—	—	Akerper Tahoot	2,360	511	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Paja ditto	1,04,000	843	5	6
Ditto	—	—	Duriva ditto	1,19,400	953	8	0
Ditto	—	—	Ranchawund ditto	90,000	1,475	8	0
Plahim Ali Cawn	—	—	Gudachurwind ditto	70,000	858	8	0
Ahmudali Beg Cawn	—	—	Maunpoor ditto	12,39,639	22,363	0	0
Doolubram	—	—	Nagerbusy ditto	23,00,000	38,829	6	9
Ditto	—	—	Nypoor Hajepoor	3,45,400	21,572	6	0
Ditto	—	—	Rutty ditto	17,94,600	13,820	13	9
Muncerud Dowla	—	—	Biswuck	11,10,989	15,000	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Shajehampore	24,76,784	32,899	5	0
Ditto	—	—	Beempore	28,93,909	35,141	11	0
Ditto	—	—	Arurd	12,92,200	22,539	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Baul Sarum	3,93,996	12,000	0	0
Raja Sadoram	—	—	Gyaspore	54,490	654	0	0
Kadi Hf. Cawn	—	—	Jillook Chauer	50,000	300	0	0
Ditto	—	—	Gudachausind	29,394	338	8	0
Ditto	—	—	Feerfut	10,500	191	8	0
Total Jaghires			Continued	2,69,36,399	3,44,902	8	0

which have been resumed, &c. continued.

R E M A R K S.

He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons and Family by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 20th November 1778, or 15th Aughun 1186.

He possessed it by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons Cheidy Loll and Choong Loll, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in pursuance of Orders from the Governor General and Council, under Date the 20th November 1779, or 1st Aughun 1187.

He possessed it by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to Rushed Ulla Cawn and Ekram Ulla Cawn, &c. his Sons, by the Patna Council, on the 2d Shaban, and the 14th of the Reign, or 29th October 1772.

He obtained it by a Grant from the King; on his Decease, the Governor General and Council ordered its Continuation in the Name of his Family and Munny Nour Cawn, second Wife of Ahmed Cawn, Father of Golaum Ghose Cawn, agreeable to a Sunnud of the Patna Council, dated the 13th February 1777, or 21st Maug 1184; the Share of Munny Nour Cawn was resumed on his Decease, and the Remainder of the Jaghire is possessed by his Family.

His Grant from the King was for 1,53,093 Daams; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons Velayet Ulla Cawn and Wally Ullly Cawn, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 16th October 1780, or 3d Cautic 1188; on the Death of Velayet Ulla Cawn in 1190, his Proportion of the Jaghire was resumed, and Wally Ulla Cawn has Possession of the Remainder.

He was put in Possession by a Perwannah of the Nazim, and a Grant from the King; on his Decease it was resumed in 1186, but continued in the following Year to Roy Kirachund, his Brother, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, under Date the 20th July 1780, or 4th Sawren 1187.

He obtained it by a Grant from the King; on his Death it was continued to his Nephew, and Son, by Adoption, Roy Mujelis Sahay, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, pursuant to Orders of the Governor General; and after his Decease the Brothers of Mujelis Sahay aforesaid got Possession, in Right of a Decree of the Patna Council, dated the 9th December 1779, or 19th Maug 1187, and a Decision of Appeal to Calcutta.

He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death in 1183, his Jaghire was resumed; it remained in Resumption until the Year 1188; it was continued by a Sunnud of Mr. ———, Grand Collector of the Districts, under Date the 23d October 1782, or 2d Cautic 1190, to his Sons Hera Loll and Moly Loll, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General in Council.

He got Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued in the Name of his Family, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, dated the 10th July 1777, or 20th Affar 1184, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General in Council.

He got Possession by a Grant from the King; and on his Death, it was resumed from the Year 1183 to 1184 F^r; it was continued in the Year 1185 to Affgur Ali Cawn and Akteer Aly Cawn, his Sons, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 4th December 1777, or 19th Aughun 1185.

The Sunnud never appeared; and after his Decease in 1178, his Jaghire was resumed, and remained in Resumption until the Year 1188; in the Year 1189, a Sunnud was granted from the Governor General and Council, dated 5th July 1781, or 24 Affar 1188 F^r, for the Continuation of it in the Name of Maha Raja Rugo Bullub.

The Sunnud was not produced; but it appeared from a Purwanna of the Nazim, that he got Possession by a Grant from the King; since his Death, it has been distributed to his Sons and Widows, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council.

He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, Mr. Bathurst, Collector of the District, continued the Jaghire in the Name of his Family.

He possessed it in virtue of a Grant from the King; after his Death, Mr. Bushby, on the Examination of Sunnuds, resumed it in the Year 1192; the Year following, the Governor General and Council ordered its Continuance in the Name of Mahomed Aly and Mahomed Hussan Cawn, his Sons, on the 6th October 1785, or 18th Affin 1193 Fulsily.

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I am honoured with your Letter of the 14th Instant, calling upon me for the Reports of Jaghires and Ultumgahs required in your Directions, under Date the 29th October 1787, and 8th January 1788.

Upon a Reference to my Address of the 14th December 1787, your Secretary will shew that I had the Honour to acknowledge your Letter of the 9th October, and that upon the 25th July 1788, I submitted to your Perusal a full Account of the Resumption and Continuation of the Jaghires since the Year 1772.

The Ultumgahs, &c. desirous of Hereditary Alienations, I was enquiring into, when I was honoured with your Letter of the 5th September, which implied a Suspence of Investigation, until the Collectors replied to the several Questions therein, respecting the Inconveniencies of revising Sunnuds, and proposing specific Rules for these Enquiries, which had hitherto clogged the Proceedings, occupied valuable Time, incurred Expence, and harassed ancient Families, with immaterial Benefit to Government.

In my Reply thereto, under Date 25th September 1788, I ventured, with all Deference, to submit my Opinions upon the Process least informal, expensive, and objectionable; for a Collector cannot allot sufficient Time from his other essential Duties, to make a complete Statement of all the Changes since the Company's Dewanny; nor can the Board rely sufficiently thereon to make Resumptions. Pardon me, Gentlemen, if I also acknowledge a Reluctance, during the Interval of Expectation for your definite Orders, to harass the Remnants of great Families with Peons, and their Wages, after the strict Scrutinies to lately made in this Province, whilst being ultimately nugatory, operated upon my Mind.

If, Gentlemen, I have misconstrued your particular Letter of the 5th September 1788, I hope that my explicit Answer thereto will plead my Excuse, and that I shall not incur your Censure, by postponing a Summons of all the present Ultumgahdars, Aymadars, &c. which occurred to me as a causeless Vexation and Burthen, until you determine on the best Mode for Government's Proceeding.

Gya,

May 20th, 1789.

Rev^d Board.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Tho^s Law.

True Extract.

(Signed) J. H. Harrington,
Secretary.

To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have been honoured with your Letter of the 14th Instant, requiring a Report of the Instances that have occurred in my Collectorship, since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny of Resumption, or Continuation to the Heirs of Ultunghare and Jagur Lands, in the Demise of the Grantee.

Ullumgha Lands being granted in Perpetuity to the Grantees and their Descendants, there is no Instance of any Resumption of them, since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny.

The Jageers resumed since that Period, are as follows:

Jageer of Abool Cossim Khaum, in Pergunnahs Pringee and Naredeegur, in Sircar Tirhoot of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 544 11, resumed upon the Demise of the Grantee in 1195 Fufily, and its Revenue now annexed to the Bazee Zemeen Resumption.

Jageer of Meer Syb Ullah, in Pergunnah Haavy, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of R^y 2,061, resumed after the Demise of the Grantee in 1184 Fufily. In 1186 it was restored to his Heirs; but in consequence of a Representation of Rajah Madhoo Sing, it was again resumed in 1187, and annexed to the general Revenue of Terhoot.

Jageer of Ally Askgur, in Pergunnah Gurchowns, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 783, resumed upon the Demise of the Grantee in 1179 Fufily, and annexed to the General Revenues of Terhort Jagur, of Meer Syf Ullah, in Pergunnah Gurchown, of the Juma Goozaasht, of Rupees 2,388 8, in the same Predicament as this Grantee's Jagur, in Pergunnah Haavay above mentioned.

Jageer Rad Menbedhur, in Pergunnah Nissingpore Coorah, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 15,322 10, resumed upon the Demise of the Grantee in 1179 Fufily, and annexed to the General Revenue of Tirhoot.

Jageer of Ismael Cooly Khan, in Sareffa, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 2,260 10 6, resumed after the Death of the Grantee in 1179; its Revenue, till 1193 Fufily, was collected under the Head of Mahel Ismael Coorty Khan, and in that Year it was annexed to the Jumma of the Pergunnah, by Orders from the Committee of Revenue.

Jageer of Hadee Cooley Khawn, in Saraffa, of the Jumma Goozaasht, of Rupees 361 11 6, resumed after the Death of the Grantee in 1193 Fufily, its Revenue is now annexed to the Baza Zemeen Resumptions.

All other Jageers, and all Altumghas, have been continued to the Heirs of the Grantee after their Death, as particularized in the Reports at large, transmitted to the Board on the 24th October 1788, and 23d March 1789.

Tirhoot,
26th May.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. Bathurst,
Collector.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. H. Harrington.

To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Revenue Board.

Gentlemen,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 9th October last, requiring me to report, if on the Demise of the Donee it has been the Custom of the English Government to divide Grants amongst the Heirs of the Donee, and the Instances thereof, if any exist.

Only Two Cases have come to my Knowledge; but in these there was no Interference on the Part of the English Government: One is Ultumgah of Meer Syfullah, the Separation of which happened about Six Years ago; and the other, the Ultumgah of Hermaraug, which took place only Two Years ago. The Separation was adjusted by the Families, without reporting or referring to the Sudder Cutchery.

Chuprah,
26th Feb. 1788.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. Montgomery.

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 14th ultimo, requiring to be informed of the Instances which have occurred in this Collectorship, since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny, of Resumptions, or Continuance to the Heirs of Ultumgan and Jaghire Lands, on the Demise of the Grantee. The two following are the only Instances which have occurred since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny: First, On the Death of Aboo Mahomed Khan, his Jaghire in Pergunnah Banagyah was resumed, and on the 20th November 1778, was released to the Heirs of the said Mahomed Kharon, by the Patna Council, in the Name of Mirza Mahomed Ally, his Son. The Jaghire consists of 51,500 Dawms. On the Death of Meer Bootahoo, the Jaghire in Purgunnah Safferam, was resumed by me in the Fuffily Year 1191, and the Produce is now brought to the Credit of Government.

Shahabad,
1st June 1789.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. Brooke,
Collr.

Revenue Board.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. H. Harrington,
Secretary.]

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis,
Ch. Stuart,
J. Shore.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXXV.

Book 579. Page 776.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d June 1786.

Fort William, 23d June 1786.

At a Council; Present,

The Honble. John Macpherson Esquire, Governor General, President;
John Stables Esquire,

and

The Honble. Charles Stuart.
Lieutenant General Sloper indisposed.

Secret and
Political De-
partment.
Friday.

Read the following Letters from the Resident at Benares.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I beg Leave now to resume the Consideration of the Honble. Board's Letter of the 15th of March last, and to take the Liberty of referring the Honble. Board thereto, and to my former Reply, under Date the 8th of April, in which I stated, that I had called in the Original Sun-
Resident Benares, May 28.
nuda

nuds of the late Governor General from that Part of the 68,387 R^s, on which Account such Deduction was claimed, but which required Time for that Investigation, which I have since completed, and shall now have the Honour of explaining, Article by Article, under Numbers conformable to their Arrangement in the Extract of your Honble. Board's Proceedings of the same Day which accompanied the Letter you did me the Honour to address me.

I shall, at the same Time, for the Satisfaction of the Honble. Board, transmit inclosed attested Copies of each Sunnud, numbered in the above Order, and granted under the Signature or by the Order of the late Governor General, and which, it is a Satisfaction to me to premise, will fully justify and warrant the Conduct of my Predecessor, in bringing forward the Rajah's Claim of 68,387 Rupees, upon Ground of equally formal Assent as that which operated with the Honble. Board for the Articles already admitted, these carrying the same Force of positive Engagement as Acts of the late Governor General, in virtue of Powers which he received from the Honble. Board.

In respect to the First Article, which the Honble. Board proceeded to determine upon as claimed for the Fuffilee Year 1192, amounting to 15,375 Rupees, it falls under Two Heads; viz. That of Stone Quarries at Chunar, 11,028 R^s, and that of Fort Boundary, 4,347 R^s, and must consequently be treated of distinctly. I therefore inclose N^o 1 and 2, and an attested Copy of a Paper containing the Rajah's Requisitions upon these Heads, and subscribed to by the late Governor General.

N^o 1, R^s 11,028—It seems, that in the Time of the late Sujâh-ul-Dowlah, Vizier of Oude, and prior to the tributary Cession of the Zemindary of Benares to the Honble. Company, the Sum of 11,028 R^s was deemed, and always appropriated as the established Right of the Killadur of Chunah; and this Sum appears to have been claimed as an usual Remissional, and granted for the Fuffilee Year 1189, upon an Investigation of Mr. David Anderson and Ibrahim-ally Khan, by an Order of the late Governor General in 1190, after which Period it does not seem to have been rejected, but thrown upon the heavy Balance incurred under the Naibship of Derbeja Sing, who died in Confinement, without making good far greater Arrears which then justified that Resumption or setting-off of the Amount, which, under the Circumstances of regular Completion of Revenue, would not have influenced the Wisdom and Justice of the Honble. Board.

With respect to any Correspondence on this Subject between Colonel Achmuty and the late Resident at Benares, I am possessed of none; and that Gentleman assures me no such Correspondence ever existed.

N^o 2, R^s 4,347—The Fort Boundary, under the Requisitions of the same Paper N^o 1 and 2, was the immediate Act of the late Governor General, by a Measurement of 4000 Cubits round the Fort under Gumanee Loll, and which seems a reasonable Range, as well as a necessary Security for the Fort; nor does the Expence seem an Object more than adequate to those Advantages.

N^o 3, R^s 500—Is explained by the attested Copy of the Sunnud under that Number inclosed, being the Maintenance established in Perpetuity for the Takirs of Meer Sulman's Dirgal.

N^o 4 and 5, R^s 4000—These are the Two distinct Grants to Bundoo Khan, explained upon their Indorsements, and are also inclosed as Numbers of this Packet. The late Governor General seems to have deemed his First Reward of Bundoo Khan's Services, during the Troubles here, as inadequate; and Colonel Blair has written me of them in a Manner to justify such Opinion.

N^o 6, R^s 3000—Under this Number is inclosed the attested Copy of the late Governor General's Sunnud to Shah Khan, justifying this Claim.

N^o 7, R^s 7200—This Family are the immediate Descendants of the late Rutlam Aly Khan, the late Soubah of Benares; and the inclosed Sunnud under this Number justifies the Claim.

N^o 8, R^s 3,300—This Claim is justified by the accompanying Sunnud under this Number to Behader Sing, at the Intercession of the Prince, having been long employed here in Behalf of his Majesty Sha Allum.

N^o 9, R^s 16,000—This Claim is explained in the Indorsement of the accompanying Sunnud under this Number to Rajah Boual Sing.

N^o 10, R^s 800—The Claim under this Number is founded upon a Sunnud under the Signature of the late Governor General, of which the accompanying under this Number is an attested Copy.

N^o 11, R^s 1,080—This Sum is comprized in three Sunnuds—One of which, for 12 Annas per Day, of this Number, is inclosed and fully explained in the Indorsement. The Proprietors of the other Two it seems are with Scindia; but their Vakeels act for them in the Receipt of this Charity.

N^o 12, R^s 700—This Claim is founded upon a Sunnud of which the inclosed is an attested Copy, under this Number.

N^o 13, R^s 2,400—This Claim is founded upon an original Sunnud of the late Governor General, of which the inclosed is an attested Copy under this Number.

N^o 14, R^s 688—This Claim, I am credibly informed and well satisfied, is founded upon an original Sunnud, under the Signature of the late Governor General, to Meer Syed Ally; but

as he is absent at Lucknow, and I have only obtained a Sight of the Copy, I did not deem myself justified in furnishing the Honble. Board with its Counterpart, until I had seen the Original, which, if the Honble. Board should deem necessary, I will insist upon, and then transmit an attested Copy thereof.

N° 15, R^s 180—This Claim is founded upon original Sunnud, under the Signature of Mr. Fowke, to Toolsey Ram, by Order of the late Governor General, of which an attested Copy is inclosed under this Number.

N° 16, R^s 1,500—This Claim is founded upon an original Sunnud, granted by Order of the late Governor General to Odou Sing and Ielall Sing, of which the inclosed is an attested Copy, under this Number.

Having thus endeavoured to furnish the Honble. Board with the Grounds upon which the foregoing Claims for Deduction have been preferred, it only rests to explain the remaining Article 16,512 of the 68,387 R^s referred to me, and which is stated in the Proceedings of the Honble. Board, as temporary Deduction allowed for the Salt Petre that passed from the Nabob Vizier's Dominions through the District of Benares, Duty free, and upon which Idea the Honble. Board conceive; that it should be proved in how far the same Cause furnished a Plea for the same in 1784-5, as in 1783-4, requiring that such Proof should be afforded before this Deduction could be admitted.

If the Honble. Board had barred all Latitude for the Explanation of this Claim, except the Position in which it is laid down, I must own I should totally be at a Loss to justify it. But if I may be allowed to trace the real Ground, and from my Enquiries submit the Matter, without being able to account for the Cause of a seemingly erroneous Position, I am persuaded that I shall be justified in pleading the Equity of the Remission upon Grounds of Public Justice, and be able to justify the Expediency of the Measure which occasioned the Claim.

The Fact is, that in the Time of Cheyt Sing, and prior thereto, the Duty collected upon Salt Petre was 8 Annas per Maund, or 50 R^s per 100 M^{rs}, which, if invoiced at the Price manufactured for, about 3 Rupees per Maund, is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ Part of its prime Cost; add to this, the opening for greater Imposition upon the fair Trader, for the want of any regular established Permit Office, which the late Governor General found to be productive of an Imposition equal to 4 Annas more per Maund. After the Troubles at Benares, and upon the Investiture of Raja Mehynarain, new Settlements and Arrangements were made, and particularly in the Customs, when Permit Offices were established at Benares, Mirzapoor, Jaipur, and Ghazipur under specific Restrictions, and fixed Rates of Duties. At this Time, numberless inferior Chowkie were abolished, and thereby the Causes of perpetual Interruption were removed, and vast Encouragement afforded to Trade; not only from the Security derived to the Merchant from this Measure, but from the Reduction of extra-exorbitant Duties, in many Instances, to a reasonable, equitable Rate, and particularly that upon Salt Petre, above alluded to, then fixed and now collected at the moderate Rate of 5 R^s per Cent, which, compared with the former established Duty, yields at the same Rate of Valuation of that Article but 15 R^s, in lieu of 50 Rupees, without adverting to the extra arbitrary Exaction of 4 Annas, or $\frac{1}{2}$ more at the various Chowkies of the inferior Zemindars, now totally abolished, and on which Difference I ground the Claim.

I have been thus particular in explaining the Rajah's Demand for this Deduction, from a Conviction that it is far inferior to the Advantage he would derive from collecting a Duty conformable to the Usage of his Predecessors; and, as some additional Duties were established at Patna about this Period, I think it probable that this Article yields an additional Revenue within the Province. But of this I have had no official Information; and I shall therefore quit the further Vindication of these Claims, made through the Medium of my Predecessor, whose * whose greater Experience, and consequent better Information on the Subject thereof, I am convinced will have due Weight, in addition to the * Agreements I have had the Honour to adduce, and from which I hope to be favoured with the Honble. Board's ultimate Commands, as soon as convenient.

Benares,
28th May 1786.

I am, with the greatest Respect, &c. &c.
James Grant, Resident.

To Edward Hay Esquire, Secretary to the Secret Department.

Sir,

I have the Honour to inclose you a Sunnud which did not come to my Hands when I addressed the Honourable Board on the 28th Instant, though I particularly specified its Substance in that Letter under N° 14. But as it has now made its Appearance, I embrace the earliest Opportunity of transmitting it to you, that you may lay it before the Honourable Board when my Letter of the 28th Instant is read.

Benares,
30th May, 1786.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
Ja^s Grant,
Resid^t.

Ordered, That the Translations of the Sunnuds, &c. accompanying the foregoing Letters be entered after the Consultation.

Agreed, That the following Deduction claimed by the Rajah at Benares, and founded on Sunnuds actually authorized or granted by the late Governor General be admitted; but that the Deduction of Rupees 16,512, claimed on Account of Salt Petre be refused, and the Amount charged to the Rajah.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation.)

John Macpherson,
J. Stables,
Chas. Stuart.

Appendix to Consultation, 23d June 1786.

Book 579. Page 815.

Papers received for Translation, the 5th June 1786.

N^o 1 and 2. Stone Quarries and Fort Boundaries, Rupees 11,028 and 4347 Rs.

Copy of the Requests of Raja Mahipnarain, adorned with the Signature of the Governor General for the Year 1189 Fuffelle as follows:

Of the Mint and Adaalet, &c. agreeably to the following List. Whatever Part shall be divided from my Bundobust, I hope that the Requests of that may be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

1st, The Mint. 2d, The Adaalet. 3d, The Fouzedary. 4th, The Cootwallee of Benares. 5th, The Nehhar. 6th, The Brokerage from Strangers. 7th, The Talaashee. 8th, The Humarkhana. 9th, The Dustoor upon Rings.

Answer to the 1st Article.

Of the Mint and Adaalet, &c. agreeably to the above List. Whatever may be the Average Receipts for the Five last Years shall be deducted in the Maulgoozary. But for the Tax upon Strangers, which out of Regard to the Welfare of the People and the Population of the Country I have annulled, you shall have no Deduction.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Second Article.

Whatever may be granted from the Prefence to the Zemindars, &c. for their Support, I am hopeful may be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

Answer to the Second Article.

The former Zemindars and Possessors who received Allowances and Support, and who were in Possession to the End of last Year, and who are not included in the Paper delivered to the Prefence shall be continued. Besides these, whatever further Allowances for Support may be made from the Prefence to any Zemindars, &c. shall be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Third Article.

Whatever may be the Expences on Account of the Commissions, &c. of English Gentlemen, &c. I am unable to supply them: On this Point, I request your Orders.

Answer to the Third Article.

Whatever Article may be commissioned you shall receive the Price of it; and besides such as shall be required in the Company's Account, there shall be no Commission.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Fourth Article.

The Way that the Bundobust of Affairs has been settled is well known to the Prefence. In providing the Maulwajib of the Sirkar wherever I may see the Means of encrease of Profit, I will make the Bundobust accordingly. I am hopeful that no one may receive Indulgence from the Prefence.

Answer to the Fourth Article.

Wherever you may see the Means of making an Encrease of Profit, you will make the Bundobust accordingly. No One shall receive Indulgences from the Prefence.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Fifth Article.

I am hopeful that the Troops which shall be appointed from the Prefence, for the Protection of the Sirkar of Benares, &c. may be stationed agreeably to my Request.

Answer to the Fifth Article.

Wherever Troops may be necessary they shall be stationed.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

N^o 3. Copy of Meer Sulimans Duga Fakeers Sunnud. R 500.

Copy of a Purwanna under the Seal and English Signature of Amaiduddowla Governor General Warren Hastings Bahadar Jelladut Jung, Written on the 20th of the Month Shawal in the Year 1195, as follows.

Let the faithful Kalufa^{*} Mahomed Ishmael being in Health know, as at this Time it has been learnt that the Mooza Begpoor and Behorree under the Sirkar of Chunah, for a long Time conformably to former Sunnuds and Orders, was totally granted and bestowed as a Present for repairing the Temple and Threshold of the * wholly Shah Cassim Solimaany, and for the Expences of the Fakeers. During some Time, the Amils of the said Sirkar have through Violence fixed the Half Jumma thereof at the Sum of Five Hundred Rupees; therefore out of Regard to proper Conduct having remitted the said Jumma, I have granted the Whole of the said Moozas as a Present to the * Wholly Durgah for repairing the Temple and Threshold and for the Expences of the Fakeers. It is necessary that with perfect Ease of Mind, having arranged and cultivated it, you repair the Temple and Threshold and supply the Expences of the Fakeers from the Receipt thereof. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, act in Obedience to what is written. Dated on the above in the Year 1195 Hijeree. It has been seen.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Two Moozas.

Begpoor. The Mooza of Beherry, on the 20 Day of Shawal in the 23d Year of the Reign, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Prefence.

Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 818.

☞ [(a) N^o 4. Copy of Bundoo Khan's Sunnud, first granted for 2,000 R^s from the Jumma of certain Villages, R^s 2,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal, and under the English Signature of Amaiduddowla Jelladut Jung, Mr. Hastings, Bahadar, on the 8th Day of the Month Shawal, in the 23d Year of the Reign, as follows:

Let the Valiant Bundoo Khan know, as out of Regard to your good Services, the Mooza Jellalpoor, &c. belonging to the Pergunna Tatta, has been bestowed upon you in the Way Jagheer Altungha, it is necessary that, with Ease of Mind having cultivated and arranged the said Mooza, you take it into your own Possession.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

N^o 5. Copy of the Second Sunnud to Bundoo Khan, granting the whole Jumma of such Villages, four in Number, upon a Kuptabood Jumma thereof, amounting to 4,000 R^s per Annum, R^s 4,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and English Signature of Furzand Saadetmund Ameer unimouk Amaiduddowla, Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, on the 5th of the Month Jihija, in the 26th Year of the Reign as follows:

Let the Amils and Motefuddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Zemindars and Chowdries, and the Peasants and Tillers, and Cultivators and Inhabitants, &c. of Pergunnah and Sirkar of Chunah, included in the Soubah Allahabad, know: As the good Services of the Valiant Bundoo Khan to the Government of the Rulers of the English Company have come to Light, out of Consideration to his Deserts, the Village of Jellalpoor, &c. in the said Pergunna, with the Moul and Sayers, and all the Land, except the Debtor and Burmoter, and Chishnabun and Kanabaree, and Motworrin, and the Peers and Fakkeers, and the Aimd Mausfee Maamoollee, and other Things, Keruajee and Kaaridge Jemma, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harvest of the Year 1189 Fafelle conformably to Zimmuns, has been fixed in the Way of Jagheer Uttungha to the said Bundoo Khan, that for ever, being ready for Service, he may expend Year by Year, for his own Necessities, with his Children, the Receipt of the said Jaheer. It is necessary, that applying himself fully to the Duties and Concerns of the Mooza Jagheer, he do not omit unexecuted One Point of the Articles of Wisdom and Circumspection; and that performing approved Attention to the Peasants, and all the Inhabitants of the said Mooza, he kept them satisfied and thankful to him, and make full Exertions for the Cultivation and Repairs; and do not prevent or interfere with the Charities, and other above written Kaaridge Jumma; and the Duty of you all is this, that knowing the said Bundoo Khan to be the fixed Jagheerdar of the said Mooza, you attend upon the said Person, and perform the Maulgoozary with Fidelity, and by no Means whatsoever make Alteration, or require a new Sunnud. Knowing on this Point the Order to be peremptory, act as before written.

Let the Zimmun be written.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2710.

The Zimmun is written as follows :

As the good Services of the valiant Bundoo Khan, to the Government of the Rulers of the English Company, have come to light ; therefore, out of Consideration to his Deserts, the Mooza Jellalpoor, &c. belonging to the Purgunna and Sirkar of Chunar, as under, has been fixed in the Way of Jagheer, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harvest, the 5th of the Month Zehedja, in the 26th Year, and the Amount of the Expences for the Villages, with the Pelhears, &c. has been remitted from the Sircar.

Jellalpoor 1 Mooza	—	—	4 Mooza 1 Mehal.
Kishenpoor 1 Mooza	—	—	Moojahedpoor 1 Mooza.
Guger Sultanpore 1 Mehal.			Manjiva 1 Mooza.
Benares,	Examined.	(Signed)	Warren Hastings.]

October 21st, 1784. Jonⁿ Scott, Persian Interpreter to the Honourable Governor General.

On the 5th of the Month Zeheidga in the 26th Year of the Reign, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Prefence.

On the 5th of the Month Zeidga in the 26th Year of the Reign a Copy was taken in the Office of the Devan.

Further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 821.

☞ [(a) N^o 6. Copy of Shab Khan's Sunnud, R^s 3,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and English Signature of Ameer Unmoonfoolik Amaududdowla, Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, as follows :

Let the Mutesuddies of Affairs, present and future, of the Mehals of Benares know, as the Mooza Scroole belonging to the Purgunna Kufwar, and the Mooza Terria belonging to the Hovelee Sheopoor, from a long Period have continued granted to Shab Khan, now also it has been granted from the Sircar, it is necessary that no Person, by any Means whatsoever, prevent or interfere ; and that knowing it to be bestowed, you release it, and never require a new Sunnud. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as above written. Dated in the 19th of Jekaida, in the Year 1192 Fuffelee.

Benares,	Examined,
October 21st, 1784.	(Signed) Warren Hastings.]

(Signed) J. Scott,

Private Persian Secretary to the Honourable Governor General.

Benares, October 21st, 1784.

N^o 7. Sunnud to Fuzle Ali Khan and Family for 600 Rupees per Month. Rupees 7200.

Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal of Governor General Nowab Ameer Ummomaalick Amaududdowla, Mr. Hastings, Bahader Jelladut Jung as follows.

Let the Moteseddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Managers of the Sircar Benares, included in the Soubah Illahabad know, as Raja Bulwant Sing had fixed in the Way of Supply of Sustenance, the Sum of Six Hundred Rupees per Month, in the Name of Fuzle Ally Khan, and Afzool Ally Khan, conformably to the Zeemeendarree of Raja Chite Sing, having received it without Prevention and Interference, * from the Money they expended it for their Necessities ; for some Time, on Account of the Dismission and new Appointment in the Zemindaree, it was stopped. At this Time according to the Petition of the above-named, out of Consideration to the Deserts, and Rank of the said Khan's Family, it has been restored and confirmed. It is necessary that, conformably to the Sunnud, you give it Month by Month to the aforesaid. On this Point make no Contrariety, and knowing the Order to be positive, act as it is written. Dated on the 5th Day of the Month, in the 26th Year of the Reign.

Let the Zimmua be written.

The fixed Zimmun as follows :

The Sum of Six Hundred Rupees per Month has been fixed in the Way of Supply of Sustenance, in the Name of Fuzle Ally Khan and others in the former Manner, conformably to the Zimmun assigned upon the Mahal of the Custom House of the Town of Benares, beginning from the 5th of the Month Zehedje in the 26th Year of the Reign.

In the Name of Fuzle Ally Khan 600 Rupees. In the Name of Afzool Ally Khan, per Month - - 50 per Month - - 100 - - 100.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

(Signed) Examined by me J. Scott,

Persian Secretary to the Honourable Governor General.

Further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 823.

- ☞ [(a) N° 8.—Attested Copy of Bahadar Sing's Sunnud, October 21st, 1784, R. 3,300.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and Signature of Ameer Unmaalick, Mr. Hastings Governor General, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, and the Signature of Mr. Scott, Dellawer Jung Bahader.

Let the Muteseddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Zemindars and Chowdries, and Canoongoes and Mokuddums, and Cultivators of the Sircar Benaris, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, that at this Time, from the gracious Contents of the Shooka, of the enlightened Prefence, it has been learnt, that the entire Mooza of Beraun, belonging to the Pergunna Kuthur in the said Sircar, and the Sum of Two Thousand One Hundred Rupees, in Lieu of the Mooza Kotewa, called Copeldara, &c. in the Way of Jaghires, are fixed and granted to Row Bahadar Sing, &c. conformably to the Sunnud of Raja Bulwant Sing and Raja Chute Sing; and out of Consideration to the Deserts of the said Row, they have been granted and bestowed and confirmed from the Government of the English Company also. It is necessary that you release the said Mooza in the former Manner, to the Possession of the said Row, and pay the Sum of yearly Allowance according to fixed Custom, Month by Month, and Year by Year, and do not require every Year a new Sunnud. Knowing on this Point the Order to be perempory, act as it is written. Dated on the 5th of the Month Zehedja, in the 26th Year of the Reign.

It has been seen: Let the Zimmum be written.

The fixed Zimmum as follows:

Conformably to Sunnuds, the entire Mooza of Beraun, belonging to the Pergunna Kuthur, in the Sircar of Benaris, and the Sum of Two thousand one hundred Rupees, in Sircar of the Mooza Etawa, called Copeldard, &c. in the Way of Jagheer, for the Supply of Sustenance, are fixed and granted to Row Bahadar Sing, &c.; at this Time also they are continued and confirmed in the former Manner.

1 Mooza, and Cash 2,100 yearly.

The entire Mooza of Baraun belonging to the said Pergunnah, in the Way of Supply of Sustenance to the Mother of the said Row, 1 Mooza; the Sum of Two thousand One hundred Rupees in lieu of the Mooza Roteva, called Capuldarra, &c.; 2000 in lieu of the Mooza Rotewa, a Jagheer; and yearly Supply of Sustenance in the Name of the said Row, 1500. The Rossom of the Custom House at Muzapoor, conformably to the Sunnud of the enlightened Prefence, in the Name of Munfaram, called Mohon Sing the Son of the said Row, 600.

(Signed Warren Hastings.

On the 5th of the Month Jehedjai, the 26th Year of the Reign, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Prefence.

On the 5th of the Month Jehedju, in the 26th Year of the Reign, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Prefence.

Examined.

(Signed) "J. Scott,

Private Persian Interpreter to the Honble. Governor General.] 43

Further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 825.

- ☞ [(b) N° 9. Sunnud under the Signature of the late Resident, Mr. Fowke, by Order of the late Governor General, after Reference to the Honble. Board, being in Favour of Rajah Bowal Sing, in Recompence for his Exclusion from his Zemindaree of Baleah, Rupees 16,000,—Copy of a Sunnud under the Seal and English Signature of Mr. Francis Fowke, Bahader, as follows:

Let the Moteseddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Chowdries and Canongoes, and Zemindars and Cultivators of the Pergunna Bellia, in the Sircar Gauzupore, included in the Soubah of Illahabad, know, conformably to the Orders of the Governor General, Nowaub Ameer Ummomalik Aumaudud Dolbla, Warren Hastings, Bahader, may whose Dignity last for ever, the Mozar dependant on Buldee and Seetpoor, &c. belonging to the said Pergunna, according to the Particulars of the Zimmum, except the Debtor and Birmoter, and the Mafu of the larger Aimas, and the Fakeerana, &c. Lands, Lakeraja and Kaandge Jumma, with the Maul and Sayer, and Waste Grounds, such as Plains, and Woods, and Gardens, and Ponds, and Rivers, upon a Jaidad Jumma of Four Lacks of Daams, of which the Receipt is the Sum of 16,000 Rupees, have been granted and bestowed, and separated and deducted, from the Jumma of the Pergunnah, in the Way of Malikana of the Zemindaree and yearly Jagheer, in the Name of Raja Rowal Deo Bahadar, the Zemindar of the said Pergunna, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harvest of the Year 1192 Fassulu; because the Jumma of the said Jaidad Deho had not been ascertained and determined in the said Year, the above-named Raja, not having received an Aumil-

(a) Vide supra, Page 2711.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2712.

duftuck of Possession in the said Jaidad Deho, received the Money of the Revenue of the Malickana Daums and Jagheer in Cash from the Treasury of the Sircar—as by the Enquiry of the Aumeen of the Prefence, the Jumma of the said Jaidad Deho has been ascertained and determined, the said Deho, except the above Remissions, with the Mal and Sayer, and the Jumma of the above recited Inclusions, are granted and bestowed, in the Way Jaidad Daums, and the said Money of the Malikana and Jagheer from 1192 Fulslee, to the said Rajah, for Generations after Generations, according to the Zimmum. The Duty of the said Raja is this, That, keeping by his proper Attentions, the Peasants and Cultivators satisfied with, and thankful to him to expend for his Necessities, with his Sons and Daughters for Generations after Generations, the Daums and Money of the Malikana and Jagheer received from the Jaidad Deho; and though he give no Place in the Deho of the Malickana and Jagheer to Thieves and Highway Robbers, and the Enemies of the Company, but, having searched for them, he punish and expel them; and at the Time of Necessity he be attending, and ready in Zeal with his Forces for the Affairs undertaken by the Company. It is necessary that you, knowing the said Raja to be the fixed Jagheerdar, release into the Possession of the said Raja, for Generations after Generations, the Jaidad Deho of the Malickana and Jagheer according to the Zimmum, with the Maul and Sayer, and the Jemma of the above-recited Inclusions: And that you do not interfere or molest, by any Means whatsoever, for the Pishwas Aumilana Beheer, or Conveyance, Baggage, or for Goats, &c.; and every Year do not require a new Sunnud. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written; and do not make any Contrariety or Deviation. Dated the 30th of November 1785.

It has been seen: Let the Zimmum be written.

The Zimmum as follows:

The Mooza of Buldu and Sutpoor, &c. belonging to the Pergunnah Bulleah in the Sircar Gazeepoor, according to the following Particulars, with the neighbouring and joining Places, both Maul and Sayer, conformably to the Orders of Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahader, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harvest of the Year 1193 Fulslee, are fixed and bestowed in the Way of Malickana of the Zemindaree, in the Name of Raja Bavail, Deho Bahader, the Zemindars of the said Pergunna, for Generations after Generations.

The Talook of Buldu.

Sundries.

Seetpoor 4 Moozas Sibia,

Mocker Suma Dojeree,

Birkisram Kirpoye.

Benaris, 30th November 1785.

(Signed) F. F.]

Further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 828.

✂ [(a) N° 10. Attested Copy of the Sunnud to Cashenaut Pundit, for 800 Rupees per Annum, Rupees 800.—Copy of a Purwanna under the Seal and Signature of Furzund Saadetmund, Ameer Ummomaalik, Amaud Dowlah, Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahader Jelladut Jung.

Let the Motefuddies of Affairs, present and future, know, the Mooza Amra, in the Pergunna Gungapoor and Tuckaree, upon a Settlement of 800 Rupees, in the Way of Supply of Sustenance, has been granted and bestowed to Cashunaut Pundit, separate from the Prefence; it is necessary that not One of the Motefuddies of the Zemindar, and of the Aumils, should prevent or forbid, but they should release it to the Possession of the above-named, that having, Year by Year, with his Children, expended the Receipts for his Livelihood, he may remain employed in Prayers for our Dignity. Knowing on this Point the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written. Dated on the 5th of the Month Zehedge, in the Year 1198 Hejiree, equal to the 21st October 1784.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

On the 13th of the Month of Jehedje, in the Year 1198 Hejiree, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Dewan.

On the 13th of the Month Zehedge, in the Year 1198 Hejiree, a Copy was taken in the Office, examined, and entered.

(Signed) J. Scott,

Persian Interpreter to the Honble. Gov^r. G^l.

Benaris, Oct. 21st, 1784.]

N° 11.—This Sunnudis under the Signature of Mr. Fowke, by Order of the late Governor General, for 12 *Ar per Diem*, the other Charity Incumbents included in the 1080 Rupees above stated are absent with Sindia, and their Vakeels, or Agents, continue to act for them in the Receipt of this Charity. R^s 1080.

Copy of a Perwanna, under the Seal of Mr. Francis Fowke, and his English Signature, as follows:

Chunder Sunker Punt remain in Health.

From the Beginning of the Year 1191, Fuflee the 1st of the Month, Isfundyar, or 6th March, conformably to the Order of his Excellency the Noab Ameerummonalik Amaudud-dowla, Governor General, Bahader Jelladut Jung, may his Dignity last for ever, the Sum of twelve Annas daily, according to the Zimmun; for the Supply of Sustenance has been fixed in your Name from the Treasury of the Company in the Sudder Collections of the Sircar Benaris, and Chunar, and Gazepoor. It is necessary, that having received the said daily Sum, and having expended it for your Necessities, you remain employed and exerted Prayers for the everlasting Dignity of the English Company, may whose Glory be eternal. Written on the 2d of Jemmadiculawul, in the Year 1198, Hejree, equal to the 24th March 1786.

It has been seen.—Let the Zimmun be written.

The Zimmun,—from the Beginning of the Year 1191.

Fuflee.—Benaris, 24th March 1786.

Daily.—Twelve Annas—12.

(Signed) F. Fowke, Resident.

On the 2d of Jemmadiculawul, in the Year 1191, Fuflee, equal to the 24th of March, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Dewan.

On the 2d of Jemmadiculawul, in the Year 1191, Fuflee, equal to the 24th of March, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Prefence.

Further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 831.

☞ [(a) N° 12. An attested Copy of a Sunnud to Sewanaud Sarfully, under Signature of Mr. Fowke, by the late Governor General's Orders, Rupees 700.—Copy of a Perwonna, under the Seal of Mr. Francis Fowke, and his English Signature, dated the 2d of the Month of Jummadiculawul, in the Year 1189 Hejree, equal to the 24th of the Month of March 1784, as follows:

Let the Mutufuddies, present and future, belonging to the Purgunna of Hovela Sheopoor, in the Sircar Benaris, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, the entire Mooza Resundu and Burda, belonging to the said Purgunna, with the Mal and Sayer, and Ponds and Wells, at the Jumma of Seven hundred Rupees according to the Zimmun, conformably to the Order of the Nawab Amcer Ummomalick Amauddowlah, Governor General, Bahadur Jelladut Jung, may his Dignity last for ever, has been granted and bestowed, in the Way of Supply of Sustenance of Sheo Anund Serris's Walla Swammu, from the Beginning of the Spring Harvest, the First of the Month of Isfund Year, in the Year 1191 Fuflee, equal to 6th of the English Month March 1784.

It is necessary, that knowing the said entire Moozar to be granted and bestowed to the above-named, you release them to his Possession; and that no One, by any Means whatsoever, give any Interference in the Mal and Sayer thereof, that the above named, expending the Receipts thereof for his Necessities, may remain employed and exerted in Prayers for the everlasting Dignity of the English Company, may whose Glory be eternal. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, make no Contrariety to what is written, and do not enquire every Month a new Sunnud.

The Zimmun.

Bissoodu 227 Bigas	7 Biffwals	—	400
Burda 119 Bigas	16 Biffwals		
Present Collections at various Rates		—	300
			700

Benaris, 24th March 1784.

(Signed)

T. Fowke, Resident.]

☞

N° 13. An attested Copy of a Sunnud to Molievi Seyed Ahmud Ulla, under the Signature of the late Governor General, R^s 2400. Copy under the Seal of Furzund, Saadermund Ameer

Ummomalik Amaud ud dowa, Governor General, Warren Hastings, Behadur Jelladut Jung, dated the 12th Shabaun, in the 26th Year, equal to the Year 1198 Hijeree.

Let the Motefeddies, present and future, of the Sirkar Benaris, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, at this Time, the Sum of Two hundred Sicca Rupees, *per* Month, having been fixed to Molovy Seyed Akmud Ulla, with his Sons, a Letter has been issued to Mr. John Fowke, the Chief of Benaris, on the Subject of settling the Assignment of the said Sum. It is necessary that you, Month by Month, without Expences or Delay, give the said Sum to the said Molovy, from the Revenue of the Sirkar Benaris; that, expending it for his Sustenance, he remain employed in Prayers for our eternal Dignity.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

N° 14. An attested Copy of a Sunnud, granted to Meer Syed Ally, under the Signature of the Governor General. R° 688.

Copy of a Sunnud, under Seal of Furzund, Saaditment Ameer Ummomalick, Amaudud Dowla, Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahadur Jelladut Jung, and his English Signature, as follows:

Let the Motefeddies of Affairs present and future, and the Chowdries, Canongoes, and Peasants, and Cultivators, and all the Inhabitants and the whole of the Natives of the Moozas of Burragong and Kesharah, &c. belonging to the Purgunna Sicunderpoore, dependant on the Sirkar Gazeepoore, know, as Meer Syed Ally at the Time of shewing a Purwanna under the Seal of the Navab Vizier Ummomalick Shujah Dowla deceased, has represented that the Moozas of Burragong and Kishorah, &c. at the jumma of Six Hundred and Eighty Rupees has from a long Period been granted and released to the above named; therefore from seeing the Purwanna presented by the said Meer, the said Moozas have been granted and released in the former Manner to the above-named. It is necessary that, knowing the said Moozas to be granted and released from the Presence to the above-named, you release them into the Possession of the said Meer, and in no Way forbidding or interfering. You do not every Year require a new Sunnud. On this Point, knowing the Orders to be peremptory and the Command to be absolute, act as it is written. Dated on the 24th of the Month of the 26th Year, equal to the Year 1195 Hijeree.

It has been seen.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

On the 24th of the Month Ramzaun in the 26th Year, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Presence.

N° 15. An attested Copy of a Sunnud to Toolshy Ram. R° 180.

Copy of a Purwanna under the Seal and English Signature of M^r Francis Fowke Bahader, written the 5th of the Month Zehedju in the Year 1192, Fuffelle, equal to the 20th of October 1784, and Cantee Soodee the 11th in Sumbert 1841 as follows:

Let the Motefeddies present and future of the Company's Treasury in the Suddoo Collections of Benaris, &c. know to Toolshy Ram, But Owdunge Scheffer, a Gugerant Brahmin, who is a Man of Wisdom, and has no Means of Sustenance, the Sum of 8 Annas daily, according to the Zimmun has been fixed and settled in the Way of Sustenance and Bermoter, Charity, to him with his Sons from the 5th of the Month Zehedja in the Year 1198 Hejiree equal to the 20th of October 1784, conformably to the Orders of the Navab Ameer Ummomaleck Amaud ud dowa, Governor General Warren Hastings, Bahader Jelladut Jung, may whose Dignity last for ever, that having expended it for his Necessities, he may remain employed and exerted in the Worship of God, and in Prayers for our eternal Dignity. It is necessary that, out of regard to Charity and to the Orders of the Governor General, you give Day by Day and Month by Month, without Neglect and without Delay, the said Daily Allowance to the said Brahmin, and make no Excuse, nor Pretences, nor Interruption. On this Point, know the Order to be peremptory on the Part of the Governor General, and do not require every Year a new Sunnud. Dated on the above Day and above Month, in the Year 1202 Fuffellee.

It has been seen: Let the Zimmun be written.

The Zimmun as follows: The Sum of Eight Annas daily from the 5th Zehedja in the Year 1198 Hejiree, equal to the 20th of October 1784, from the Sudder Treasury of the Company, collected in Benaris, &c. has been fixed and settled to Toolshy Ram, But Owdunge Scheffer Brahmin, conformably to the Orders of the Governor General, may whose Dignity last for ever, pay it Day by Day and Month by Month, Eight Annas Sicca Haaly of Benaris, 8 Rupees.

(Signed) Eight (8) Annas per Diem allowed to Toolshy Ram from the 20th of October 1784, by Order of the Honble. the Governor General.

F. Fowke, Resident.

Copied on the 23d of December 1784, equal to the 20th of Suffer in the Year 1192.

Further

Further Extract from the same Appendix, beginning at Page 836.

[(a) N° 16. An attested Copy of an Original Sunnud, by Order of the Late Governor General to Odou Sing and Jalall Sing, Rupees 1,500.—Copy of a Sunnud under the Seal of Mr. Francis Fowke, and under his English Signature. Dated the 9th April 1784, equal to the 13th of Jemmaudulawul, in the Year 1791 Fussulee, as follows:

Let the Motefuddies of Affairs, present and future, and the Chowdries and Canongoes of the Purgunnah Bejeyghuna, in the Sircar Chunar, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, the entire Mooza Sindhy, and other Deho, with the Mal and Sayer of the said Purgunna, according to the Zimmen, in Reward of their good Services of guiding and directing through the Hills, during the Time of the Siege of the Fort Bejeyhurr, were granted and bestowed, and separated, and made Karidge Jumma, and fixed in the Name of Baboos Owdow Sing and Jellal Sing, in the Way of Jagheer, from the Beginning of the Year 1189 Fussulee; the Part of the Honble. English Company, may whose Glory be eternal, conformably to the Orders of the Nawaub Ameer Ummomalik Amaudub Dowla, Governor General Mr. Hastings, Behadre Jelladut Jung. May his Dignity last for ever. Know also, in the former Manner, the said Jagheer has been granted and bestowed to the said Bubboo. It is necessary that no Person, by any Means whatever, should give Interference in the Dehoo of the said Jagheer, but should release them to the Possession of the said Baboo, that the said Baboo, with * their Sons, expending it for their Necessities, may continue * Sic in Orig. united in Zeal for the Affairs undertaken by the Company. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written, and knowing the above-named to be the fixed Jagheerdars, do not every Year require a new Sunnud.

It has been seen: Let the Zimman be written.

The Zimman.—The Enter Mooza Sindhy, &c. with the Maul and Sayer of the said Purgunna, in Reward of their good Services during the Siege of the Fort of Bejyghurr, have been granted of the Year 1189 Fussulee, on the Part of the English Company, conformably to the Orders of the Governor General, in the Names of Baboos Owdow Sing and Jellal Sing, the Zemindars thereof, in the Way of Jagheer.

12 Moozas.									
Sindy the Great	—	1 Mooza	—	Sindhy the Little	—	1 Mooza			
Mockerayn	—	1 Mooza	—	Sultury	—	1 Mooza			
Perroonia	—	1 Mooza	—	Owaar	—	1 Mooza			
Bherole	—	1 Mooza	—	Rhorba	—	1 Mooza			
Dewry	—	1 Mooza	—	Poorma	—	1 Mooza			
Rhenga	—	1 Mooza	—	Rerfeha	—	1 Mooza			

Benares, 9th April 1784.
(Signed)

F. Fowke.

On the 9th April 1784, equal to the 13 of Jemmaudulawul, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Presence.

True Translations.
Examind. W^m Colebrooke, Persian Translator.]

(a) Vide supra, Page 2713.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXXVI.

Book 704. Page 1.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th Sept. 1789.

Revenue Department.

Fort William the 18th September 1789.

At a Council; Present,
 Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, President,
 and
 John Shore Esquire.

Mr. Stuart and Mr. Speke, indisposed.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 16th Instant.

Read the following Letter and Enclosure from the Board of Revenue.

To Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council, Fort William.

My Lord,

We have the Honour to submit Copies of Letters from the several Collectors of the Behar District, except Sircar Sarun, on the Resolutions of your Lordship in Council of 20th May last, respecting the ensuing Settlement of that Province.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 233.

To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

(Copies.)

Agreeable to the Orders contained in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Paragraphs of your Letter of the 22d April last, [(a) I now transmit you a List of the Jaghierdars in Ramgur and Palamow, specifying the Kamit Jumma of each Jaghier, and the Amount paid thereupon; but it is not in my Power to give you any Estimate of their present Produce, being apprehensive that an Enquiry into this Matter, on my Part, might be the Means of creating a Disturbance.

Though from the Nature of the Tenure by which the Jaghiers are held, as will appear by the inclosed Sunnud and Translate, many Cases, it will be supposed, might occur in which they would revert to the Rajah; yet the Custom of their devolving from Father to Son is now so established, that I fear any sudden Innovation would be attended with bad Consequences; and I see no other Way of breaking through it, (should you think such a Measure expedient), than by permitting the Rajah to resume them on the Death of the present Incumbents.]

Naugpore. There are many Jegheers in this District, but no Kamil Jumma has ever been fixed, nor is it possible to ascertain what they do pay, or what they ought to pay, the Rajah seldom missing an Opportunity of extorting Money from them, and they in Return sometimes combining and refusing to pay him any Thing.

Chakye. The Zemindars of this little District receive Two Annas per Rupee on the Collections, which amounts per Annum, to Rupees 492. 2. 6, they are also Zemindars of Giddore, from whence I suppose they also receive Malikanna; not knowing therefore what they receive, I am unable to say whether it is adequate to their Maintenance.

Currikdea. The Rajah of this District has Nankar Villages which are valued in his Sunnud from the Commil at Rs 2251. I am informed they yield a little more than that Sum, but I did not think it expedient to make a minute Enquiry without your further Orders. I am of Opinion that this Sum is not sufficient for him; I know he is much in Debt and greatly distressed.

Ramgur;
 July 9th, 1788.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) M. Leslie, Collr.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2714.

List of the several Jagheerdars in Ramgur, specifying the Kamil Jumma of each Jagheer, and the Number of Villages it contained.

Names of Jagheerdars.		Numbers of Villages.	Kamil Jumma.
The Widow of Moorar Sing	—	2	208 0 0
D ^r of Baboo Burt Sing	—	2½	198 0 0
Baboo menenot Sing	—	2½	524 0 0
Takoor Bikum Sing	—	52	3,805 8 0
Takoor Tully Sing	—	47	2,966 12 0
Baboo maidnee	—	1	480 0 0
Takoor Buchu Sing	—	31	2,261 8 0
Takoor Bygmaut Sing	—	2	810 0 0
Takoor Sunait Sing	—	16½	1,926 0 0
Baboo Seynaut Sing	—	4	424 0 0
Takoor Ament Sing	—	12	1,724 0 0
Takoor Adful Sing	—	1	110 0 0
Takoor Bagdeo	—	6½	335 0 0
Takoor Anoop Sing	—	2½	180 0 0
Takoor Sunait Sing, Jun ^r	—	1	96 0 0
Baboo Jeynat Sing, Jun ^r	—	1	175 0 0
Takoor Runfut Sing	—	7	848 0 0
Takoor Sunait Sing	—	28½	2,675 0 0
Peromot Sing	—	4	388 0 0
Takoor Jeylerry Sing	—	½	300 0 0
Takoor Jugmohun Sing	—	2	350 0 0
Takoor Chuttagoon Sing	—	2	580 0 0
Takoor Derrup Sing	—	1	350 0 0
Takoor Indernaut Sing	—	14	252 13 0
Takoor Kuuny a Sing	—	1	60 0 0
Takoor Maldeo	—	5½	288 12 0
Takoor Aditnot deo	—	13½	235 1 0
Koenrs Kerra Sing and Soonat Sing	—	5	431 0 0
Koenr Churaiment Sing	—	1	16 0 0
Bichue Sing	—	1	32 0 0
Koenr Dookurfun Sing	—	1	128 0 0
Koenr Nerruphot Sing	—	1	112 0 0
Palwon Sing	—	1	100 0 0
Muunowrut Sing	—	1	32 0 0
Indurfut Sing	—	1	60 0 0
Bulram Sing, Sen ^r	—	1	80 0 0
Gungoor Sing	—	1	102 0 0
Futtahdeo	—	¼	126 0 0
Juddoonaut Sing	—	1	112 0 0
Jawakkul Sing	—	1	80 0 0
Dirje Deo	—	1	48 0 0
Noorunt Sing	—	1	80 0 0
Koenr Bifnaut Sing	—	1	48 0 0
Sooburn Sing	—	1½	288 0 0
Subaw Suhi	—	1	48 0 0
Munkurn Sing	—	¼	100 0 0
Bifhen Sing	—	¼	100 0 0
Junjulluk Sahie	—	¼	60 0 0
Ruggoo Sahie	—	1	48 0 0
Koenr Nund Sing	—	2	93 0 0
Durrun Sing	—	1	128 0 0
Bahoo Raffoo Sing	—	¼	26 10 0
Koenr Sooter San	—	2¼	62 0 0
Shuvaram	—	2	51 0 0
Koenr Narrain deo	—	½	60 0 0
Bulram Sing J ⁿ	—	1	96 0 0
Rug Bar Sing	—	½	200 0 0
Buggenaut Sing & Jun ^r S ^r	—	1	48 0 0
			Skeebnaut

Names of Jagheerdars.		Numbers of Villages.	Kamil Jumma.		
Skeebnaut Sing	—	1	68	0	0
Dhun Sing	—	1	96	0	0
Lutchun Sing	—	1	100	0	0
Dunna Sing	—	1	32	0	0
Kan Sing	—	1	120	0	0
Gudjerafe Sing	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	0	0
Jeynaut Sing	—	1	48	0	0
Mohun Sing	—	1	64	0	0
Koer Mohun Sing	—	2	184	0	0
Belfumber Saw	—	1	48	0	0
Berjenaut Sing	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	83	8	0
Juddoonaut Sing Hazary	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	83	4	0
Dookun Sing	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	33	4	0
Jeswunt Sing	—	2	144	0	0
Kayfar Sing	—	1	48	0	0
Chittrajeet Roy	—	2	144	0	0
Jery Mungul Sing Byfe	—	1	32	0	0
Amraw Roy	—	1	100	0	0
Judburt Sing	—	—	37	8	0
Chowdry Roop Mungul Sing	—	7	620	0	0
Chowdry Purbut Sing	—	$11\frac{1}{2}$	725	5	0
Chowdry Gurdasholl	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	916	4	0
Chowdry Judbeer Sing	—	2	195	0	0
Chowdry Kullian Sing	—	3	300	0	0
Chowdry Drognaut Sing	—	3	215	0	0
Chowdry Towukkul Sing	—	2	385	0	0
Chowdry Amaput Sing	—	2	475	0	0
Chowdry Sunkerdeal Sing	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	132	0	0
Chowdry Bekun Sing	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	400	0	0
Chowdry Juggernot Sing	—	6	355	0	0
Chowdry Nerput Sing	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	225	4	0
Chowdry Rugbeer Sing	—	13	914	6	0
Chowdry Bulwant Sing	—	1	75	0	0
Chowdry Bickram Sing	—	9	610	0	0
Chowdry Huldul Sing	—	3	355	0	0
Chowdry Perboo Sing	—	3	290	0	0
Chowdry Perrooram Sing	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	360	0	0
Chowdry Sooburn Sing	—	1	150	0	0
Chowdry Debel Sing	—	2	300	0	0
Chowdry Subboor Sing	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	330	0	0
Chowdry Bygenaut Sing	—	6	230	0	0
Chowdry Gungadur Sing	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	340	0	0
Birjnarrain Sing	—	2	328	12	0
Chowdry Kennit Sing	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	200	0	0
Chowdry Sookram Dofs	—	1	300	0	0
Chowdry Judbeer Sing	—	$3\frac{3}{4}$	452	8	0
Nerbaun Buggut	—	16	1,423	8	0
Chowdry Benead Sing	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	365	0	0
Ouradan Khan	—	20	542	8	0
Mirza Raman Beg	—	1	50	0	0
Mirza Ally Shur Beg	—	1	65	0	0
Buxey Sullitram	—	6	143	0	0
Buxey Ruggobunse Dofs	—	5	219	0	0
Buxey Jeynaut Sing	—	2	80	0	0
Buxey Bisnaut Dofs	—	3	192	0	0
Buxey Litchum Dofs	—	4	140	0	0
Buxey Sunker Dofs	—	2	147	0	0
Bya Roop Sing	—	3	182	0	0
Purdaun Kumafut Roy	—	4	240	0	0
Purdaun Nerwaz Sing	—	2	125	0	0
Koon Sing Vakeel	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	184	0	0
Weharum Moonsthee	—	3	84	6	0
Buxey Doolaram	—	1	50	0	0
4			Buxey		

Names of Jagheerdars.			Numbers of Villages.	Kamil Jumma.		
Buxey Affaram	—	—	1	48	0	0
Buxey Deo Saw	—	—	1	50	0	0
Buxey Burtram	—	—	1	50	0	0
Gean Chitnd Vakeel	—	—	2	151	0	0
Nug Saw	—	—	1	44	0	0
Govindram	—	—	1	26	0	0
Chooraunin Mahton	—	—	1	20	0	0
Takoor Sewnaut Sing	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	75	0	0
Perroo Sing	—	—	1	60	0	0
Choordugga Burt Sing and Buddahg	—	—	2	460	0	0
Baboo Judbur Sing	—	—	3	240	0	0
Shewnaut Roy	—	—	1	95	0	0
Baboo Oaday Kurn Sing	—	—	1	500	0	0
Chowdry Sonaut Ram	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	56	4	0
Takoor Keshin Sing	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	20	0	0
Chowdry Jeynat Rewty Sing	—	—	—	10	0	0
Pandeh Chitoo Ram	—	—	$4\frac{1}{4}$	192	8	0
Becha Carbarry	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	65	0	0
Subnaut Saw	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	125	0	0
Kamity Ram	—	—	—	7	3	0
Kirpa Saw	—	—	1	40	0	0
Chooney Ram Goop	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	65	0	0
Chowdry Muhur Sing	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	0	0
Takoor Profenot Deo	—	—	1	40	0	0
Sumboo Saw	—	—	—	15	0	0
Nam Deo	—	—	1	40	0	0
Chowdry Comary Loll	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	0	0
Mohun Sing Chowdry	—	—	$1\frac{3}{4}$	150	0	0
Dulfut Sing	—	—	1	45	0	0
Bishen Sing Takoor	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	40	0	0
Baboo Buldeo Sing	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	27	8	0
Takoor Bood Sing	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	0	0
Takoor Cheyn Sing	—	—	—	30	0	0
Mirza Asdoo Beg	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	137	8	0
Gungaram and Others	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	0	0
Kunchun Sing	—	—	1	50	0	0
Affatut Khan	—	—	1	10	0	0
Runjut Sing Gunfoo	—	—	2	50	0	0
Cutwalls Gua and Purbal	—	—	6	130	0	0
Koojul Sing	—	—	1	50	0	0
Kutban Sing	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	0	0
Takoor Baktowin Sing	—	—	1	120	0	0
Babul Sing	—	—	1	40	0	0
Abood Sing	—	—	1	60	0	0
Burt Sing	—	—	2	50	0	0
Kirdeh Saw	—	—	1	40	0	0
Keyferry Sing	—	—	1	140	0	0
Buxey Mullaram	—	—	1	20	0	0
Chowdry Nurmut Sing	—	—	1	40	0	0
Roop Mungul Sing	—	—	2	75	0	0
Gungaram	—	—	1	5	0	0
Guffun Sing	—	—	2	22	0	0
Maley Anoop Sing	—	—	3	157	8	0
Nuwaz Sing	—	—	3	126	0	0
Roop Mungul Sing	—	—	1	16	0	0
Mahawol Booktap	—	—	1	32	0	0
Chowdry Chooneyram	—	—	2	152	8	0
Mal Tohowul Sing	—	—	2	104	0	0
Bunfey Kutwall	—	—	1	48	0	0
Bohorey	—	—	1	48	0	0
Sohur Sing Seekdar	—	—	1	4	11	0
Baboo Doorwunt Sing	—	—	1	21	14	0
Chumma Sing	—	—	1	9	6	1

Names of Jagheerdars.		Number of Villages.	Kamil Jumma.
Koonful Sing, &c.	—	0	72 0 0
Mohun Sing Rappoot	—	2	56 0 0
Monohur Gownjoo	—	3	81 0 0
Donum Bargaw	—	2	76 0 0
Affaram Kupperdar	—	3	120 0 0
Hoorut Ditto	—	5	158 0 0
Seetaram Ditto	—	5½	117 0 0
Baboo Bishunt Sing	—	1	64 0 0
Koen' nund Kurra	—	1	240 0 0
Mohun Sing Semadar	—	1½	210 0 0
Baboo Gundowry Sing	—	1	112 0 0
Ramnaut Kurrim	—	1	36 0 0
Baboo Paulwon Sing	—	½	44 0 0
Baboo Diy narrain Sing	—	1	48 0 0
Takoor Abdood Sing	—	1	64 0 0
Baboo Jeynundun Sing	—	—	32 0 0
Takoor Anund Sing	—	1	140 0 0
Takoor Boop Sing	—	½	50 0 0
Bekum Sing Jemindar	—	½	50 0 0
Ramnaut Kurram	—	½	65 8 0
Munfaram Chowdry	—	1	40 0 0
Buboo pertab Sing	—	1	288 0 0
Takoor Runfut Sing	—	1	48 0 0
Takoor Mohun Sing	—	1	160 0 0
Takoor Jeynaut Sing	—	1	32 0 0
Takoor Bugdeo	—	½	24 0 0
Baboo Jeyferry Sing	—	1	32 0 0
Kan Sing Gownjoo	—	3	21 0 0
Baboo Rogonaut Sing	—	1	40 0 0
Chowdry Munfaram	—	6½	275 0 0
Summar Sing Gownjoo	—	1	40 0 0
Gunfam D°	—	1	20 0 0
Mahtay Jeymungul Sing	—	1	60 0 0
Byaram	—	1	20 0 0
Doffaram Rawt	—	1	200 0 0
Gocal Rowt	—	1	40 0 0
Bunecowdy Sing	—	1	80 0 0
Bygenaut Sing Purdawn	—	1	240 0 0
Buxey Daby Dofs	—	0	20 0 0
Takoor Ragoo Sing	—	1	20 0 0
Preem Sing	—	3	165 0 0
Sham Roy Pergesmut	—	1	60 0 0
Tawnkkul Sing	—	1	50 0 0
Adnaut	—	1	100 0 0
Kedun Chowdry	—	4	65 0 0
Makkund Sing Boonher	—	5	95 0 0
Besham Sing	—	0	6 0 0
Khoost narrain Sing	—	3	40 0 0
Soonder Pergunnut	—	½	8 0 0
Sham Sing	—	3	52 0 0
Akloo Chowdry	—	3	20 0 0
Prawn Sing	—	1	21 0 0
Keela Gaulwal	—	2	12 0 0
Kunchun Sing	—	6	75 0 0
Kur Kur Sing	—	1	20 0 0
Serdoo Dugwar	—	4½	75 0 0
Gudgudhun Sirca	—	1	20 0 0
Sam Sing	—	4	63 0 0
Subboor	—	1	14 0 0
Takoor Ragoo Sing	—	1	3 0 0
Nurraun Sing	—	1	20 0 0
Omerling	—	1	8 0 0
Buxey Moorleydhur	—	½	10 8 0
Joddoonaut Sing Purdhaun	—	5	152 0 0
			Puddoum

Names of Jagheerdars.		Number of Villages,	Kamil Jumma.
Puddoom Kurrun	—	3	30 0 0
Jagernaut Sing Buxey	—	2	36 0 0
Purfmot Buxey	—	1	4 0 0
Somere Kutwal	—	2	44 0 0
Gomanu Kutwal	—	1	4 0 0
Simboonat Buxey	—	1	8 0 0
Moozum Sing Tanadar	—	3	186 0 0
Deo Saw	—	3	60 0 0
Dunirjay Mahton	—	2	68 0 0
Rooder Sing Purdawn	—	2	72 0 0
Purru Sing	—	2	22 0 0
Pudaynot Mahtay	—	1	64 0 0
Mooty Chowdry	—	1	40 0 0
Baboo Puddumnarrian Deg	—	1	40 0 0
Gurboo	—	1	5 8 0
Takoor Juddunot Sing	—	3	80 0 0
Baboo Derpnarrain Sing	—	1	4 0 0
Takoor Buktower Sing	—	1	160 0 0
Roop Sing and Dhul Sing	—	25	172 8 0
Buggenaut Pergunnah	—	1	13 12 0
Takoor Sudah Sing	—	1	144 0 0
Majoo Chowdry	—	1	2 8 0
Flur Hur	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 0
Seebram Chowdry	—	1	12 8 0
Khal Dofs Purgunnat	—	1	20 0 0
Sam Sing	—	2	10 0 0
Nerfing Toloram	—	3	35 0 0
Gurboram	—	1	40 0 0
Baboo Rogonat Deo	—	1	12 8 0
Takoor Bood Sing	—	3	140 0 0
Birganaut Sing	—	2	45 0 0
Rajah Gurwornarrain Deo	—	2	24 1 0
Takoor Goordial Sing	—	2	80 0 0
Sumbonaut Sing	—	1	96 0 0
Baboo Dhur Deo	—	1	60 0 0
Kosheal	—	1	50 0 0
Derram Chund Chowdry	—	8	226 0 0
Ih haram Raspoor	—	1	40 0 0
Bygenaut	—	1	10 0 0
Foker Chund Chowdry	—	1	30 0 0
Chowdry Kur Kur Sing	—	1	30 0 0
Dhau Saw	—	4	139 0 0
Sibnairain Peroked	—	2	45 0 0
Durum Deo Chowdry	—	1	80 0 0
Ilmaum Sing	—	2	210 0 0
Runfhow	—	1	125 0 0
Sooburn Saw	—	2	95 0 0
Baboo Runlut Sing	—	3	170 0 0
Zerrach Saw	—	1	45 0 0
Man Khan	—	1	25 0 0
Chowdry Royram Sing	—	1	120 0 0
Koyfur Sing	—	1	92 0 0
Cheyte Sing	—	1	75 0 0
Delul Sing and Mootyram	—	6	114 0 0
Kajheram maron	—	6	143 8 0
Dartut Sing and Doodur Sing	—	2	20 0 0
Jeswaunt Sing and Surnaunt Sing	—	5	163 0 0
Dubel Sing	—	5	105 0 0
Jug Sing Chowdry	—	9	330 0 0
Dhodur	—	1	15 0 0
Sohun	—	1	75 0 0
Manton Munnar Sing and Rewty	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 0 0
Baboo Rhodun Sing	—	1	10 0 0

Doola

Names of Jagheerdars.				Numbers of Villages.	Kamil Jumma.		
Doola Sing	—	—	—	1	15	0	0
Mohun Sing Rice	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	47	8	0
Run Saw	—	—	—	1	25	0	0
Kool Dofs	—	—	—	1	30	0	0
Boodram and Fetteh Sing	—	—	—	2	140	0	0
Baboo Guddoo Sing	—	—	—	1	50	0	0
Ih haram	—	—	—	1	100	0	0
Soor Jun Bird	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	82	8	0
Puttoo Gowrjoo	—	—	—	1	5	0	0
Ram Rette misser	—	—	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	266	4	0
Moorut Sing	—	—	—	4	305	0	0
Chowdry Khoreat Sing	—	—	—	7	955	0	0
Mohun Sing	—	—	—	2	130	0	0
Sookaram	—	—	—	1	50	0	0
Sutta Behadree Sing mauf by the Govern- ment pays no Revenue, therefore not included in the Addition				22	2174	0	0
Pay 6 A ^s per R ^e on the Kamil Jumma				860 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,433	7	1
Widow of Perkolum Sing	—	—	—	4	925	0	0
Takoor Bergenault Sing	—	—	—	1	100	0	0
Jaggernaut Sing	—	—	—	1	90	0	0
Beekram Sing	—	—	—	2	60	0	0
Kunchun Sing	—	—	—	1	300	0	0
Bahbut Sing	—	—	—	1	60	0	0
Permauund	—	—	—	1	50	0	0
Mall deo	—	—	—	4	19	0	0
Chundim and Hursum Sing	—	—	—	4	120	0	0
Kuffooram	—	—	—	1	15	0	0
Dirja and Sutchmen	—	—	—	3	27	0	0
Hoot Saw	—	—	—	1	10	0	0
Akben Sing	—	—	—	4	169	0	0
Baboor Mukkund Sing	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	0	0
Amindiram Beed	—	—	—	1	85	0	0
Moonshy Berjnail	—	—	—	2	130	0	0
Cheyram	—	—	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	25	0	0
Buxey Maha deo ram	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	75	0	0
Shuk ally Bux	—	—	—	3	267	0	0
Jujram Saw Danuk	—	—	—	3	425	0	0
Koonful and Jaggernaut	—	—	—	$14\frac{1}{2}$	559	0	0
Jaggoo Sing	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	87	8	0
Shak Jung	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	35	0	0
Shak delul	—	—	—	0	20	0	0
Bagroy	—	—	—	1	40	0	0
Shuk agnen and Bhora	—	—	—	1	80	0	0
Merza Rahum beg	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	45	0	0
Chumary Sing	—	—	—	0	50	0	0
Chumma Sing	—	—	—	1	66	0	0
Baboo Dhur Sing	—	—	—	1	50	0	0
Govendram	—	—	—	14	18	0	0
Auffum Sing	—	—	—	0	8	0	0
Sittaram	—	—	—	1	25	0	0
Domfinram Sen'	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	56	0	0
Sewaram	—	—	—	1	72	0	0
Mirza Ally Yar beg	—	—	—	1	150	0	0
Donun Jun'	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	0	0
Shubram	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	0	0
Anunderam	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	0	0
Dewl Ram	—	—	—	1	48	0	0
Hardur and Bangwan	—	—	—	1	40	0	0
Tukum Ram	—	—	—	2	57	0	0
Takoor Gomdnor trey	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	24	0	0
Takoor Gudgeraufe Sery	—	—	—	1	60	0	0

Names of Jagheerdars.				Number of Villages.	Kamil Jumma.		
Teiz Khan	—	—	—	1	72	0	0
Mahomed Reza	—	—	—	1	40	0	0
Doffaram	—	—	—	2½	141	4	0
Meer Muzuffer Ally	—	—	—	2	300	0	0
Pay 4 A' per R' on the Kamil Jumma				76	5,204	12	1
Buldeo Sing	—	—	—	1	225	0	0
Gudgeraufe Sing	—	—	—	½	175	0	0
Neyn Sing Gunloo	—	—	—	1	110	0	0
Mirza Azim Shurbeg	—	—	—	2	120	0	0
Juddoo Chowdry	—	—	—	½	62	8	0
Baboo Jeylool	—	—	—	5	272	0	0
Pay 3 A' per R' on the Kamil Jumma				10	964	8	0
Chowdry Jenhall	—	—	—	13	945	0	0
Miza Hyder Beg	—	—	—	1	55	0	0
Baboo Bencar Sing	—	—	—	½	170	0	0
Jea Ram	—	—	—	1	100	0	0
Baboo dhoon Sing	—	—	—	1	120	0	0
Thana Gown foo	—	—	—	1	80	0	0
Choofaram Buxey	—	—	—	1	24	0	0
Hunnut Sing	—	—	—	1	90	0	0
Chowdry Narrain dutt	—	—	—	1	100	0	0
Koenr Bood Sing	—	—	—	54½	4,625	0	0
Sham Dofs	—	—	—	4	145	0	0
Koenr Baugwan and Dirbiffay St	—	—	—	143	8,142	14	0
Mohum lott Kail	—	—	—	½	9	0	0
Jeymungul Ram	—	—	—	½	40	0	0
Ramdutt Pautak	—	—	—	½	50	0	0
Mahomed Tukkey	—	—	—	0	12	0	0
Anund Saw	—	—	—	1	56	0	0
Rajah Chittran Just Roy	—	—	—	1	64	0	0
Suck Huffan Ally	—	—	—	2	121	0	0
Tookbun Jun Sing	—	—	—	3	140	0	0
Baboo Hooful Sing	—	—	—	1	30	0	0
Nooful Deen	—	—	—	1	20	0	0
Koor Jey Serrey Sing	—	—	—	36½	3,151	8	0
Rajah Lott Khan	—	—	—	15	1,982	0	0
Rajah Subnot Saw	—	—	—	32½	2,061	0	0
Rajah Behadre Sing	—	—	—	8	1,325	0	0
Maharaffe Teale Sing's Daughter	—	—	—	1	112	8	0
Chuller Paul Roy	—	—	—	1	128	0	0
Soobaram Bied	—	—	—	2	80	0	0
Kuffoo Dofs	—	—	—	3	135	0	0
Kooraram	—	—	—	2	120	0	0
Mudden Dofs Bied	—	—	—	2	135	0	0
Pay 2 A' per Rup' on Kamil Jumma				335½	24,450	6	1
Baboo Nernaut Sing	—	—	—	6	446	0	0
Beyhaut Sing, &c.	—	—	—	4	170	0	0
Koenr Subnaut Sing	—	—	—	146½	7,351	0	0
Miza Mustappa Beg	—	—	—	2	315	0	0
Jeyram Dofs Beid	—	—	—	1	150	0	0
Nehalt Sing Kait	—	—	—	0	25	0	0
Pay 1 A' per Rup' on Kamil Jumma				159½	84,061	2	0
Family of Mohund and Bishen Sing				37	3,590	0	0
				32	1,635	0	0
Meaf				69	5225	0	0
(Signed)				Wm. Leslie, Collr.			
[22 F]				Lift			

List of the several Jagheerdars in Palamore, specifying the Kamil Jumma of each Jagheer and the Number of Villages it contains.

Names of Jagheerdars.	Number of Villages.	Kamil Jumma.	
Baboo Gudraage Ray	144	10,548	1 6
Takoor Puttic Sing	30	3,430	13 3
Takoor Shewnaut Sing	5	595	5 6
Takoor Bifram Sing	3	576	15 9
Takoor Bwit Sing	3	403	8 6
Takoor Hautee Sing	3	504	14 0
Baboo Kishun Sing	11	747	12 3
Baboo Anunt Sing	10	416	8 6
Jekrait Rambux Sing	84	5,015	13 9
Takoor Peloor Sing	11	1,250	14 0
Takoor Aumund Sing	1	129	4 0
Tekraik Oumrole Sing	2	203	6 0
Koonfun Sing	2	170	4 6
Munneian Sing	4	244	12 9
Khumiah Sing	2	92	5 0
Deyaram Sing	1	123	8 9
Brodahram	3	311	8 0
Hraan Sing	3	318	6 6
Puttee Chund	1	102	0 0
Anunt Ram	1	96	3 6
Purbenam Sing	1	123	1 6
Kunoo Ram	1	192	2 3
Seebnaut Sing	1	115	2 0
Fuckheer Sing	1	145	0 0
Bohowree Saw	1	129	3 6
Nerher Sing	1	63	6 6
Duttoram Ojcot	1	73	8 6
Chetton Paudee	1	358	9 6
Sautekoan	2	260	3 3
Amud Sing	10	853	9 6
Dichumund	7½	151	11 0
Bygenant Sing	2	298	15 6
Seebnaut Sing	1	197	1 9
Shunkeer Sing	2	251	0 0
Huran Sing	1	202	6 3
Seho Ram	1	115	3 6
Fuckeer Tuwarry	4	259	3 9
Hurah Ram	3	315	11 0
Nund Ram	3	297	5 0
Shewick Ram	1	92	5 6
Fukoo Sing	4	131	0 9
Dettah Ram	1	70	0 9
Kencharam	1	206	9 9
Shewdiql Sing	26	2,854	5 3
Shewhux Sing	16	2,627	9 6
Pay 3 A' per R' on the Kamil Jumma	4,174½	35,055	3 6
Jaggurnaut Sing, Gurlal Sing, &c.	250	15,833	15 3
Pay 2 A' per R' on the Kamil Jumma	250	15,833	15 3
Baboo Seogund Roy	382	22,657	5 6
Pay 1½ A' per R' on the Kamil Jumma	382	22,657	5 6
Shewpersaud Sing	198	5,958	15 0
Pay 2½ A' per R' on the Kamil Jumma	198	5,958	15 0
Shewchurd			

Names of Jagheerdars.	Number of Villages.	Kamil Jumma.
Shewchund Ram	26	3,723 3 3
Pay 1 A' per R' on the Kamil Jumma	26	3,723 3 3

Translation.

(Signed) M. Lesley,
Collector.

Translate of a Jagheerdarry Pottah.

In the Sunnud 1835, 17 Draig of Augun.

As a Mark of the Favour of Mohorajah Perfenot Sing Behadre, the following Villages are given to Tahroor Oudamat, on Condition of this serving; should he at any Time omit this, his Lands to be Service resumed.

Particulars of Service required.

1 Tulkey Horse for his own riding, per Annum	-	200
1 Ditto Ditto Ditto, per Annum	-	200
Toopchic, Pions, &c.		
Tahoorahium, 2 Men, 25 each	-	50
Raajepoots, 5 at 12	-	60
Bookra, 20 at 6 13	-	136
Kanit, 1 at 12	-	12
		<u>658</u>

For the Maintenance of which the following Assit are given: In Purgunnah Sarum 11 Villages, R' 186 9, viz.

Hoofeer	—	1	50 0
Daanydaag	—	1	10 0
Shadhe	—	1	0 0 1/2
Cherop	—	1	5 0
Kerdeamo	—	1	10 0
Putthearry	—	1	50 0
Guddabeks	—	1	10 0
Mohbybaand	—		5 0
Gooroodhe	—	1	5 0
Jurgary	—	1	5 0
Gomeah	—	1	30 0
Barrifa	—	1	10 0
			<u>186 9</u>
P ^h . Kurrunporra Muldhe	—	1	160 0
Of each	—	1	15 0
Poluckjah	—	1	60 0
P ^h . Jugguour Tukara	—	1	30 0
P ^h . Chungarre Chamroon	—	1	116 4
Koeyhur	—	1	30 0
Sewary	—	1	30 0
			<u>627 13</u>
Nayghee of all Villages	—		29 8
			<u>657 5</u>
Total R'	—		<u>657 5</u>

Balance 11 A' a Junkaw on the Khalsa Village Kulkee, 1 R' 6 A'.

Every Thing within the Boundaries of the said Villages, including Right of Fishing, &c. &c. are given.

In the Presence of Chowdry Deen, Dyal Dofs, Buxey
Ruggobunse Dofs, Sunker Dofs, Dovry Sing, and
Ram Dofs.

In the Hand-writing of Lutchmen Dofs, at Ulcaah.

A true Translate.
(Signed)

M^r Leslie,
Collector Revenue Board.

True Copies.
(Signed)

J. H. Harrington,
Secretary.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Cornwallis.
J. Shore.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCXXVII.

Book 705. Page 172.

Extract of a Consultation of the 4th July 1792.

Fort William, the 4th July 1792.

Rev. Dep.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
William Cowper, } Esquires.

No. 3,
Benares Re-
sident, dated
23d June.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, absent on the Public Service.
Resident at Benares, to Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.

My Lord,

Having, in pursuance of the Board's Instructions of the 30th of March, granted a Jaguir to Gujrauje Misr, I now inclose a Copy of the original Sunnud thereon, issued together with a Translation.

I am sorry that the Amount of this Jaguir does somewhat exceed what was in my own Contemplation when I first proposed it; but whatever Reluctance I have felt, I found it impossible to answer Gujrauje's Expectations with less, and have even had the greatest Difficulty after all to reconcile the adverse Pretensions of him and the Zemindars, whose Lands fall, or might have fallen under this Jaguir, he wishing to have included in his Grant certain Spots and Family Villages of their Zemindaries, which they would by no Means acquiesce in; but at Length all Parties have, after much Trouble and Negotiation, signified their Assent to the Distribution that hath been finally effected; and it will for the Rest appear, that in just Consideration to the Permanency of the Settlement, and the Rights of the Zemindars, the present Grant to Gujrauje partakes more of the Nature of a Money Assignment than a Jaguir, (as the latter is understood in Practice in India), since the present Jajuidar can neither interfere in the Management, nor raise upon the Zemindars the Rents of the Lands; and it would I believe prove a Blessing to a considerable Part of this Country, if all the Jaguir-Tenures in it were under the same Restrictions.

I hope the present Grant may meet with the Approbation of your Lordship in Council, and remain with Respect, &c.

Benares,
the 23d June 1792.

(Signed)

Jon^a Duncan,
Resident.

“ Translation

Translations of a Sunnud in favour of Gujraje Misr.

[(a) Be it known to the present and future Mutsuddies, and to the Chowdries and Canon-goes of the Pergunnah of Kutteker, in the Sircar of Benares, in the Soubah of Allahabad: Whereas Gujrange Misr hath evinced his good Will and Exertions in respect to the Honble. Company's Government, in the Instance of the Completion of the Commercial Treaty, to operate between the said Company's Territories and the Country of Nepaul; and in having effected the Writing and Ratification of the said Treaty from the Rajah of Nepaul, in Conformity to the First Draft thereof from the Honourable Company, whence the English Gentlemen having derived the strongest Confidence in the said Gujrange Misr; the Governor General in Council considering thereupon how the said Misr hath for the Benefit of both Countries thus promoted, according to the Plan suggested by the English, the good Work for the Advantage of the Merchants and Traders of the Two States, hath therefore, in view to the said Misr's laudable Conduct, been graciously pleased, and thought it just and befitting, to bestow on him, (the said Misr), from the Honourable English Company, the Villages mentioned underneath; the Jumma of which is 2,73 12, (the Moiety whereof is 1,286 4) of Benares Haly Sicca Rupres, as a Jaghire for the Subsistence of his Son, whose Name is Nundpersaud; to take place from the Month of Asfar 1199 Fufily, and to be by him held as a free Tenure.

It is necessary that no One do, in any Shape, make Opposition or Objection in respect to the said Villages, but leave them in the Possession and Enjoyment of the said Misr, without asking always for a new Sunnud.

The Zemindars of the said Villages are annually and punctually to pay their due Revenue to the said Misr, according to their Pottahs, under the Resident's Signature, as granted to them in the Fufily Year 1197: And the said Misr is to receive the Revenue of the said Villages, according to the Jumma specified in the Pottahs and Cabooleats from the Hands of the Zemindars in question; and in no respect to make any Demand contrary to, or over and above the Sums stipulated for in the said Pottahs and Cabooleats. Dated 8th June 1792, or 17th of Shewal 1199 of the Fufily Style.

Particulars of the Villages.

1st, Villages in the Zemindarry of Mundel Sing.					
Moza of Terayd	—	—	—	—	R ^s 454 0
Peery	—	—	—	—	410 0
Poorumpetty	—	—	—	—	84 0
Khergypoor	—	—	—	—	200 0
Kheyapoor	—	—	—	—	400 0
Moorly	—	—	—	—	300 12
					1,548 12
2d, Villages in the Zemindarry of Sumoda Sing.					
Moza of Danyalpore	—	—	—	—	150 0
Beerhapore	—	—	—	—	425 0
Ram Gaerha	—	—	—	—	450 0
					1,025 0
Total, 9 Mozas, Revenue					R ^s 2,573 12

Perwannahs are also written to the Two Zemindars afore said, assuring them that they have only to pay the Revenue specified in their Pottahs to the Son of Gujraje Misr; and that the Management and Profit and Loss in the said Lands, belong to them, as before, entirely.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

Jon^s Duncan, Resident.]



Agreed, That the Jaguir recommended by the Resident to be conferred on Gujraje Misr be granted, and that the Draft of the Sunnud submitted by the Resident be approved. Resolution.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Sunnud be sent to the Board of Revenue for their Information.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Peter Speke,
W. Cowper.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2/15.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCXXVIII.

Book 26. Page 371.

Secret Dep.
Monday.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th of May 1780.

Fort William the 29th May 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

The Governor General.—The Commander in Chief has repeatedly declared, that the Detachment now at Ghed, under the Command of Captain Popham, is unequal to the Services in which it has been employed, and of course much more unequal to that in which the Rana is desirous of engaging it. Such has also been the declared Opinion of the Board: It is in its present Form as it has already been observed, irreconcilable with the Treaty concluded with the Rana of Ghed, which apports the Rate of the Subsidy which he is to pay for such military Aid, as is afforded him by this Government to Battalions of Sepoys on their present Establishment.

It will be recollected that Captain Popham's Detachment was formed for a very different Service from that in which it is now employed, consisting of 2,000 Drafts, 40 European Artillery, a small Party of Horse with 4 light 6 Pounders, and a Howitzer. This Force was extremely well calculated for the Service originally intended to have been performed by it, and as ill calculated for the present. Instead of 4 regular Battalions of 800 Rank and File, each with 8 Guns, the Rana has been furnished with Four weak Corps of 600 Men, each 4 Guns and a Howitzer, and a Body of Horse which he neither wanted nor applied for, and which he will probably object to admit into the Account of his Subsidy.

On a Requisition from the Four Captains who command the Drafts in Gohud to be permitted to increase their present Corps to Battalions, "that those Sepoy Drafts are supernumerary to the Establishment, and presume Government has no Idea of augmenting their Number by completing them to the Strength of Four regular Battalions." For these Reasons, and from our Desire to contract our Expences by every reasonable Means, I submit to the Board the following Propositions.

☆ [(a) 1st. That Captain Popham's Detachment be relieved by Four regular Battalions of Sepoys with their Guns, &c.; viz. Three Battalions from Cawnpore, and the Battalion of Light Infantry at Chackye.]

2d. That Captain Popham when relieved shall march to Cawnpore; the Sepoys to be incorporated into such of our Battalions as may be in Want of Men; the Cavalry to join their Corps; the Artillery to be disposed of as the Commander in Chief shall judge proper; and the Officers belonging to the Army in Guzerat, to join it by such Routes as they shall judge most practicable.

3d. That the Staff Officers of Captain Popham's Detachment shall be ordered to do Duty, and to hold their present Appointments in the Detachment which shall relieve them.

4th. That the Battalion of Light Infantry commanded by Captain James Browne be ordered to march immediately to Gohud.

5th. That Major Camac be ordered to proceed immediately to Gohud, or wheresoever the Detachment may be which is to relieve Captain Popham and to take the Command of it.

6th. That the Bullocks attached to the Guns of the Battalion and Stores, and to the 18 Pounders ordered to join Captain Popham's Detachment, be furnished by the Contractor from his present Establishment.

7th. That as a considerable Time will be lost if the Resolutions of the Board respecting Major Camac, and the Battalion of Light Infantry are carried into Effect, through the official Channel of the Commander in Chief, who did not propose leaving Lucknow until the Commencement of the Rains, Agreed, That the Orders to Major Camac and Captain Browne be immediately sent from the Board, and issued in general Orders.

8th. That a Copy of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Commander in Chief, and that he be requested to issue the necessary Orders for forming the Detachment at Cawnpore which is to relieve Captain Popham's.

I shall now beg Leave to offer a few Remarks on these Propositions.

By relieving Captain Popham's Detachment with Four regular Battalions, we strictly comply with the Terms of the Treaty, and the Rana's Requisition. It will prove a Reduction of our Expences, as the Battalions now proposed for this Service are at present upon a War Establishment, and the Subsidy will or ought to defray the Expence of the Detachment.

By employing Captain Browne's Battalion on this Service, we render a Corps formed for active Service of real Use. At present it is in Cantonments, as the Purposes for which it was originally raised have been long since accomplished, and the Districts to which it principally appertained have been placed under the Controul of the Collector of Boglepore. Captain Crawford's Corps, which by the Regulations is to be compleated to the Strength of a Battalion, (which it may by a Part of the Drafts ordered now to be relieved from Gohud) will be fully sufficient for the Protection of Ranigur and the Jungultery of Chackye.

With respect to Major Camac I shall briefly observe, that I have recommended him for the Command of the Detachment which is to be employed in Gohud, because he belongs to the Brigade which is to furnish the principal Force of which it will consist; because I know him to be peculiarly qualified for a Service of this Nature, to which such Requisites are essential, and because I believe that the other Members of the Board entertain a similar Opinion of him.

[(a) Agreed to the Propositions recommended by the Governor General,] and that the following Letter be written to the Commander in Chief:

To Sir Eyre Coote.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 5th, 11th, and 15th Instant.

We agree with you in Opinion, that the Detachment now at Gohud under the Command of Captain Popham, is not equal to the Service on which it has been employed, and yet less to that in which the Rana is desirous of engaging it.

For these Reasons, and from a Desire to contract our Expences as much as possible,

We have resolved,

First, That Captain Popham's Detachment be relieved by Four regular Battalions of Sepoys with their Guns, &c.; viz. Three Battalions from Cawnpore, and the Battalion of Light Infantry at Chackye.

Second, That Captain Popham when relieved shall march to Cawnpore; the Sepoys to be incorporated into such of our Battalions as may be in Want of Men; the Cavalry to join their Corps; the Artillery to be disposed of as the Commander in Chief shall judge proper, and the Officers belonging to the Army in Guzurat to join it by such Routes as they shall judge most practicable.

Third, That the Staff Officers of Captain Popham's Detachment shall be ordered to do Duty, and to hold their present Appointments in the Detachment which shall relieve them.

Fourth, That the Battalion of Light Infantry commanded by Captain James Browne, be ordered to march immediately to Gohud.

Fifth, That Major Camac be ordered to proceed immediately to Gohud, or wheresoever the Detachment may be which is to relieve Captain Popham, and to take the Command of it.

Sixth. That the Bullocks attached to the Guns of the Battalions and Stores, and to the 18 Pounders ordered to join Captain Popham's Detachment, be furnished by the Contractor from his present Establishment.

And we desire that you will be pleased to give the necessary Instructions for carrying these our Resolutions into immediate Effect, but as a considerable Time would be lost were the Orders to Major Camac and to Captain Browne, commanding the Battalions of Light Infantry, to pass through you, we have directed our Secretary to communicate them immediately to those Officers.

Warren Hastings,
P. Francis,
Edward Wheler.

(a) Vide supra, Page 2783.

A P P E N D I X. N° CCCCXXIX.

Book 706. Page 173.

Extract of a Consultation of the 29th July 1789.

Rev. Dept.
Wednesday.

Fort William, 29th July 1789.

At a Council; Present,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore, Esquire.

Read the following Letters and Inclosures from the Board of Revenue.

Board of Rev.
18th June.

To Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council, Fort William.

My Lord,

We have the Honour to submit Copies of Letters from the Resident at Benares, Collectors of Behar, Shaw abad and Tirhool, acting Collector of Circar Sarun and Collectors of Bagle-pore, Purnea, and Bungpore, containing the Information required by your Lordships in Council on the 9th of April 1788, to enable you to determine on the best Mode of conducting the Manufacture of Opium, after the Expiration of the present Contract.

We also submit our separate Opinions, containing such Remarks thereon as appeared to us necessary.

Calcutta,
18th June 1789.We are, &c.
(Signed)Thomas Graham.
Richard Johnson.

(Copies)

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Enclosure.

Having, before my Receipt of your Letter of the 22d of April, received the same Questions on the Subject of Opium from the Secretary of the Government, under Date the 9th of that Month, I now enclose Copies of my Letter of this Date, and of the Information accompanying it to the Governor General in Council, in Answer to the Secretary's Letter, which will equally serve as a Reply to your Reference.

Benares,
16th July 1789.I am, Sir,
(Signed)Jonathan Duncan,
Resident.

To Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.

My Lord,

Having received the Secretary's Letter of the 9th of April, with Questions on the Subject of Opium, I have myself considered them, and the present Agent for its Provision at this Place, Ram Chund Pundit, with whose Conduct I have hitherto every Reason to be satisfied, having had a very long Experience of this Article, as well in the Province of Behar, as in this Zemindary. I put the Questions into Persian, that I might have the Advantage of his Observations, which being received and translated, I think they are so full and applicable to the Subject in general, that, added to the Confidence I entertain of the Fidelity and honest Intention in which he has made these Remarks, I conceive I cannot better answer the End of the Reference to me, than by submitting the accompanying Translation of the Whole to your Lordship's Inspection; being convinced, that as long as the Provision of Opium is to be continued for the Company, it can hardly be better conducted than under the Circumstances and Regulations he has pointed out. With regard to the Provision of the current Year 1195 Fussily, in this Zemindarry, I have every Reason to flatter myself that your Lordship will be pleased with its Quality; and had the Measure been commenced upon earlier in the Year, the Produce would

also

also have been greater. It will not however, I believe, fall short of One Thousand; and conceiving that your Lordship will approve of my taking early Measures for the next Year's Provision, by which Means it may, we compute, be extended for 1196 to 1400 Maunds at least, and in 1197 to probably 2000 Maunds. I have this Day issued, with the Approbation of the Raja, the accompanying Notification on the Subject, and mean to pay from the Treasury 15,000 Rupees, to be immediately advanced to the Ryets, during their present Season of Cultivation for the ensuing Year, which will greatly encourage and assist them, and prove the Means also of the Encrease of Quantity for 1196, above premised.

I am, &c. &c.

Benares,
16th July 1788.

(Signed)

Jonathan Duncan,
Resident.

Translation of Ram Chund Pundit's Answer to, and Observations on, the Questions sent by Government, relative to the Cultivation of the Opium.

QUESTIONS.

1st. Whether the Mode of contracting for the Opium is productive of any, and what Inconvenience to the Cultivators?

2d. Whether upon a Supposition that the Ryots were left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them, it would be possible to obtain an enhanced Rent from the Opium Lands: In Answer to this the present Rates of the Lands, with the proposed additional Rates?

3d. What would be the Encrease of Revenue upon the Tummah of each Pergunnah, in consequence of such enhanced Rates?

4th. Supposing this Question answered in the Negative, what would be the Effect of a Regulation declaring them at Liberty to cultivate the Opium or not, at their own Option, with respect to the Quantity and Quality of the Produce?

5th. Is the Situation of the Opium Ryots comparatively easy and comfortable with that of other Ryots?

6th. Supposing the Ryots to dispose of the Opium in such Mode as they pleased, what would be the Effect as to the Quantity, Quality, and Produce of this Article?

7th. Are there any Inconveniencies attending a Contract, which might be remedied under an Agency?

ANSWERS.

1st. The System of contracting for the Opium is certainly troublesome to the Ryots; the Reasons for which Opinion will be found in the Detail subjoined to these separate Answers.

2d. The Ryots would not consent to encrease the Rates of the Opium Lands, even for being left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them.

The Grounds of this Belief will be found in the undermentioned Detail. The present Rates of the Opium Lands in the Zemin-dary of Benares will be found in the accompanying separate Statement.

3d. Nothing—as is premised in the preceding Article.

4th. The Ryots did not use to be, under the Contract in Bahar, at Liberty, in general, to relinquish the Cultivation. They are not now forced in Benares; allowing them the Liberty supposed in the Question, it does not appear why the ultimate Effects should be either against the Quantity or Quality of the Produce.

But at first, if they were left also to sell the Opium to Individuals, both might very probably suffer, as will be seen more at large in the Detail here under annexed.

5th. There are no Ryots who cultivate Opium solely, a *Quoing Ryot who cultivates 10 Begahs of other Land, will cultivate One Begah of Opium. An Opium Ryot under an Agency may be said to be happier and better situated than another Ryot, because the Opium Agents are a Protection to him against the undue Exactions of the Collector of the Revenue. *Sic in Orig.

6th. Under a well-regulated Government, by which is meant a just and systematic Collection of the Public Revenues, they would, no Doubt, in the End all improve; but while the Ryots continue in a Manner at the Discretion of the Collectors of the Revenue, no Good could be expected from such a Freedom, as to Quantity, Quality, or Produce.

7th. A Contractor cannot, it may be generally supposed, feel for the Ryots as an honest Agent will. This will appear from the undermentioned Detail.

QUESTIONS.

8th. Supposing the Contract to be in future continued, are any Regulations necessary for the Ease, Comfort, or Protection of the Ryots?

9th. Are the Ryots who cultivate the Opium comparatively of a low or high Cast, according to the Laws and Estimation of their Set?

10th. Supposing the Trade of Opium left open to all, what Quantity is it expected would be exported from Benares to the Northern or Western Provinces, and whether such a Measure would or would not occasion an Influx of Specie into the Country?

11th. Supposing the Company not to exercise a Right of Presumption, is there not Reason to apprehend the Institution of partial and petty Monopolies to the Inconvenience of the Ryots?

ANSWERS.

8th. Many; but few of them that would be effectual: One is to give a liberal Price to the Contractor, and not to be guided merely by the lowest Offer, but more by the Qualities of the Undertaker.

Another would be to fix the Price to be paid to the Ryots, as nearly as possible, and the Weight they are to deliver; and a 3d, that no Ryot be obliged to cultivate the Poppy against his Will.

9th. They are in Benares all known by the general Denomination of Quoiries, and cultivate what is here called Quoirar.

That is Opium, Tobacco, and Vegetables, &c. Their Cast is that of Soober, which is the lowest of the Four General Tribes of the Hindoos.

10th. If the Trade were left open, about 2 or 300 Chests would probably go to the Westward and Northward, both from Benares and Behar: It is not probable that any Influx of Specie would be thereby occasioned; because the Exporters, viz. The Decan, Western, and Northern, Merchants would import Cotton and Salt and Shawls equivalent to their Outlay here in Opium.

11th. Certainly; at least in this Country; that is, provided the Resident were not very vigilant to prevent it; but if he were vigilant it does not appear how such Monopolies could extend to the Prejudice of the Ryots, such as general Freedom would probably tend at first at least to the Depreciation of the Quality, from the great Competition that would ensue, of which the Pyhars would most likely avail themselves to adulterate the Article.

Particulars referred to for the Elucidation of the above Answers.

I here subjoin the following Particulars, which are within my Knowledge, as to how the Opium-Business was carried on before the English Monopoly, which will also shew what led to that Monopoly, and the Effects of the last-mentioned Measure; the Consideration of which will throw a considerable Light on the Subject of the preceding Questions and Answers.

The principal Seat of the Opium Culture has always been in the Province of Behar; and the first capital Purchasers were the Servants of the Dutch Company; as for Instance, when before the Monopoly the Ryots of Behar carried on the Cultivation of the Poppy according to their several Means, it was conducted in the Manner following:

When Grain was cheap, the Ryots applied with great Cheerfulness to the Growth of the Poppy; and when by Grain's being dear they saw a Prospect of deriving a sufficient Advantage from the Cultivation thereof,

They forsook that of the Poppy, as being an Employment so much more laborious and troublesome.

In some Years also the Poppy suffered from the Seasons, and Accidents, such as by strong westerly Winds, Insects, and Hail, thereby reducing the Produce, while in other Years it was abundant.

The native Produce of the Poppy being of course good and genuine, though by reason of the Variety of Soil it differed somewhat in its Appearance, and perhaps a little in the Quality; all this occasional Difference was provided for by the Mixture of the several Kinds, so as to form one Merchantable Mass. If any Quantity was of a very bad Quality, it was to be imputed to the Overseers in some of the Pergunnahs; who, from Carelessness, Want of Knowledge, or evil Intention, sometimes used to depreciate it, or adulterate it; this was much the Case in the Sircar of Shahabad, and in Two or Three Pergunnahs in Sircar Sarun, such as Kersseypoor, and the Sircar of Champarun, &c. where, from the Misconduct of the Mahers, neither the English nor Dutch would receive it; and as to that produced in Gazepoor, which did not formerly exceed 100 Maunds, its Quality used never to be such as to become an Object

jeſt for Exportation to the Eaſtward; ſo that all the Produce of the aforeſaid Places was bought upon the Spot at low Prices by the Weſtern Merchants; and if any of it occaſionally found its Way towards Patna, to make up for the Deficiencies in the Market, it uſed generally to be, on Examination, rejected, and bought up as above noticed, at low Prices for the weſtern or interior Conſumption of India, which was ſupplied by this ſecondary or inferior Produce; whiſt all the beſt Quality went to the Eaſtward for Exportation, by Sea and otherwiſe. The Manner of buying the Opium was then as follows: There was a Body of native Merchants then reſiding at Patna, known under the Appellation of the Opium Dealers; who from the Time of ſowing, in the Month of Aſſin, made Advances to the Cultivators of * of ^{the Poppy, under the Stipulation to get Interſt for the Amount thereof, and to receive their Opium in Conſideration of their thus aſſiſting the Ryots with Advances, at a ſmall Rate, in their (the Merchants) Favour, over and above what ſhould be the common ſelling Rate of the ſubſequent Month of Byſaah, as it was in that Month that the Rate or Price of the opium was fixed, according to the ſmaller or greater Quantity of the Produce, being firſt ſettled at about Two Rupees per Leer of 80 Sicca Weight; and the Patna Merchants at this Rate receiving, according to their Stipulations, with Interſt, &c. the Commodity for the Advances they had made, they brought into Town and prepared the ſame carefully in their Houſes, ſo as that it might ſuit the European Purchaſers. There were alſo ſmaller Dealers, known by the Names of Pyhars, Reſidents throughout the Country at large, who made Purchaſes and prepared the Opium in their own Houſes, from Two to 50 Maunds, but the Commodity thus received from the Pyhars was never genuine, after the Opium Growers had delivered to the Patna Opium Merchants, as much of the Commodity as liquidated their Advances, they then heightened their Prices.} Sic in Orig.

In the Month of October, the Opium being prepared, the Merchants joined together, fixed a Price and Agreement with the Dutch Chief, a Merchant, having 500 Maunds in his Houſe, contracting to deliver 200 Maunds, and receiving Payment thereof to that Amount. After thus ſettling with the Dutch, the Merchants uſed to make further Contracts with the Engliſh, but at an enhanced Price, above what the Dutch had agreed for; and thereafter they went and contracted with the French at a ſtill higher Price, than they had ſtipulated for with the Engliſh; thereafter in the Month of November the Dutch made a Second Contract with the Merchants, at a higher Price than they had firſt agreed for, and the Commodity began to be delivered, and the Moſuffel Pyhars, taking ſomething by way of Arret or Brokerage, diſpoſed of their Goods to the Patna Merchants, but there was very little thereof found of ſuch a Quality as to be accepted, it being, on the contrary, for the moſt part rejected. If in any Year the Demand for Opium was more urgent than uſual, the Pyhars by collecting the Article from Shahabad, &c. made it ſink very much in Quality, by which Means the Commodity became in general very much adulterated, the purchaſing Price of the Europeans ran therein from 100 Rupees to 150 Rupees per Maund, though in ſome Years by reaſon of the Urgency of the Demand, and the Competition among the Gentlemen, the Price has now and then riſen to 200 Rupees; whereby many native Merchants made Fortunes, whiſt, on the other Hand, by reaſon of European Wars, and other Cauſes, the Price has fallen as low as 70 or 75 Rupees, in which Times both the Merchants and Pyhars were great Sufferers.

Thus the purchaſing Price of Opium was various, but that Variety never affected the Revenue Rates of the Poppy Lands, wherefore I conceive that even the laying of the Trade open would not induce the Ryots to agree to encrease the Revenue they have been uſed to pay for the preſent Poppy Lands. When in the Year 1162 Fuſſily, by reaſon of the Diſturbances raiſed by Serajedowlah, the Engliſh Gentlemen left Calcutta, there being for 1163 no other Opium Purchaſers for the Dutch, the latter pretending they had no Occaſion that Season for Opium.

The Merchants were thereby reduced even to entreat the Dutch to take it off their Hands at 70 Rupees per Maund, and that Year all the Merchants and Pyhars were the next Thing to ruined, ſo that in 1164 not having the Means to make the uſual Advances to the Cultivators there was of courſe leſs Opium cultivated.

In the latter Part of this Year the Engliſh conquered the Country, an Engliſh Chief came to Patna and bought his Opium at 75 Rupees per Maund. In the next Year 1165 the Shazdars Diſturbances taking Place, there was hardly any Poppy cultivated, and there being nevertheless a great Competition between the Engliſh, the Price of what could be brought to Market roſe to 140 Rupees per Maund. In the Year 1166, that Half of the Province of Behar which lies to the Southward of the Ganges remaining in the Poſſeſſion of the Shahzdar and the Northern Side remaining to the Engliſh, the Dutch became thereby excluded from making any Proviſion of Opium in the Northern or Engliſh Part of the Country. The next Year and that following, from the Ravages the Country had undergone, little or no Opium was produced, and the Competition between the Engliſh and Dutch raiſed it to 150 Rupees per Maund.

The following Year, the War between the Engliſh and Coſſim Ali Khan occurring, and being, after Coſſim's Expulſion, followed by that of Sujahe Dowlah, the Cultivation of Opium was

was greatly diminished by these Events; after the Peace was restored the Gentlemen turning their Thoughts to the Purchase of Opium, there was so little to be had that they were content to buy the old Commodity, that had lain in the Merchants Houses, at no less a Rate than 200 Rupees; the Knowledge of which high Price, exciting the Poppy Growers to increase the Growth of that Article, and the Competition becoming still greater, by the numerous Purchasers, the Gentlemen sent their several separate Gomastahs into the different Districts to make Purchases for them, on Advances which they made for that Purpose, and after the Purchase, on the Plea that the Price rose too high, Peons were put on the Sellers; and the Price thereby reduced as low as was thought proper.

By this Means, the Growers were greatly reduced by the Peons Charges, and the Refund they had been obliged to make; and wherever the Dutch and French Gomastahs had been sent to make their Purchases, Quarrels ensued between them and the English Gomastahs and their People, so that this occasioned much Confusion, and some Blood shed; which Mode continued for Two or Three Years, till the Fulsly Year 1175, when a joint Concern was made of it, in which the French and Dutch were admitted to a Share, so that there was but One general Agent, as Manager and Purchaser of all the Opium produced.

Since that Time, the Purchases of the Western Merchants have ceased, and in this Way for Six Years or till 1180 Fulsly, the Business continued, although the Monopoly was not so compleat as to prevent those Europeans who had no Share therein, from managing to make Advances through the Mufussil Pyhars at an advanced Rate, and those Pyhars, getting the Commodity in a secret Manner from the Growers, used to prepare the Opium in their own Houses, and deliver it in a debased State to those separate European Gentlemen, and sometimes when Part of this clandestine Provision was detected, it occasioned great Disputes in the Adawlet and elsewhere, and the Debasement of the Commodity became very prevalent. At last, these Complaints and Contentions having reached the Council, Mr. Hastings thought fit to put an End to them, by assuming the Monopoly of the Opium for the Company, allowing to the Dutch and French a certain Quantity, annually, to be received from the English Companies.

This putting an End to the Competition among the Merchants, and the Pyhars giving up their underhand Traffic, the Quality of the Commodity, even in Shahabad, &c. became by the Exertions of the Providers for the Company, so much improved as to meet with Approbation, and even that of Ghauzeepore, which had never been considered as merchantable for the Purposes of the European's Commerce was so improved, as to be admitted as a Part of the Provision.

Heretofore a considerable Quantity of Opium used to be brought up by the Western Merchants, and carried by the Renters of Mirzapore and Chettupore into Marwar, the Rajipoots of which consume a great deal of this Article, but being unable at length to procure any from this Quarter, they remembered that in former Times, some little Opium had been raised in Marwar itself, and in this Confidence they have so exerted themselves as to raise the Poppy in their own Country, that it now yields Opium enough for their own, and the neighbouring Consumption, so that they no longer depend on us for Supply; but there being still a Demand for a certain Quantity for the Consumption of Oude and Acpaul, &c. this is supplied by the Growth of Gooruckpore, in the Nabob Viziers Dominions, when the crude Produce of the Poppy is brought up by Merchants, and exported.

From all which, it has been inferred in Answer to One of the preceding Questions, that if the Trade be laid open not more than about 2 or 300 Maunds would be required, or go to the Westward or Northward from the Company's territorial Acquisitions, including Benares.

On the Establishment of the Company's Contract, the Contractors continued to the same Ryots, the same Rates as has been prevalent in, and from the Periods of the free and open Trade: but there were some *Vexatious introduced upon the Ryots, such as urging them to encrease their Poppy Cultivation beyond their Means and Conveniency, from which the Ryot not unfrequently would buy himself off, by a Nuzzen to the Contractor's native Agent, whilst those who could not, or would not, pay, were obliged to conform; which generally ended in a Failure both in the Poppy Crop, and in the Ryots Revenue. In other Places the Zemindars and Chewdries being unwilling to have any Poppy sown within their Limits, because of the Protection which the Ryots there derived under the Contractors Native Agents, from their undue Exactions would bribe such Agent, so as to induce him not to make any Engagements in their Country, although both the Soil might be adapted, and the Ryots ready to enter into Engagements which operate also as a Prejudice to the Ryots.

Again, when the Contractors Agents go at the proper Season to measure the Poppy Lands, and to estimate the Produce; they are liable to be bribed in this Case by the Ryets, and thence favouring such as give them any Thing, by a low Estimate of such Ryets Produce, and making up for the same, by an undue Enhancement in their Estimation of the Growth of these Cultivators, who give them nothing at the Time. Also of Weighing and Delivery.

He who does not deliver to the full Amount of the Estimate thus made, is liable to ill Usage, whilst others are allowed to keep their Surplus which they are perhaps allowed to sell

to the other, at a Profit to make up an artificial Deficiency. These are Evils that may attend a Contract, to which may be added that of the Necessity of the Contractors exacting, where the pretended Defaulter cannot make up his Quantum in Opium, a ready Money Penalty, equivalent to the Amount thereof; besides all this, the Opium is, or used to be weighed, by the Hands of Dondedars or Weighmen, and there are great Disputes ensue on that Head, some of the Ryots complaining, that there is such a Deficiency turned out in the Quantity they brought from home, and others, that there is such another Loss.

If the Grievances above stated, supposing them still to exist, were fairly obviated, it appears to me, that the carrying on the Opium Business as a Monopoly is the best Mode, as well for the Ryots, as for the Preservation of the Quality, and the Good of the Country at large, including the Advantage of the Company.

For 1st. It is certain that the Ryots now receive the same Price, as when the Trade was free and open, and although they had now and then, a possible Expectation of raising the Price, they must as often been under Apprehensions of its falling, added to which they had the Trouble of looking out for a Purchaser, whereas now, that they are sure of getting their Advances from the Company at any Time they like between Khaulch and Plalgun, and deliver the Commodity from Cheyte to Sarun without paying any Interest or Premium whatever on their Advances, and without having any Solicitude about the Rise or Fall of the Prices, or about their securing a Market, not to dwell on what they find a great Advantage; viz. the Protection they experience from the Opium Agents, against the Zemindars and their other Tax Gatherers; all these Circumstances combined, shew that the Monopoly of Opium is, in fact, no Hardship or Evil on the Ryots; and that it tends also to keep up the Quality of the Commodity, seems to follow from this, that when the Trade was free and open, the Pyhars greatly adulterated it, as it hath been above shewn, and the Western Merchants being also satisfied with that of a debased Quality. These Circumstances kept always much inferior Opium in the Market, which is not the Case at present, but would be again most probably so, were the Trade laid open; and once generally debased, it is no easy Matter to restore the Quality.

In regard to the Effects upon the Country it is to be observed, that when the Trade lay open there were many wealthy native Merchants who made it their sole Business to deal in this Article, making Advances to the Ryots, and selling again to the Foreign Companies, &c. and disposing easily of the rejected or debased Part of their Provision to the Western Merchants for ready Money. But now the wealthy Dealers are no more, the Foreign Companies have no longer any Credit or Stability, and the Western Purchasers have entirely stopped; should then the Trade be now left open, who are there to make regular Advances to the Ryot? No doubt several English Gentlemen would * resent to this Commerce, and make Advances through the Pyhars which would Probably soon bring on Mutual Disputes, whereof the Pyhars will not fail to avail themselves to debase the Quality of the Commodity, and to make their Profit at the Public Expence. * Sicin Orig.

Now the Ryots enjoy regular and large Advances from the Company without Interest or Premium, which is a great Advantage to them, and constitutes in a Manner their surest Dependence, at the same Time that the Quality and Price of the Commodity remains permanent; and therefore it only seems to be necessary to provide against the several Evils above mentioned, to which a Contract or Monopoly of any Kind is more particularly liable, which may I think be effected by the following Means:

Let any Gentleman of a feeling Heart and good Understanding, be appointed to manage this Business as Agent, and not by Contract, and let him choose good Native Deputies to act under him. Let the Cultivation of the Poppy Land be begun from the Month of Assau, when according to the Abilities and free good Will and Desire of such of the Ryots as have Ground adapted to the Culture of the Poppy, a proportionable Advance should be made to such Ryots from Assam to enable them to carry on their first Cultivation, upon Condition that no other Article but the Poppy should be therein sown. The Ryots should also be encouraged not to suffer themselves through Fear to be misled by the Threats or Cajolements of the Zemindars, by being assured that they shall not be allowed to oppress them, and special Care should be taken to convince all the Ryots that none but such as are freely inclined and desirous shall be asked or required to follow this Cultivation; and they who thus voluntarily undertake it should be bound to deliver the Crude Material in a pure State to the Company's Agent, and be liable to Punishment either for imposing adulterated Opium, or for disposing elsewhere of whatever may be produced; the Doudedeers should not be allowed any longer to be the Weighers of the Commodity at the Time of the Delivery; as they hitherto have been by posing the Scales in their Hands, but (as has this Year taken Place at Benares) let the Scales be pitched fairly in the Ground and not held in the Hands of any Man, and let the Weight be thus taken openly according to the Rate agreed upon in the Ryets Presence, who then seeing no ill Usage, will be the less tempted on their Part to over-reach Government, and will be as ready as Government can wish them without any Effort on its Part to encrease the Poppy Cultivation. And on this Mode, whilst Grain continues reasonably Cheap, the Poppy Cul-

tivation must annually encrease. It is however essential that the Manager of this Article on the Part of the Company, should himself, and in his own Person, attend to every Thing concerning it, and not throw the Care of it upon Deputies, who in Proportion as they find him careless will infallibly prove unfaithful. The Ryets should never be let off without Punishment whenever detected either in delivering the Juice of the Poppy in an adulterated State, or in disposing of it elsewhere; and finally, after its Receipt into the Warehouse, it should be made up with the greatest Care, that to whatever Region it may be exported it's good Quality may redound to the Honor of the Agent.

Translated, &c.

(Signed)

Jonⁿ. Duncan,Resid^t.

N^o 4. Translation of a Notification to the Raja about the Provision of Opium to be made in the Zemindary of Benares, during the Fuffily Year 1196.

Whereas the Promotion and Encrease of the Provision of Opium for the Honourable Company is desired and requisite; and the Agency for this Business, having been in consequence
 * Sicin Orig. committed * from Government to Ramchunder Pundit, he has been instructed to settled Engagements accordingly with the Ryets who cultivate the Opium Plant in the Pergunnahs throughout all the Four Sircars, as well in the Nizamut Lands as those of Jaguirs and Ulumghas, &c. and to cause the said Ryets to receive Pottahs for the Cultivation of 1196 Fuffily, in the Presence of the Amils, from the Aumun, in Conformity to the Regulations which have been already issued on that Subject in Respect to all Pottahs in General and wherever there be Land and Water fit for the Growth of the Poppy, to cause the same as far as may be consistent with the Means and conformable to the fair and free good Will of the Cultivators Seed, and to make to the said Ryets such small Present Advantages as may be necessary to promote the Cultivation now carrying on, to the End that they may in all Ease and Comfort prepare the said Land for the Purpose in Question, and at the Season for sowing the Poppy Seed therein; and also to take Engagements from the said Ryets, that whatever Opium Growth shall be produced they do deliver the same in the pure and genuine State to Government, and not sell the same to any other. * Thereof it is now written, that he (the Raja) do address Perwannahs to all the Amils and Ameens to be duly aiding and assisting in the said Business according to the Representations of the said Pundit and his Deputies, and that they, the Amil, &c. do signify in express and positive Terms, that if any of the Zemindars and Tuckadars, &c. do in any respect unjustly counteract the Progress of the Business they will be punished by Government. Dated the 16th July 1788.

(Signed)

Jonⁿ. Duncan.

N. B. The Raja agreed to the Form or Draft of the above Notification and Order to him, but requested that his own Jaghuirs might as usual be understood to be exempted, to which the Resident consented.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

Jonⁿ. Duncan.Resid^t.

Particulars of the General Rates of Revenue paid for Poppy or Opium Lands in the Zemindary of Benares.

1st Rent of Soil	-	-	-	2d d ^o	-	-	-	3d d ^o
8 R ^s . to 7.	-	-	-	6 to 5	-	-	-	4 to 4
P. Ryot.	-	-	-	P. Ryot.	-	-	-	P. Ryot.

There are great Variations in the Rates according to the Soil and local Circumstances of each Purgunnah, but the above may be taken as the Medium.

Benares,

(Signed)

Jonⁿ. Duncan.

16th July 1788.

Resident.

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honor to submit to your Perusal my Answers to the Questions transmitted to me under Date the 22d of April, respecting the Opium.

As this Article is a great Source of Advantage to this Country, I trust the Liberality which dictated the Questions will justify the Unreservedness of my Replies, one Argument respecting Foreigners alone, I deemed of a Delicacy which required a distinct Place, and being too requisite to be omitted, I rely upon your Pardon for its Insertion in this Address.

At present the Dutch, French, and Danes receive to the Amount of several Hundred Chests at an inferior Price, which if they sold in the Country would immediately realize to them a Net Profit without Trouble or Expences, and afford a Capital for other Merchandize. This

Sacrifice

Sacrifice the Company, as Merchants have been induced to make for an uninterrupted Monopoly, and Foreigners could not claim it were the Company, as Sovereigns, to allow the free Trade of Opium.

The Monopoly moreover operates to the Injury of the Company, as a Clandestine Trade is carried on more or less with the Ryots at a cheaper Rate.

The Effect of a free Trade in Opium would occasion an Increase of Price, and consequently encourage the Cultivation, Foreigners would purchase dearer, and the Country benefit accordingly; it may be urged that the Company must also pay an enhanced Price, that however, would only be a nominal Loss, for as Merchants, they would pay with one Hand, and receive as Sovereigns in the other.

Gya,
15th June 1788.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Thomas Law,
Collector.

QUESTIONS.

1. Whether the Mode of contracting for the Opium is productive of any, and what Inconveniences to the Cultivator?

2. Whether upon a Supposition that the Ryots were left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them, it would be possible to obtain an enhanced Rent from the Opium Lands? In the Answer to this Question, the present Rates of the Lands with the proposed additional Rent of it, if such can be obtained, must be stated.

3. What would be the Increase of Revenue on the Jummah of each Purgunnah, in consequence of such enhanced Rent?

4. Are the Ryots who at present cultivate the Opium at Liberty or not to relinquish it at their own Option; supposing this Question answered in the Negative, what would be the Effects of a Regulation declaring them at Liberty to cultivate the Opium or not at their own Option with respect to the Quantity and Quality of the Produce?

5. Is the Situation of the Opium Ryots easy and comfortable, comparatively with that of other Ryots; supposing the Ryots authorized to dispose of the Opium in such Mode as they please, what would be the Effect, as to Quantity, Quality, and Produce of this Article?

6. Are there any Inconveniencies attending a Contract which might be remedied under an Agency?

ANSWERS.

1. The Inconveniences depend so much upon the Contractors, they must vary with their Dispositions. The present Contractor has much alleviated the Ryots, but whilst the Interest of the Contractor and Agents can be benefited by the too cheap Purchase, the Cultivators cannot look to Justice for Comfort, but to the Individual.

2. It would be difficult for Government to obtain an enhanced Rent upon the Ryot, as the Cultivation fluctuates every where, and I see no Mode of ascertaining the Cultivation without Obstructions, Impositions, and Expence. Letter A. encloses the Rates of Ryots and Quantity cultivated.

3. The Increase would be precarious, and if too heavily assessed might diminish the Cultivation.

4. In this District the Ryots are deemed at Liberty to relinquish the Cultivation; the Publication of such an Option every where can only tend to encrease the Produce: When Compulsion is necessary, the Cultivation cannot long exist, as it implies a Loss to the Ryots, which must ultimately destroy his Means or cause him to abscond.

5. These Ryots are comparatively easy with other Cultivators, unless when Hail, Rain, &c. destroy the Poppy, and then, as they cannot be compensated by the Rise of Price, as is the Case with other Articles, which sell dear in Proportion to Scarcity at Market, they depend upon the Contractor's Lenity to forbear demanding the Quantity engaged for, or adulterate the Quality, incur Punishment and thus become averse to the Cultivation.

6. This Question comprehending the whole Subject requires particular Discussion. The obvious Objections to an exclusive Contract, are, that the Profit of the Ryot and that of the Contractor run Counter, and that the Interests of the Company as Sovereigns militates with them as Merchants.

The Opium Contract has annually lowered so much, that I believe Mr. Heatly has calculated as closely as the Manufacture will admit, happily too with much Judgment, to simplify

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

7. Supposing the Contract to be in future continued, are any Regulations necessary for the Ease, Comfort, and Protection of the Ryots?

8. Are the Ryots who cultivate this Opium comparatively of a high or low Cast, according to the Laws and Estimation of their Sect?

9. Supposing the Trade of Opium left open to all, what Quantity is it expected would be exported from Bahar to the Northern or Western Provinces; and would such a Measure occasion such an Influx of Specie into the Country or otherwise?

10. Supposing the Company not to exercise a Right of Pre-emption, is there not Reason to apprehend the Institution of partial and petty Monopolies to the Inconvenience of the Ryots?

simplify the System, and actively to discover the Frauds or Exactions of numerous Agents; he gratifies a humane Disposition in preventing them: Should any future Bidder offer lower Terms, he must attempt to indemnify himself either by oppressing the Ryot, by adulterating the Opium, or by both these Means. The former Conduct will gradually diminish the Produce, and the latter will injure the Sales, and Government must suffer in every Way. Indeed I believe that even on the present Terms, almost every other Person would have been compelled to adopt either of these prejudicial Expedients. Agency offers a happy Medium between strict Monopoly and free Trade; Monopoly and Farming (which are almost synonymous) extracted almost all the Specie of the Province; the Fortunes of Individuals therefore could not carry on the full Commerce in Opium, whereas by an Agency, Government with the Command of Specie may purchase equitably a proper Quality, and the Surplus be exported by Merchants to the Northward and Westward. The Mahrattas and other Foreigners too, who visit the Company's Territories, might obtain a little to eat, for which they are often distressed.

7. Freedom to cultivate or not, and to stipulate for their own Price, are the evident Rights to be given; for the different * Form or Contractors have received Opium at various Rates and sometimes coercively; but if Government published such a natural Encouragement to the Cultivator, I do not think that any Man of Sense dare engage for a stipulated Quantity of so valuable a Produce. * See in Orig.

8. The Opium Ryots are of various Casts like other Cultivators.

9. Bahar might encrease excessively and occasion a proportional Increase of Specie, perhaps in Time equal to the present Revenue of the whole Provinces, for even now this Article alone sells to Half that Amount.

10. The Opium would be too dear and extensive a Commerce for any Individuals to monopolize.

(Signed)

Thomas Law,
Collector.

N° 8.

Account of the Numbers of Begas of Opium cultivated in the Districts under Thomas Law Esquire, Collector of Bahar, for 1195 Fufily.

At Tekarry, 5 Purgunna, viz.

Sunnait	—	—	Begas	975	15	—
Ekyl	—	—	—	821	17	—
Okery Belaver	—	—	—	966	15	—
Meker	—	—	—	168	7	—
Porah	—	—	—	215	7	—
				<hr/> 3148 11 —		

At

At Cabber Dadder.

Cabber	—	—	—	390	7	—
Dadder	—	—	—	56	8	—
A. Talook Abdul Rusheed	—	—	—	—	—	—
						446 15 —
						216 5 —

At Bahari 7 Pergunnahs, viz.

Khas Bahar	—	—	—	1944	7	—
Noor Seray	—	—	—	52	2	—
Kelfa	—	—	—	40	2	—
Tellaferah	—	—	—	554	15	—
Jaffer	—	—	—	785	14	—
Cudder Gunge	—	—	—	415	1	—
Mudeedek	—	—	—	239	10	—
						4069 11 —

At Lutchwar 5 Pergunnahs, viz.

Beil Huzoory	—	—	—	601	3	—
Guidowr	—	—	—	69	2	—
Samoy	—	—	—	35	9	—
Amcerthop	—	—	—	341	1	—
Shaikpoora	—	—	—	385	0	—
						1431 15 —

At Gyaaspore 4 Pergunnahs, viz.

Gyaaspore	—	—	—	316	19	—
Benagowan	—	—	—	114	3	—
Beempore	—	—	—	116	6	—
Nyopore	—	—	—	119	11	—
						666 19 —
At Azeemabad	—	—	—			939 1 —
At Tulwarry	—	—	—			2001 12 —
At Munneer	—	—	—			2035 16 —
At Sandeh Bulliah	—	—	—			1645 8 —

At Urwul Muffowrah.

At Arcail	—	—	—	1130	—	—
Muffowrah	—	—	—	723	6	—
						1853 6 —

At Dowdnagur.

Hincha	—	—	—	819	—	—
Manowrah	—	—	—	304	11	—
Eoh	—	—	—	116	8	—
						1239 19 —
At Serris Columbah	—	—	—	497	1	—
Chercowren	—	—	—	123	—	—
						622 1 —
At Shehergauty	—	—	—			200 — —

Begas 20,515 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Patna,
the 10th May, 1788.(Signed) P. Heatly for Self and W^m Young,
Opium Contractors.

The Rates of a Begas Rent of Opium are as follows:

For Opium, including the Buddery Crop of small Grains from R^s 5 to 10
For Opium alone — — — — — D^s 28 to 5

(Signed) S. L. Col.

To John Shore Esq. President, and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have now the Pleasure to reply to your Letter of 22d April last, directing me to furnish you with specific Answers to certain Questions respecting Opium, as proposed by the Right Honble. the Governor General in Council, in their Letter of the 9th of the same Month.

Answer First.

The Inconvenience which arises to the Opium Ryets, are occasioned by the Exaction of certain Abwab, or Taxes, on each Seer of Opium they deliver to the Contractors; exclusive of this, they are subject to the Hardship of being compelled to dispose of their Opium, at a fixed reduced Price; whereas, but for the Operation of this Restriction, they could sell to a much greater Profit.

Answer Second.

If the Ryets were left at Liberty to dispose of their Opium, they would undoubtedly derive a considerable Profit; and, after having experienced the Benefit of such a Measure, they would either increase the Amount paid at present by them for Opium Ground, or cultivate more. At all Events, their Cultivation would be extended, and would ultimately bring an Increase to Government Revenue: The Opium Lands being from 5 Rupees to 12 per Ryot.

It is impossible to say at present how much Increase might be taken from the Ryets, in Consequence of the Liberty given them to dispose of the Produce of their Lands. This will be ascertained after the first Year. In the Interim, a Duty being established on this Article would reimburse Government for the certain Gain they now derive on the Mode of Contract.

Answer Third.

The Opium Ryets are not at Liberty to relinquish the Cultivation of the Poppy; if any Regulation was to take place, declaring them at Liberty to cultivate the Opium or not, I am confident they would all quit the Opium Cultivation, on a Supposition that the present Mode of Contract is continued.

Answer Fourth.

The Cooraries or Opium Ryets are the most laborious and industrious Order of Ryets; their Wives and Children assist them in clearing the Grounds; whereas the Families of other Ryets are not of any Use to them in the Cultivation of their Lands. The Opium Ryets are, I believe, better off than others; but that proceeds entirely from their own superior Industry.

Answer Fifth.

If the Ryets were permitted to dispose of their Opium at Pleasure, the Quantity and Quality would not, in the first Year, undergo any material Difference.

Answer Sixth.

The Inconveniences of a Contract might easily be removed under an Agency, by abolishing the present Taxes imposed on the Ryets, and by increasing the Price.

Answer Seventh.

An Observance to the Rules pointed out in the foregoing Answer, would certainly prove an Ease, Comfort, and Protection, to the Ryet.

Answer Eighth.

The Cast of the Opium Ryets is much the same as that of other Cultivators of the Lands. There is no material Difference.

Answer Ninth.

I have frequently made Enquiries on this Subject, and have always been informed, that for many Years past about a Thousand or Twelve Hundred Maunds have been annually exported to the Western and Northern Provinces; if therefore under such Restrictions such large Quantities could be taken away, it is natural to suppose, that if the Opium became a Free Trade, treble the above Quantity might be disposed of in that Way, which would of Course occasion a considerable Influx of Specie into this Country.

Answer Tenth.

It will be impossible, in my Opinion, for any partial or petty Monopolies to exist if the Collector exerts himself as he ought. Such Inconveniences are by no Means likely to occur.
Having

Having given specific Answers to the Questions proposed, I think it necessary to acquaint you, Gentlemen, that I have considered the Subject of the Opium with much Attention. Of a Variety of Modes which have occurred to me, none, on minute Examination, appears so likely to secure Justice to the Ryets; and at the same Time preserve the Revenue to Government as the Two following, which I take the Liberty to submit to your Inspection. I think it a Part of my Duty to contribute my Opinion on this Subject formed on the best Information which I can obtain. The greater the Variety of Suggestion, the greater the Scope for some Thing worthy of Adoption.

First, The Ease and Advantage of the Ryett would certainly be injured by a Relinquishment of the Opium. Indeed the Adoption of some System for their Relief, is, in my Opinion, indispensibly requisite. At the Commencement of the Year the Assessment of the Opium Lands is settled, and afterwards collected like the Revenue or other Produce of the Ground; but when this Assessment or Land Tax is levied, the free Disposal of the Produce is not permitted to the Cultivator as in other Articles, so far from it that the Produce is not only restrained, but undervalued in its Value. The Operation of this Two-fold Tax deserves particular Consideration. A free Sale of Opium would most likely produce an Increase of its Cultivation, and of course of its Revenue, because the Opium of Bahar has always been in great Request all over India. The increased Exportation would occasion a greater Influx of Specie, granting however, that there would be no increased Demand, the Ryets being at Liberty, would devote their Labour and Attention to the Cultivation of other Articles of which there was a Demand, so that Government, even in this Case, would derive an Advantage. The Profits of Government from the present Monopoly must be compensated by a certain Duty on manufactured Opium, which would be paid in the Price by the Consumers. The free Disposal of their Property would certainly inspire this Class of Ryotts with a Spirit of Confidence and Industry.

Secondly, If it were left to the Collectors to provide the Quantity of Opium hitherto supplied by the Contractors from each District, I have not a Doubt of their being able to do this, and possibly more; the Abolition of the Taxes, and a small Increase in the Price, would remove every Inconvenience from the Ryet. The present Asses on each Begah of Opium Ground might continue the same, and the Cultivators might be content when the Contractor is independent of the Collector, he always rigidly exacts from the Ryets the Amount of his Engagements, though he may be sensible they have originated in Compulsion, and that Lessees have been suffered from unavoidable Causes. Were the Collector to manage the Opium, his natural wish to improve the Country and ease the People, would operate to a total Prevention of this Hardship. There should be One established stamped Weight in each District; the Variations in Weights have hitherto benefited the Gomastahs, and fallen heavily on the Ryets. The Council would determine what Commission might be thought a proper Compensation for the Collector's Trouble and Assiduity in the Charge of this Concern; for on his Attention and good Management would an Increase of the Cultivation chiefly depend. Checks might be contrived, and such very heavy Penalties annexed as to preclude the Possibility of the Agent of Government being guilty of a Breach of his Duty, without Detection and Punishment. The above Mode would effect Two of the most important Objects, the Rights of the Ryot, and the Security of the Revenue.

When I venture any Proposal for the Ease and Freedom of the Cultivator, I endeavour not to lose Sight of the Interest of my Employers; these Objects may certainly be made to accord much more than they do at present; that is, as much so as a monopolizing System will admit. When the Cultivators of Opium perceive that the Justice of Government has struck off these taxes, and, in a Word, established a suitable Price as the Reward of their Labour, they will not only exert themselves to the utmost of the Demand, but will seldom attempt to dispose of it by an illicit Trade to other Purchasers, because receiving a very equitable Compensation without Risque, they will not be willing to hazard the heavy Punishment and Penalties which would of Course be attached to the Commission of the Fault. A vigilant Collector too would probably be able almost totally to prevent any Smuggling in his District supposing he had complete independent Management, and Government must consequently in a short Space know the real Extent of the Produce which I may venture to say at present they do not.

In Conclusion, I deem it necessary to say, that in recommending that the Opium be put under the Management of the Collector, I am by no Means influenced by the narrow Motives of private Interest: The Ease and Welfare of a large Class of industrious People, and the Preservation of a great Revenue to my Employers are immediately concerned.

I have delivered my Sentiments, therefore, with Truth and Freedom, on the Methods that appear to me most likely to secure both these important Objects.

I am, &c.

Shahabad,
12th August, 1788.

(Signed) W^m A. Brook, Collector.

To

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Boards of Revenue, Fort William.
Gentlemen,

I have now the Pleasure to forward my Answers to the Questions upon the Subject of Opium transmitted in your Letter of the 22d April 1788.

I am, &c.

Inhot,
2d July, 1788.

(Signed)

Robert Bathurst, Collector.

Answers to the Questions upon the Subject of Opium, transmitted in the Board's Letter of the 22d April 1788.

QUESTIONS.

1. Whether the Mode of contracting for the Opium is productive of any, and what Inconvenience to the Cultivators?

2. Whether upon a Supposition, that the Ryots were left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them, it would be possible to obtain an enhanced Rent from the Opium Lands? In Answer to this Question, the present Rates of the Lands, with the proposed additional Rent, if such can be obtained, must be stated.

3. What would be the Encrease of Revenue upon the Jumma of each Pergunnah, in consequence of such an enhanced Rent?

ANSWERS.

1. The Contractor is under the Necessity of obliging the Ryots to cultivate the usual Quantity of Land for Opium, whatever their Inclination might be; otherwise he subjects himself to Penalty in case of Deficiency, so far it is an evident Inconvenience. The Measures which he is obliged to take to prevent the Frauds of the Ryots may sometimes, perhaps, be converted by his Servants into Instruments of Oppression.

2. The Rates at which Lands cultivated for Opium are now assessed, are as follows:

Sircan Tirhoot,	5	R,
Havelac Hadjepore	7	to 5 8
Sariffa	4	to 3 8
Biffara	4	
Cassmar	4	to 8
Ruths	4	
Gudhasson	4	to 4
Toocks	4	
Balaganutch	4	to 6

These Rates are already nearly as high as those on any other Article in these Districts; yet in the Case supposed, some additional Rent might certainly be obtained, but a considerable Encrease could not, for if the enhanced Rent on Government Land was to amount to much more than is now collected, (I suppose double the present Rates,) it would give a manifest Superiority to the alienated Lands in the Culture of Opium, and would naturally induce the Purchasers, as well as the Cultivators of that Article, to resort thither, by which Government would perhaps sustain a Deficiency of Revenue, besides the Loss of the annual Advantages on the Sale of that Article.

For these Reasons, I could not venture to propose a greater Addition than Eight Annas in the Rupee of the present Rates.

3. The number of Ryots cultivated for Opium in these Districts, appear, by an Account furnished by Mr. Heatly, to amount to 4,959,118; the total annual Rent levied immediately from the Ryots, at the Rates enumerated in my Answer to Query 2d, cannot exceed 23,000 Rupees, from which Deductions must be made for so much as is now cultivated in alienated Lands, for the Profit of intermediate Farmers, and for the Zemim Malkauneh, consequently more than 16,000 or 17,000 R^s can scarcely be supposed to reach the Coffers of Government. But, as for Reasons, which I shall have Occasion to give

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

give, in Reply to the Honble. Board's 7th Query, I am induced to think that no permanent and considerable Increase of Cultivation, can be expected. I conclude, that no more than 8 or 9000 Rupees per Annum could be obtained by the additional Rent of Eight Annas on the Rupee of the present Rates.

The Encrease of the Jumnah of each Pergunnah in consequence of such enhanced Price, weight therefore be from Sircar Tirhoot 1500.

Hadjepore, &c.	3000
Bissarah Humar	2500
Rattry Gadhasfund	500
Lariffa	1000
Mulkey Bulbeah	Nothing
Bhooffary, &c.	D°

4th. Are the Ryots, who at present cultivate the Opium, at Liberty, or not, to relinquish it at their own Option?

4th. They are not at Liberty to relinquish it at their own Option.

5th. Suppose this Question is answered in the Negative, what would be the Effects of a Regulation, declaring them at Liberty to cultivate the Opium or not, at their own Option, with respect to the Quantity and Quality of the Produce?

5th. From the acknowledged Fickleness in the Disposition of the Natives, it would not be hazarding much to pronounce that many who are now chiefly or solely employed in the Cultivation of Opium would totally neglect it, and turn their Labours to raising Grain; and consequently the Quantity would be less, and there is not a Doubt of the Quality being debased.

6th. Is the Situation of the Opium Ryots easy and comfortable, comparatively with that of other Ryots?

6th. The Situation of the Opium Ryots, with respect to Ease and Comfort, I conceive to be much on an Equality with that of other Ryots.

7th. Supposing the Ryots authorized to dispose of the Opium in such Mode as they please, what would be the Effect, as to the Quantity, Quality, and Produce, of this Article?

7th. If the Ryots were authorized to dispose of their Opium in such Manner as they please, there can be no Doubt but that a great Number of People would be induced, by the Prospect of considerable Profit, to speculate in this Article; and the Competition of Purchasers would greatly enhance the Price, the Consequence of which, would probably be a considerable Encrease of the Cultivation in the ensuing Year.

The Competition of Merchants speculating in this Article could not, however, after a short Period, continue to afford a large Price to the Cultivators, because there would be no Scarcity of Land or Ryots; or if any Difficulty did exist, the Merchants would always have it in their Power to require such an Interest on Lands, as would get the Opium cultivated at a Rate proportionate to the Rates of Cultivation of other Productions. But the Competition of the Merchants would operate in a different Manner; viz. they would be compelled, by having over stocked the Market, to under sell each other; and must, when the Quality fell back to an Equilibrium with the Demand, give the Opium to their Customers as cheap as they could afford it; nor would the Quantity then much exceed what is now grown, unless the Market be very insufficiently supplied at present, or unless the

QUESTIONS.

8th. Are there any Inconveniencies attending a Contract which might be remedied under an Agency?

ANSWERS.

reduced Prices could encourage a much greater Consumption; upon which Points I am not competent to judge.

The Quality would undoubtedly be much debased, and every fraudulent Art practised to adulterate the Opium, nor is it unreasonable to suppose that the Agents of the Dutch would exert themselves with Success to recover the Preference, which I have understood that their Opium formerly met in the Eastern Seas.

To this Question, therefore, I will venture to reply that the Quality would be much debased, and the Quantity little increased, though the Price the Ryots would receive from Individuals might be somewhat higher than what they now received.

8th. A Contractor would not venture to innovate upon the ancient Practice at any possible Risk, he will not augment the Price paid to the Ryots, even if it should be inadequate, since at that Price he has calculated his Contract, and must sustain a Loss by any Alteration; neither can it be expected that he should make an immediate Sacrifice of Advantage, though small, for a distant Improvement however considerable, but by which he cannot benefit.

It would be, on the contrary, the Duty, and probably the Practice of the Agent, to make whatever Alterations might appear to be requisite; and his Interest would in no Instance prevent his consulting the Advantage of Government, and the Ease and the Satisfaction of the Ryots.

It has already been hinted that the Interest, and indeed the Safety, of the Contractor requires him to enforce the usual Cultivation of Opium from the usual Ryots, whatever their Inclination may be, and to furnish his Servants employed in receiving the Produce with Authority, which may perhaps sometimes be abused.

The latter Inconvenience would exist in a less Degree under an Agency, and the former would be effectually remedied if the Agent would be restricted from using any coercive Measures for the Cultivation of this Article. A Deficiency might, however, be the Consequence of such a Restriction; but this perhaps might be obviated by placing an Agent not at Patna only, but also employing others at Stations distant from thence.

The present Cultivation of Opium is principally in the Neighbourhood of Patna; very little Land in this District is cultivated for that Article at a Distance of more than 15 Cols from that Place, and by far the greatest Part much nearer; whereas no Reason occurs why the Cultivation might not be introduced into almost any Part of this District, if an Agent were at Hand to give proper Encouragement, and receive the Produce; and it is obvious that if it were thought fit to adopt such a Measure, it would not only effect the Purpose of
keeping

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keeping up the Produce to the present Quantity, but also enable Government to obtain a larger Quantity if they could expect a Demand for it.

If it were thought expedient to appoint Agents, it might tend greatly to facilitate the Conduct of the Business; if such Agents were directed to fix their Residence at the Stations of the Collector, that thus all Differences arising between them and the Cultivators of Opium might be readily adjusted. The Station of the Collector being also generally central, it would seem to be the best on this Account. independent of the other obvious Advantage.

9th. Supposing the Contract to be in future continued, are any Regulations necessary for the Ease, Comfort, or Protection, of the Ryots?

9th. A Regulation in Favour of the Poorer Ryots would be beneficial. That no Ryot enrolled in the List of Opium * Affamies, but who from Poverty or other Cause is unable to cultivate, shall be obliged to receive Advances for which (at the Time of collecting) he is under the Necessity of purchasing Opium, at an advanced Price from those whose Lands produce an Encrease beyond their Expectation. • Sic in Orig.

10th. Are the Ryots, who cultivate this Opium, comparatively of a high or low Cast, according to the Laws and Estimation of their Sect?

10th. The principal Cultivation of Opium are Cores of a comparative Low Cast of Hindoos, it is also cultivated by a few others of different Sects.

11th. Supposing the Trade of Opium still left open to all, what Quantity is it expected would be exported from Bayhar to the Northern or Western Provinces; and would such a Measure occasion an Influx of Specie into the Country or otherwise?

11th. Considerable Quantities of Opium were formerly exported to the Northern and Western Provinces, but the Obstruction to that Exportation must have compelled them, either to apply to the Culture of that Article themselves, or to obtain their Supplies from those who did; and it is not improbable that the Consumption of Opium is diminished in those Provinces. I am competent to give a positive Opinion, whether superior Quality, or any other Reason, could induce the Purchasers of Opium to take it again from Behar; but adverting to the known Maxim, that Trade is seldom recovered after it has passed into another Channel, I am induced to think that no considerable Quantity would be exported to the Northern and Western Provinces; neither do I suppose that the Measure of leaving the Trade of Opium open, would have any Effect with Respect to Influx of Specie into the Country.

12th. Supposing the Company not to exercise a Right of Pre-emption, is there not Reason to apprehend the Institution of partial and petty Monopolies to the Inconvenience of the Ryots?

12th. The Resolution of the Government being made known, would put it totally out of the Power of Individuals to effect partial and petty Monopolies; which could not escape the Vigilance of the Collectors, whose Duty and Care it would be to prevent any Inconvenience to the Ryots.

(Signed) Robert Bathurst,
Collector.

Tirhoote,
2d July 1788.

To John Shore Esquire, President, &c. Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honor to forward you my Answers to the Questions relative to Opium contained in the Extract from a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated 9th April, and transmitted to me in your Favour of the 22d April.

Question 1st. Whether the Mode of contracting for the Opium is productive of any, and what Inconveniencies to the Cultivators?

Answer. The Contract for Opium is productive of those Evils; a Loss to the Cultivator by the extra Weight deducted from his whole Delivery (exclusive of what is admitted and taken on Account of Gurdah, which is the Allowance of Weight granted on Opium of an inferior Quality,) for Expences occasioned by Peons deputed to make the Ryot cultivate the usual Quantity of Land: Secondly, To measure the Lands cultivated: Thirdly, To collect the Opium and other Charges of Ruffloom, &c.; also in making the Ryot deliver the Quantity of Opium agreeable to an Average Amount established for each Begah, not according to the actual Produce; for Instance, if the Amount stated for a Begah is Ten Seer, it may happen from an unfavourable Season or other Casualties, that the Produce of the Land falls short of that Estimate; in that Case the Ryot must make good such Deficiency, either in Money at advanced Price per Seer, or by purchasing Opium, which he cannot procure at the Company's Price. It has ever been the Custom to consider this as a Penalty upon the Cultivator for Deficiencies supposed to be occasioned by having secreted or clandestinely disposed of the Produce of his Ground; a great Profit arising to him from these secret Sales above the Price which he delivers it to the Company.

Question. Whether upon a Supposition that the Ryots were left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them, it would be possible to obtain an enhanced Rent from the Opium Lands?

Answer. No additional Rent can be levied on the Lands at present producing Opium; but I imagine, that by permitting the Ryots to dispose of their Opium, a greater Quantity of Opium would be required. The present Rates of Opium Lands are from Three to Ten Rupees per Begah; an Encrease of Revenue may arise from the Excess of Cultivation, and the Lands now producing Grain and paying Two Rupees per Begah, may be turned into Opium Ground at the Rates above-mentioned.

Question. What would be the Encrease of Revenue upon the Sumnah of each Purgunnah in consequence of such enhanced Rate?

Answer. I have stated that no enhanced Rate is to be obtained on the Opium Lands now in Cultivation; any Encrease of Revenue must depend on an Excess in the Cultivation, and be calculated on the Difference between the Rates of Opium Lands and the Value of those producing Grain.

Question. Are the Ryots, who at present cultivate the Opium, at Liberty or not to relinquish it at their own Option?

Answer. They are not allowed to relinquish the Cultivation.

Question. Supposing this Question answered in the Negative, what would be the Effect of a Regulation, declaring them at Liberty to cultivate the Opium or not at their own Option, with Respect to the Quantity and Quality of the Produce?

Answer. If the Ryot is to have an Option of Cultivation, and the Opium is to be provided by Contract, upon the present Mode, I should suppose the Quantity so far from encreasing, would rather decrease. The Quality of the Opium must depend upon the Superintendance of those who receive it from the Ryots: If the Delivery is left to the Ryot, he most certainly will adulterate it.

Question. Is the Situation of the Opium easy and comfortable, comparatively with that of other Ryots?

Answer. The Situation of the Opium Ryotts is as easy and comfortable as that of other Ryotts in general: All Ryotts act under some Degree of Obligation to cultivate Lands; the Opium Ryotts act under the more immediate Obligation of Government: In this Instance they may be considered not quite so free and independant as other Ryotts.

Question. Supposing the Ryots authorized to dispose of the Opium in such Mode as they please, what would be the Effect as to the Quality, Quantity, and Produce of this Article?

Answer. The Quantity and Produce I should suppose might be encreased, but the Quality certainly adulterated.

Question. Are there any Inconveniencies attending a Contract which might be remedied under an Agency?—Question, Supposing the Contract to be continued in future, are any Regulations necessary for the Ease, Comfort, or Protection, of the Ryots?

Answer. These Two Questions may be answered by pointing out a Mode of making Advances to the Ryots, and receiving from them the Opium, which I would recommend should be, that all Advances be issued to them in Sicca Rupees without any Deduction; that Two Parheahs, One on the

the Part of Government, and One on the Part of the Ryots, be appointed to examine the Opium, and fix upon the Gendat to be taken on such Opium as may be delivered of an inferior Quality, beyond which, no Deductions to be made from their Deliveries; upon this Plan I should conceive that an Agency would best answer the Intentions of Government, to give Ease, Comfort, and Protection to the Ryots, nor do I conceive a Contract under these Regulations would distress the Ryots.

Question. Are the Ryots who cultivate the Opium comparatively of a high or low Cast, according to the Laws and Estimation of their Set?

Answer. They are of different Casts, some may be high, but in general, are of the Coom Cast, which is in low Estimation.

Question. Supposing the Trade of Opium left open to all, what Quantity is it expected would be exported from Behar to the Western or Northern Provinces, and would such a Measure occasion an Influx of Specie into the Country, or otherwise?

Answer. There is no Demand for Behar Opium from the Northern or Western Quarters, on the contrary, Opium is imported from Gazepore and Gaunepore.

Question. Supposing the Company not to exercise a Right of Pre-emption, is there not Reason to apprehend the Institution of partial and petty Monopolies, to the Inconvenience of the Ryots?

Answer. If the Company relinquish the Right of Pre-emption, Advances will be made by private Purchasers to the Ryots, for the Produce of their Opium Lands, in the same Manner as Advances are made for any other Article, but which cannot be considered as a Monopoly. If there is any Apprehension of a Monopoly, it will be from the Zemindar, who by his Connection and Influence over his Ryots has the greatest Opportunity, and it can hardly be supposed he will neglect the Advantages of his Situation in securing to himself the Opium, which will subject the Ryots to much greater Inconvenience than they suffer at present.

Chuprah,
11th July, 1783.

I remain yours, &c.
(Signed) Wm K. Amherst, Ad^t Collector.

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to your Orders of the 22d April, I have the Honour to transmit my Answers to the Questions respecting the Opium Manufacture proposed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

Boglipore,
24th July 1788.

I am &c.
(Signed) Robert Adair, Coll^r.

QUESTIONS.

1. Whether the Mode of contracting for the Opium is productive of any, and what Inconveniences to the Cultivator?

2. Whether upon a Supposition that the Ryots were left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them, it would be possible to obtain an enhanced Price from the Opium Lands?

3. In the Answer to this Question, the present Rates of the Lands, with the proposed additional Rent, if such can be obtained, must be stated.

4. What would be the Increase of Revenue upon the Jumma of each Purgunnah, in consequence of such enhanced Rent?

ANSWERS.

1. The Increase which has been made in the Produce of Opium upon the Aggregate of many Years past in this District, may be urged as a Proof that the Cultivators of it are not under greater Inconveniences than other Ryots; if they were, some at least would have abandoned the Opium Ground, and have cultivated other Harvest elsewhere; and instead of Increase there would have been Diminution.

2. An enhanced Rent certainly may be obtained from the Ryots whenever they shall obtain an enhanced Price for their Opium, and this would probably be the Effect of allowing them the Liberty proposed; but as it is impossible to predict the Extent to which it would operate, in increasing the Price of Opium to the Cultivators, so neither can the additional Rent, which would depend upon it, be known to any more Certainty.

Government know their Profit upon the Opium Contract; and should the Ryots under a Free Trade obtain the same average Price, which is now given for Opium at the public Sales, an Increase of Rent might justly be demanded from them equivalent to that Profit;

[22 M]

but

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

but measures to obtain it would meet with Obstruction from the Endeavours the Ryots would use to reap every possible Advantage from any Alteration in the System regarding Opium. The present Rates of the Opium Land are as follows :

	R. A.		R. A.	
Boglepore from	1 8	to	4 8	per Bejah.
Mongheer from	5 8	to	7 8	per Do.
Colgong from	2 12	to	5 0	per Do.
Monneyachy	2 8	to	3 8	per Do.
Rajenvah from	0 6	to	8 0	per Do.

These Rates include the whole Amount under every Denomination paid to the Zemindar per Bejah, in Consideration of the Opium, and whatever other Articles are grown upon the Lands in the Course of the Year.

Are the Ryots, who at present cultivate Opium, at Liberty to relinquish it at their own Option?

A Ryot is not at Liberty to cultivate any other Crop on Land that produce Opium; he must either continue the Cultivation of Opium, or relinquish the Land altogether, and he may so relinquish it, when not in Debt for Advances. He may, however, be supposed occasionally under Restraint from the Village Mundul and Opium Gomastah, whose common Interest it is to keep up the Cultivation to the usual Standard, and to increase it by every Means in their Power; but an Application to the Collector would under the Eighty-eighth Article of the general Regulations set him free.

Supposing this Question answered in the Negative, what would be the Effect of a Regulation declaring them at Liberty to cultivate the Opium or not at their own Option, with respect to the Quantity and Quality of the Produce?

They have this Liberty as above stated, provided they relinquish the Land; the Effect of a general Regulation declaring them at Liberty to cultivate what Crop they please, when Opium Land would, with respect to the Quantity of the Produce, in all Probability be a Decrease; as such Ryots, who are in Debt to the Contractor, might, in order to evade the Importunity of his People, be induced to grow such Crops only as the Zemindar has an immediate Demand on, and the Consequence in such Instances would be a Struggle between him and the Contractor's Gomastah for the Produce, the one to realize his Rent, and the other his Balance.

With respect to the Quality, such a Regulation is not likely to affect it at all.

Is the Situation of the Opium Ryots easy and comfortable comparatively with that of other Ryots?

Their Situation is similar to that of other Ryots.

Supposing the Ryots authorized to dispose of the Opium in such Mode as they please, what would be the Effect as to the Quantity, Quality, and Produce, of this Article?

This would depend on the Turn the General Trade for Opium might take under such a Regulation; and as Trade is believed to prosper most when under the fewest Restraints, it is likely that the Abolition of the present Monopoly would in Time verify the Maxim. Should private Merchants find their Way up the Country to afford the Ryots Advances of Money, and a ready Sale for their Opium, the usual Quantity would still be produced, or perhaps more, but Adulteration would certainly at first be attempted, and every other possible Means of Advantage tried, which the Introduction of a new System might give the Ryots Hopes of effecting.

QUESTIONS.

Are there any Inconveniencies attending a Contract which might be remedied under an Agency?

Supposing the Contract to be in future continued, are any Regulations necessary for the Ease, Comfort, or Protection of the Ryots?

Supposing the Trade of Opium left open to all, what Quantity is it expected would be exported from Behar to the Northern or Western Provinces, and would such a Measure occasion an Influx of Specie into the Kingdom, or otherwise?

Supposing the Company not to exercise a Right of Pre-emption, is there not Reason to apprehend the Institution of partial and petty Monopolies to the Inconvenience of the Ryots?

Are the Ryots who cultivate the Opium comparatively of a high or low Cast, according to the Laws and Estimation of their Sect?

ANSWERS.

None that I know of, to the Ryots.

For these Purposes, as well as in Justice to the Contractors, some Regulations should be established to ascertain the Dryness, Quality, and Weight under which the Ryots delivered the Opium to the Gomastahs.

My Situation, in one of the most central Districts of the Company's Provinces, has not afforded me sufficient Experience or Information respecting the Trade with the Countries so bordering on Behar, to enable me to answer this Question.

Under such a Supposition, either the Ryots must contract with private Adventurers for Opium, or the Quantity would greatly diminish, by Reason of the Necessity they are under of procuring Advances, without which many of them could not effect so expensive a Cultivation as that of Opium; and this Necessity would make such Contracts indispensable, which are, I suppose, the partial and petty Monopolies meant.

The Cultivation of Opium is considered as particularly appertaining to an inferior Subdivision of the Sooclu Cast, called Quireys; but at Monheir, and other Parts of the Districts, Opium is cultivated also by Bhramins, Rajepoots, Gwallahs, Dhanoohs, and Mahomedans.

(Signed) Robt Adair, Collector.

To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue, at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I have now the Honour to lay before you my Answers to the Queries contained in your Letter of the 22d April last.

As it is not in my Power to give any Information on the Subject of the 11th Query, I have omitted it.

I am, &c.

Purnea, July
24, 1788.

(Signed) S. Heatley,
Collector.

N° 16.

Answer to the Queries regarding Opium, contained in the Board of Revenue's Letter of the 22d April 1788.

1st QUERY.

1st. Whether the Mode of contracting for the Opium is productive of any, and what Inconvenience to the Cultivators?

ANSWER.

1st. I do not conceive that any Inconveniences to the Cultivators do arise from contracting for the Opium; on the contrary, I think that the Opium Ryots are in general more at their Ease, and in better Circumstances, than the other Ryots.

Whether

2d QUERY.

Whether upon a Supposition that the Ryots were left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them, it would be possible to obtain an enhanced Rent from the Opium Lands?

ANSWERS.

2d. Under a Contract, the Opium Ryots are in a Measure exempt from the Oppressions of the Zemindar, every Encouragement is given to promote the Extension of the Cultivation, and large Advances made to enable the Ryots to carry it on.

The Inducement are absolutely necessary, by reason of the very great Labour, Expence, and Attention required in the Cultivation. Were these Inducements to be withdrawn, the inevitable Consequence, I think, must be a Decline in the Opium Branch, which of course must frustrate every Expectation of an enhanced Rent.

The present Rates of Opium Lands are from three Rupees to 8 Annas per Bigah, according to the Custom of the Purgannah in which the Poppy is cultivated; the Quantity of 6 Bigahs in the whole District does not exceed 3,600, so that any Advantages which may be looked for would be too trifling to have any Weight in the Discussion of the Subject.

3d QUERY.

What would be the Increase of Revenue upon the Jumma of each Purgannah in consequence of such enhanced Rent?

3d. The Answer to the foregoing Question will shew, that no Increase of Revenue is to be depended on.

4th QUERY.

Are the Ryots who at present cultivate the Opium at Liberty or not to relinquish it at their own Option?

4th. They are at Liberty to relinquish it at their own Option, but they are not allowed to cultivate any other Article in the Opium Lands; and if such Precaution was not used the Cultivation of the Poppy must soon decline; when the Ryot notifies his Intention of relinquishing the Cultivation of the Opium, his Lands are given to another Ryot.

5th QUERY.

Supposing the Question answered in the Negative, what would be the Effect of a Regulation declaring them at Liberty to cultivate the Opium or not, at their own Option, with respect to the Quantity and Quality, of the Produce?

5th. The above Answer will shew, that such a Regulation will not be of any Injury to the Quality or Quantity, provided the Lands be not appropriated to any other Culture. It might have a Tendency to diminish the Cultivation, because all Proprietors of free Lands would discourage it, merely to free themselves from an Authority which often clashes with their own.

6th QUERY.

Is the Situation of the Opium Ryots easy and comfortable, comparatively with that of other Ryots?

6th. There is no Distinction betwixt the Opium and other Ryots, as they have full Liberty to cultivate any other Grain, and their Situation is more easy and comfortable, because the Advantages which they receive enable them to discharge their Revenues without those Inconveniencies that other Ryots are subject to.

7th QUERY.

Supposing the Ryots authorized to dispose of the Opium in such Mode as they please, what would be the Effect as to the Quantity, Quality, and Produce, of this Article?

7th. If the Ryots were allowed to dispose of the Opium at their own Discretion, the Quantity, Quality, and Produce, must be materially affected. The Ryots would no longer receive Advances; the Cultivation is expensive, and few are possessed of Means to carry it on. The Cultivation of course would decline; the Ryots having no Check over them would adulterate it, and in all Probability this Article would in the course of a few Years become so bad as to be rejected at every Market; so that Government would have given up a considerable and certain Revenue arising from the Monopoly, without adequate Advantage to themselves or the Ryots.

8th QUERY.

Are there any Inconveniencies attending a Contract, which might be remedied under an Agency?

ANSWERS.

8th. The Situations of the Cultivators under a Contractor or Agent must be the same. It would be equally the Interest of both to protect the Ryots, to extend the Cultivations, and preserve or meliorate the Quality of the Opium.

9th QUERY.

Supposing the Contract to be renewed, are any Regulations necessary to the Ease, Comfort, or Protection of the Ryots?

9th. If the Contractor should be obliged to enter into Engagements for a specific Weight and Price, it might be of Ease to the Ryots; and if he were allowed to pay the Revenue of the Ryots immediately into the Sudder Court, it would not only be a Relief to them, but might greatly promote the Cultivation of the Poppy, as they would then no longer be subject to the Caprice of the Zemindars and Farmers, which has ever been a Bar to extending the Cultivation of Opium.

10th QUERY.

Are the Ryots who cultivate the Opium comparatively of a high or low Cast, according to the Laws and Estimation of their Sect?

10th. Both Hendoos and Mahomedans cultivate the Opium without Distinction, the same as any other Article.

11th QUERY.

Supposing the Company not to exercise a Right of Pre-emption, is there not Reason to apprehend the Institution of partial and petty Monopolies to the Inconvenience of the Ryots?

11th. There is not a Doubt but that Monopolies of that Description would take place in every Purgunnah or Village where the Opium is cultivated, and the Ryots in the course of a few Years, by the exorbitant Interest they must pay for Loans, would be reduced to a State a little better than Slavery.

(Signed) S. Heatly,
Collector.

To John Shore Esq. President, and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort Willam.

Gentlemen,

I had the Honour to receive your Letters of the 22d April last, requiring specific Answers to certain Questions respecting the Cultivation of the Opium; which Questions having been stated in Writing to the Zemindars, whom I conceive to be best qualified to furnish me with the truest Information on the Subject; I have now the Pleasure to forward, inclosed, a Translation of the Answers which they have delivered in.

In Addition to the Answers of the Zemindars, I have only to add, that I have never received any Complaints against the Agents of the Contractor in the Management of the Opium Business.

I am, &c.

Rungpore, 3d July 1788.

(Signed) D. H. McDowall.

Answers of the Zemindars of Rungpore to the Questions put by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, respecting the Cultivation of Opium.

QUESTIONS.

1st. Whether the Mode of contracting for the Opium, is productive of any, and what, Inconveniencies to the Cultivators?

ANSWERS.

1st. The present Mode of contracting for the Opium cannot be productive of any Inconveniencies to the Cultivators, unless when the Paikars employed by the Contractors are guilty of Oppressions in the Mossuffil, or when more than the just Weight is exacted from the Ryots; but no Instances of this Kind have yet come to our Knowledge.

QUESTIONS.

2d. Whether, upon a Supposition that the Ryots were left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them, it would be possible to obtain an enhanced Rent from the Opium Lands?

In the Answer to this Question, the present Rates of the Lands, with the proposed additional Rent, if such can be obtained, must be stated.

3d. What would be the Increase of Revenue upon the Jumma of each Purgunnah, in consequence of such enhanced Rent?

4th. Are the Ryots who at present cultivate the Opium, at Liberty, or not, to relinquish it at their own Option?

5th. Supposing the Question answered in the Negative, what would be the Effect of a Regulation, declaring them at Liberty to cultivate the Opium or not, with respect to the Quantity and Quality of the Produce?

6th. Is the Situation of the Ryots easy and comfortable, comparatively with that of other Ryots?

7th. Supposing the Ryots authorized to dispose of the Opium in such Mode as they pleased, what would be the Effect as to the Quantity, Quality, and Produce of this Article?

8th. Are there any Inconveniencies attending a Contract, which might be remedied under an Agency?

9th. Supposing the Contract to be in future continued, are any Regulations necessary for the Ease, Comfort, or Protection, of the Ryots?

ANSWERS.

2d. Even supposing that the Ryots should be left to dispose of the Opium cultivated by them, it would not be possible to obtain an enhanced Rent from the Opium Lands; because the Rates of the Lands, though different in each Purgunnah, and even in each Village, have been fixed for a great Number of Years.

3d. From the foregoing Answer to the 2d Question, it is evident that no Increase of Revenue can be obtained on the Opium Lands.

4th. The Ryots who at present cultivate the Opium Lands, are at Liberty to relinquish them.

5th. The Cultivators of the Opium Lands are entirely at Liberty either to relinquish or to hold them; if the Ryots had Reason to apprehend any Compulsion in this Respect they would be greatly alarmed, though there would be little Difference as to the Quantity and Quality of the Produce.

When Oppressions are not exercised against the Ryots, there is Reason to expect an Increase in the Cultivation of the Poppy, and in course in the Quantity of Opium.

6th. There are no Ryots who solely cultivate Opium; all of them cultivate many other Kind of Crops; we cannot, therefore, particularize their Situation, which is either comfortable or otherwise in common with the Rest of Mankind.

7th. Supposing that the Ryots should be authorized to dispose of the Opium, such of them as are in opulent Circumstances would gain by such a Regulation, and it would tend to make them increase the Cultivation; and consequently the Quantity of the Article; but the poorer Ryots are unable to cultivate the Opium unless they receive Advances for it. The Quality of the Article depends entirely on the Favourableness of the Season.

8th. There are no Inconveniencies attending a Contract; and, provided that Advances are made on the Part of the Company to the Ryots, it is of little Consequence whether the Money be advanced through the Contractor or through another Channel.

9th. Supposing the Contract to be continued in future, the only Regulations necessary for the Ease and Comfort of the Ryots * is, an order that in receiving the Produce from the Ryots, no Increase shall be made, or the established original Weight, that the Paikars be not permitted in any respect to oppress the Ryots in the Mofussil, or to put them to any extraordinary Expence.

QUESTIONS.

10th. Are the Ryots who cultivate this Opium comparatively of a high or low Cast, according to the Laws and Estimation of their Sect.

11th. Supposing the Trade of Opium left open to all, what Quantity is it expected would be exported from Beyhar to the Northern or Western Provinces; and would such a Measure occasion an Influx of Specie into the Country or otherwise?

12th. Supposing the Company not to exercise a Right of Pre-emption, is there not Reason to apprehend the Institution of petty and partial Monopolies, to the Inconvenience of the Ryots?

ANSWERS.

10th. The Ryots who cultivate the Lands raise other Crops besides Opium, and are of a low Cast, as no People of high Cast ever cultivate the Earth, however it is customary for every Man to esteem his own Cast as most honourable.

11th. Supposing the Trade of Opium should be left open to all; yet we cannot form any precise Estimate of the Quantity which might be purchased by the Traders from Ghoorkah, Boolan, and Affam; and to acquire a thorough Knowledge on this Point, it would be first requisite that the Trade should have been carried on for Two or Three Years.

12th. Supposing the Company should not exercise a Right of Pre-emption, it would be impossible for any Merchant or other Person to institute any Monopoly without being authorized to do so; because he would be deterred from it by the Consideration that he would be unable to collect his outstanding Balances.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) James Graham,
Assist. Rungpore.

Revenue Board.

(A true Copy.)

J. H. Harrington, Secretary.

(Copy)

Mr. Graham.

The great Attention with which Mr. Johnston in the foregoing Minute has examined the Reports of the Collectors on the Questions from the Governor General in Council, respecting the Opium, and the very clear Abstract he has given of them, together with the generally well adapted Regulation he has proposed for the future Management of that Branch of the Company's Revenue under Agency, leaves me but little to say on the Subject further than to express my Concurrence in Opinion with him on the Provision of the Opium by Agency, being preferable to that by Contract; I shall, however, here subjoin a few Observations on Government's exclusive Appropriations of this Article of Product to its own Advantage.

Did I perceive those general Benefits, the common Effects of a free Trade, were likely to result from discontinuing the present Monopoly of Opium, I should not be apprehensive that these Operations would be checked from the Habits, Customs, or Prejudices of the Natives which have been formed under Despotism, and which naturally cease with those Laws of Freedom under which they now live; and seeing that the leading Principle, on which they are founded, is the Security of Rights and Property of the Subject, Industry must follow, and universal Competition, both in Commerce and Agriculture, take place of that Aversion to every Pursuit of Improvement, inseparable from an arbitrary System of Government. Any present Restraint therefore * under the Minds of the Natives may yet act, would not deter me from giving my Voice of the Trade in Opium being rendered free, did I not think that the Benefits, which a large Body of the Ryots now derive from it, under its present Form of Monopoly would thereby cease, and Injury ensue not only to them, but to the Welfare of the Community in general. This Opinion is founded on a thorough Belief, that the Quality of the Opium, under a free Traffick, would soon be so debased as to be unfit for Export; that the Channel of Expenditure, the grand Source of the present extended Cultivation of the Poppy, from which I am satisfied the Ryots derive much Benefit, would inevitably be shut up; and that the Produce of the future Cultivation would be manufactured for internal Consumption, a Result that, considering the pernicious Effects of the Use of Opium, every well-wisher to the Good of the Subject would endeavour to avert. Having thus considered that no * foundation Good could ensue from making the Trade in Opium free, I have only to observe, that the Continuation of the Monopoly seems of consequence, to prevent a Competition from the French, Dutch, and Danes, in an Article of Trade, which at the same Time it tends

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig. tends to enrich both the Company and their Subject, has, through the Medium of the Eastern * Merchants, procured a Source of Annual Supply to the Company's Treasury at China.

I have already expressed my Opinion in favour of an Agency, and my Approbation of the Regulations in general, suggested by Mr. Johnson, for the conducting thereof. The seventh, however, I think might be modified as follows:

In order to prevent Balances of Revenue, as well as to obviate every Possibility of the Zemindars harassing the Ryots for their Rents of the Poppy Lands, that the Collectors call upon the Landholders to deliver in an Account of the Names and Places of Residence of the Poppy Cultivators, together with the Quantity of Lands cultivated by each, and the respective Rates of Assessment of Poppy Lands, as well as the stated Periods and Proportions in which they make their Demands. This Account to be sent by the Collector to the Agent, who shall, upon acknowledging its Accuracy, be held responsible to the Collector for the Amount, who shall pass the same to the Credit of the Zemindars upon their giving Receipts in the Names of their several Ryots; which Receipts the Collectors will transmit to the Agents, who will deliver them to the Ryots, and debit them for the Amount as a Part advanced; an Account Opium to be delivered to him to determine the Price to be paid by the Agent in Bahar to the Cultivator, for the Opium delivered by him. I think the Rates in Benares under Agency, those in Bahar (under Contract, and those in Görruckpore in the Nabob Vizier's Dominions when the Trade is free) should be ascertained, and the Average taken, attending in the Adjustment to the Difference of the Seer Weight which will be found to vary in the Three different Districts.

That in case any Ryots shall bring more Poppy Lands into Cultivation, than the Quantity which he was engaged to pay Rents for to the Zemindars, he shall, upon a Claim being preferred and established by the Zemindar, be liable to pay him for that Season, the same Proportion of the Value of the Produce as is taken from the Cultivators of Grain, and in future to be assessed at the same Rate of other Poppy Lands, considering the Duty of the Agent to be totally unconnected and distinct from the Business of manufacturing the Opium; and that it is of great Importance to its Quality as well as to the Security of the Profit arising on the Sale, that it should be properly prepared in the Event of Government adopting the Plan of Agency: I would recommend that the Surgeons, residing at the different Stations, be appointed Superintendants of the Manufacture, with a moderate Salary; and as a Check on the Conduct of the Superintendants of the Manufacture, an Inspector be appointed at the Presidency, to examine and report the Quality of the Opium on its Arrival there. That in case of the Discovery of any Abuse by the Superintendants, they be removed entirely from their Stations, and other Surgeons appointed in their Room under a proper Recommendation from the Hospital Board, as being respectively well qualified for the additional Duty of a Superintendant of the Opium Manufacture.

The great Line of Duty of the Agents will be to visit in Person all the Villages at the Time the Poppy is in Forwardness, and ascertain from the Ryots themselves, that the Advances issued to them, through their inferior Servants, have been faithfully paid to them; and also to put some Stamp or Mark on the Weights and Scales by which the Opium is to be received from them.

These Duties, together with keeping the Account, I conceive, would afford the Agents ample Employment, without having also entailed upon them the Labour of superintending the Manufacture, for which indeed they might not from * Education be so well qualified as Medical Men.

What Allowance may be fixed for the Superintendants, I have no Doubt would be more than reimbursed by the increased Profits which its good Preparation would produce at the Sales.

(Signed)

J. G.
Rev. Board.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

J. H. Harrington,
Sec^y.

(Copy)

Mr. Johnson.

Opium Monopoly, December 1788.

* Sic in Orig. The Governor General in Council in their Commands of 9th April last, wish to possess the fullest Information that can be obtained, to enable them to determine on the best Mode of conducting the Manufacture of Opium after the Expiration of the present Contract; and desire 13 Questions to be put to the Collector of those Districts in which the Poppy is cultivated: For their Aid his Lists of the Poppy Lands, for which he has engaged in their several Districts. We were directed to submit these Reports collectively by the 1st of August, and to add such further Information and Remarks as might to us appear necessary. 2d. These Orders are so particular and the

the possible Result so important, that I trust no other Apology is necessary for intruding upon the Time of the Board with the following Remarks: 3d. From the Nature of the Questions, it evidently appears that the Government wish to see the Subject fully discussed, and to obtain various Opinions, that from the Whole they might select what may seem best adapted towards the Completion of such a Plan for the future Management of this important Branch, as they may deem most suitable to the several Interests concerned.

4th. The 13 Questions evidently class under the following general Heads:

1st. What are the Benefits or Evils of the present Plan of Monopoly by Contract; would these be altered by Agency?

2d. Supposing the Trade laid open, what would be the Result as to the Quality and Quantity of the Article, as to petty Monopolies, as to the Ease of the Subject, and as to the Rents of Government, the Western Exports, and the Influx of Specie?

3d. What Regulations are necessary for the which may be prepared?

5th. The Replies of the Resident at Benares, and Collector of the Opium District afforded such Abundance of interesting Information and Opinions upon all these Points, that little may remain to be afforded, which is not already to be found in some Part or other of them; a short Summary therefore of the Argument of each Side, connected and brought to a Result, may be the most useful Mode of abstracting what has been said.

6th. Upon the First Question it has been said in Favour of the present Plan, that the Benefits of the Monopoly by Contract, consist in a very considerable Annual Resource (from 10 to 12 Lacks of Rupees) to Government, an Increase of the Quantity, an Improvement in the Quality of the Article, and some Relief to the Cultivator, by the Protection he receives from the Contractor against the Oppressions of the subordinate Clais of native Collectors of the Rent, to which is added, that the Purse of Government is alone equal to support these Benefits; because in any Deviation from the Plan, the Advances, by the Aid of which alone, the Ryot can cultivate so expensive an Article, would not be so amply made, consequently the Cultivation would decrease, the Competition of Dadnee Merchants would give the Opportunity of Fraud and Adulteration in the Reyotts and Pykar, by which the Article would suffer in its Quality. Under both Circumstances Government, it is said, would suffer in its Resources not only of Sale, but in Revenues; some suspect that the Zemindars would exert their local and temporary Influence to establish petty Monopolies, and to force the Reyott to unjust Terms, which Oppression would take Place of the Protection they now are happy in; and they close the Whole, by stating, that the Monopoly saves the Ryot from seeking Markets, and from being liable to the Fluctuations of them when found; that in some Districts the Reyotts are not forced, and in those when they are obliged to cultivate Poppy where it was usually planted, even there they may relinquish the Lands with which the Obligation is connected; that they are not more unhappy than other Ryots, but better off in some Respects. They finally urge, that if speculative Arguments are now and then held up against Monopolies as destructive or impolitic, yet the best and wisest States have them, and thus Precedent stands against Doctrine. This is the Sum of what is said in Favour of the present Monopoly by Contract.

Enclosed in the Letter from the Board of Revenue.

7th. * Against we find urged, that the Profit gained by Government by the Monopoly is not obtained by an Exertion of the just Right of Government, or by those Modes, and in such Degrees as redound most to their Credit; that this irregular Exertion of their Power is not made upon any Plea of immediate Necessity, but upon an avowed Plan of permanent Resource; while it is contended that Plans of permanent Resource should not be founded in the Usurpation of any inferior Right, or of the common Laws of Men, should not be subversive of the Degrees, Ranks, or Offices of Society, and should not be founded upon a Process destructive of Permanency itself, and the general Benefit and Profit of the Common Weal. They then apply these Arguments by stating that the present Plan has none of these required Properties of a well * conduct permanent Resource; for it deprives the Reyott of the full Profit of his Labour, which is not only restricted to the Contract Price at the highest, but no Limits set to the Contractor at how much less he shall choose to force it from the Reyott. The Interest he shall take from the Reyott upon Money which he receives without Interest, is no where limited or prohibited, the Deduction in Weight or Gurda is as little defined, or Specie of Payment specified, in many Districts, the Reyotts are obliged to cultivate upon these undefined Terms, Land that once * bore happy under other Laws, and are prohibited changing that for a better Article of Cultivation, unless they chuse to forfeit the Land itself, so that the Reyott is deprived in so far of his Liberty of Action and Choice of Labour, and the Result of his Labour not left to him, nor yet taken at its Values, nor yet at its real Quantity. To this they add that the Gomastah employed for measuring his Ground and Crop, and receiving it, requires his * Mountenance or Advantage from the Reyotts, and if by the Hand of Providence any Part of his Crop is blasted, he is obliged to make good the Deficiency at a Price enhanced above the very Price at which the Gomastah was to receive it originally. This is the Reyotts Complaint. The Dadnu Merchant who of this Trade asserts that he is thrown out of his

* Sicin Orig.

* Sicin Orig.

* Sicin Orig.

* Sicin Orig.

Line, was in the Line, and the Profits he might make by a fair and free Trade, such as the Subjects of a free and well-regulated Government are entitled to, he finds taken from by those to whom he gives Proportions of his Property, to defend his general Rights; they thus would prove that Government, instead of protecting the fair Dealings and industrious Efforts of the Subject, reverse the proper Use of the Power they are entrusted with for Protection to the forcible Assumption of those Rights, Property, and Labour, which they are pledged to protect; and, finally, that in so doing they injure the general Profit, which the general Stock would have made from the greatly encreased Demand which has taken place in the Eastern Market, the Supply of which alone enables and induces Government to make the Monopoly, but in their Pursuit of which, the* and now then Moorkeets as well as Home Consumption have been neglected and destroyed. For it is said both of the Resident of Benares, and Collection Bahar and Rungpore, that the inland Exports are destroyed, and that the Rajepoots of Mawar, as well as the People of Owde and Gurrupore, now cultivate for themselves, Neighbours, nay import to us; whereas, had their Imports continued, Specie would have been brought in Exchange, but the Channel of Trade once diverted, says the Collector of Tirhoot, cannot again be restored. The inland Consumption not being provided for, except by the public Sales at Calcutta, forces the poor Inhabitants near a Poppy-field to divide Ponds to supply the Want of this Article, and then they are liable to Punishment for the very Misconduct they are driven into by unnatural and unjust Measures in their Superiors; an Example ever dangerous to the Morals of the Subject. The Argument against it is therefore summed up, saying, that the Resource is not founded upon Principles of Permanency of Policy or Equity, but upon a System subversive of established Common Laws and Rights, without sufficient Necessity, and founded upon an Abuse of the Power and ostensible Engagement of every well-formed Government to its Subject. If some of these Arguments may be deemed speculative, others may be near the Fact: These are a few of the principal Arguments that are, or may be advanced for and against Monopoly by Contract.

8th. How far these may be altered or qualified by Agency stands next to be enumerated.

9th. A Contractor, to whom the Powers of Government are delegated to effect the Monopoly, is bound by Deeds, under Penalty, to answer for any described Abuse of the Authority invested in him. He lodges, or ought to lodge, Securities for his Behaviour and Engagements, and by an Advance of Money, he is saved from letting his Interest stimulate him to give or take Interest, usual or usurious; and as Checks are or ought to be put on the Quality of the Article to be received, its Quality will be preserved; and as his Profits increase with the Quantity, his utmost Efforts and Industry are exacted and secured, both to procure the greatest Quantity, or to prevent its Embezzlement when obtained.

10th. But against employing him, the Resident at Benares, and the Collectors state, That his Profit consists in giving the lowest Price, and getting the largest Quantity possible from each Cultivator; consequently, that his Interest runs directly counter to those of Reyotts, while he* away claims Assistance in the Name of Government, and may repel every Evation of his Orders as an Opposition to the Will of Government; Two very powerful Weapons against a Reyatt. Again, this might be little injurious, were the Exertions of his Powers to rest with himself; but unfortunately he must subdelegate the Power he has received to an immense and indefinite Number of the lowest of the Natives, Peons, Pykars, and inland Gomastahs. How these abuse their Trusts, by exacting Presents for themselves, encreasing Gurda, (or making an arbitrary Tax,) paying in bad Specie, taking over Weight in the Maund and in the Sicca Weight, both (in the Sicca Weight as far as 135), in the Seer, and 42 Seers in the Maund, &c. is fully stated by the Collectors, together with what seems worst of all, the enhanced Rate they exact from the Reyatts when most disabled to make good Deficiencies by a Failure of Crop. All these, it is true, might have been prevented, had the Contract been so fully worded as to provide for these neglected Rights. But in Favour of an Agent, it may be said, that had these Evils not been prevented by Regulations, Restrictions, or Prohibitions, no pecuniary Interest could, from his Situation, have existed to impel him to adopt them, while his Credit and Desire of Character would have urged him to check his Sub Agents. Against him, nothing seems to occur, but that his Industry and Exertions are not so fully called forth as those of a Contractor who plays a deeper and more important Stake. This may be partly obviated by a happy Selection of the Man, and by letting his Pay be a Commission on the net Sale. Under these two Circumstances, an Agency clearly preponderates, as fully exemplified in the admirable Conduct of the present Resident of Benares.

11th. We now come to the second General Head of the Argument for and against a Free Trade.

12th. In Favour of a Free Trade, it is said on all Sides, that every well-educated Man's Feelings and Consciousness must rise in Support of it, and Common Sense confirms what Experience has stamped beyond all Doubts. A Free Trade fulfils the Engagement of Government to its Subjects, leaves the Subject his natural and reasonable, therefore civil Rights undisturbed.

turbed. An open Market and free Competition incite his Industry, and his personal Gains are without Doubt of all Things most desirable for himself and his Family, provided his Life, Liberty, and Property stand secure. That till these, under a well-formed and conducted Government, would in the Line to their necessary and often experienced Result of encreasing the Quantity, raising the *Grealty, supplying amply Home and Foreign Markets, giving Profit to each Class in its Order, Cultivator, Dealer, export Merchant, and produce the greatest Rent to Government, are Facts all as well known and proved, that it seems disrespectful to expatiate or insist upon it. I *not not believe it, and would at once declare my Preference to it, and more-
 over be assured of its Adoption by Government, but that a *fair local Hesitation and Question
 arise against it. Are the Natives of these Countries, from their Habits, Customs, and Prejudices, calculated to verify the Theory, and to produce the Result proposed? I am very sorry to answer for them in the most decided Negative, and what is worse, is the well-founded Apprehension that it will require more Time to prepare them to receive such a Blessing as a Free Trade, than probably it will ever be our Lot to bestow upon them. Very different Principles necessary
 here, must be impressed upon them, and imbibed by them, before they can benefit by the Rules which benefit a free People in our Climates. *Sic in Orig.
 *Sic in Orig.
 *Sic in Orig.

13th. Unable, therefore, as they are to receive a Free Trade, there remains nothing but to revert to the only Mode, I mean that above preferred Monopoly under Agency, modified by Regulation, and these might be as follows:

1st. That the Agent be paid by a Commission of per Cent. (as on Salt) on the Profit realized by the Company, as this could only be realized at the End of the Year, and the Agent might want Resources for his current Disbursement. *Rs per Month might be advanced monthly on Account of the accruing Commission. *Sic in Orig.

2d. That he register with the Superintendant, or elsewhere as directed, the Names and Salaries of all his Amlah.

3d. That he be put under Oath or Penalty not to benefit by his Establishment, or otherwise gain, than by his Commission.

4th. That he make no Agreement with the Reyatt but in Writing; and,

5th. That each Agreement be registered in the Collector Cutcherry.

6th. A Receipt to be granted for every Delivery of Opium upon each Agreement.

7th. In order to prevent Balances of Revenue or of Advances as much as possible, the Agent or Collectors of the District to receive the Opium Lands Rents instead of the Zemindar or Landholder, the Amount to be carried to his Credit Account, his general Rent or Jummah: In this the registered Agreement would prove a very useful Check. The Consideration of the Collection of the Opium Land Rents leads me, *as long as the Company continues, to *collector and receive the
 Opium on their own Account, it might not be advisable to receive the Rents of the Poppy Ground in Kind instead of Money; this is most successfully and economically followed by the Dutch Government at Batavia, for such Articles as the Government of Batavia receive and monopolize. *Sic in Orig.

8th. The Specie of the Advance to be Sicca without Battah.

9th. No Interest whatever to be taken from the Reyatts upon the Company's Advances.

10th. The Weight of the Opium deliverable to be fixed and specified in the Agreement.

11th. The Rate of Price and Seers of the Maund to be equally specified and fixed.

12th. No Demand for Gurdah or Tare to be allowed.

13th. If a Reyatt shall be detected in delivering or attempting to deliver the crude Material more deluted with Water than is customary, or than his Neighbours deliver, which is to be determined on the Spot by Two or Three neighbouring Cocrees, he shall be liable to Punishment by the Collector.

14th. No Peon, Pyhar, or Gomastah to take any Opium or Money a Deit, under any Form, the Cultivator; a Publication to be made to this Effect, and any Breach of the Rule severely punished by the Collector.

15th. No Reyatt to be obliged to cultivate Poppy; but to be solely induced by the Price to be offered for his Crop.

16th. In case of Deficiencies in Agreement, by Season or unavoidable Calamity, the Government, who get the Profit of the ultimate Sale, should bear that Loss, and give up the Balance to the Reyatt, after an adequate Scrutiny into the real Cause of the Deficiency.

14th. Under these Regulations, with such others as the Wisdom of the Government may suggest, I have no Doubt that this important Object would be conducted in the best Manner that the present Circumstances of the Country will admit. The Plan differs little, if any Thing, from that so commendably and successfully pursued by the present Resident at Benares, who has established abundant Proof in Practice how far a well-conducted Agency may unite the respective Intents of the Parties. If it should not secure the exact Amount of pecuniary Profit that may

be found in a Contract squeezed to the utmost, the small Difference will be amply compensated by the Permanency of the Resource, by the creditable Quality of the Articles, and by the highest considerable of all, the Relief, Comfort, and Benefit, of the Ryotts.

Sic in Orig. 15th. It remains to be * considerable, whether the Agent should be single for the extensive Opium Lands throughout Benares, Bahar, and Bengal; or whether three or more might not answer better, * Three and Manufacture of the crude Opium collected in that District, One at Patna for what is collected the North of Bengal,—Mr. Brooke proposes (as this Board lately proposed relative to the Management of the Salt Monopoly), that the Collectors themselves should advance for * receive and manufacture, nearly as now at Benares, each for his own District. Sic in Orig. In favour of this it may be said, that under good Collectors this would be by far the best Plan for all Parties; and against it may be stated, that it is difficult to find inseparable that Aptness and Fitness for any one particular Business, that may be found in one selected Agent. Upon the respective Weight of these Arguments the Governor General in Council will easily decide.

* Sic in Orig. 16th. Last, * a Preference among the Modes in Option should again upon Contractor, it may not be useless to offer the following Remarks on the Heads of the present Contract:

The first Head is a Payment of 10,000 Rupees annually to the Company, made by the Contractor for the Privilege of the Monopoly, or exclusive Right to purchase.

This could scarcely have found Admittance, but from an inadvertent Continuation old Custom, for the Payments are perfectly nugatory, as it can only be made out of the Company's own Money, and one Cause found a necessary Part of this, and every future Calculations of Cost.

This Head should, therefore, be left out.

The 2d Head is the present four Years. This appears wise, as it must moderate the expected annual Profit of a Contractor, who would necessarily require more for quitting other Pursuits for one Year than several; in addition to which his Experience must be of great Use to all Parties, and his good Conduct partly insured by the Hopes of future Benefits. This, therefore, forms an essential Part of a Contract, and should be either Four or Five Years to insure any good Effect.

The 3d Head is the Price, Weight, and fixes the Quantity.

The Price expresses inferior Value for the inferior Article. The Price for the Bengal Produce for the inferior Article. The Price of the Bengal Produce refers neither to the Price the Contractor should pay, nor to the Weight he is to receive at; nor does this Article make Allowance for any possible Failure of Crop. This Article, therefore, seems very improvident.

The Price should only be so much; when the Inland Price is so much; the Weight the same as that received, or if that varies, as it does in almost every District, it should be Average, and a Medium taken, the Quantity should also refer only to the Produce; for neither the possible Profits of the Contract, nor the Fortunes of the Securities, can ever be equal to the possible Deficiency at the Rate of the Penalty or the Value of the Market. The * Divisions of this Head should be entirely altered, and the Price, Weight, and Quantity, settled by the Contractor with the Ryotts, be contrasted and apportioned to the Price the Company are to pay; nor should the Package hereafter noticed be separated from the Price of the Chest, but united.

The 4th Head gives an enhanced Price upon a surplus Quantity, while there can be little Doubt that the Profit which forms the Object of the Contract upon each Chest, must necessarily and sufficiently stimulate the Contractor to multiply the Advantage put within his Reach to as high a Number as possible. It seems Money thrown away without Object, unless it were to tempt those, who could be so influenced, to increase the Quantity by Adulteration, or Oppression, it should, if so considered, be omitted.

It is also singularly only extended over one Part of the Contract and dropt in the other, as if the Profits on the Bengal, were supposed with the Price to be higher than on the Behar; while the Difference is, in Fact, supposed, though not expressed to be caused by the Difference of the Inland Price or First Cost.

* Sic in Orig. The 5th Head specifies the Sums * Pereos and Specie of Advances without any Reference to similar Periods in favour of the Ryot, although this alone should be the admissible Rule for these Points towards the Contractor.

The One should be founded on, and made inseparable from, the other; and as the Contractor is to pay no Interest, he should be restricted from receiving any from the Ryot.

The 6th Head allows 10 R^s for Package, Transport, and Insurance, or Risk of the River.

* Sic in Orig. This should be included in the gross Price, such Separations being only * deliver to all Parties, and unless in a fair and plain Agreement which cannot be too simple.

At any Rate, the Sum is as much too high as the gross Price is too low.

7th. Godwms, There is little Doubt that Warehouses are easily to be hired * on the Three * Sic in Orig. Cities in Question, and it would be much cheaper to let the Contractor include Warehouse Rent in his Calculations of First Cost, than the Company have the buying, building, or repairing of such large Building * only to be opened at one short Period of the Year. * Sic in Orig.

8th. Professes to stipulate of the Quality, but in the most indefinite Language that could be adopted for such a Purpose, * Language that could be adopted for such a Purpose; although * Sic in Orig. almost the most important of all. For under a bad Contractor, instead of the good Quality furnished by the present Contractor, one Half of the Article might be Mixture; especially as no Inspector has ever been appointed; but if he had no useful Criterion * was pointed out for his * Sic in Orig. Guidance, his Appointment would of course have been nugatory. Instead, therefore, of saying the Quality shall be like what the Dutch once made, of which no * Muller exists, or what Mr. Sul- * Sic in Orig. livan delivered, which no Man can tell; how much clearer would it be to say, six Seer, or more or less, shall be allowed to be added in *Pottle* to each 34 Seer to complete the Maund of 40 Seers of 76 S^r W^r.

This, therefore, if approved, should be the future Mode of expressing the Quality.

9th. Provides an Inspector, but as no * Interior was specified for his Controul, none has been * Sic in Orig. appointed; and luckily, from the good Management of the present Contractor, none required; an Inspector should certainly be appointed, and no Opium received but through him, and the precise Mixture specified as above.

10th. Expresses the Penalty for deficient Deliveries, but does not distinguish between fraudulent, neglectful, or necessitous Deficiencies. If the Crops greatly fail by the many * Accident this * Sic in Orig. delicate Cultivator is known to be liable to the Fortunes of the Contractor, and his Securities, would have answered the possible Extent of it. The Penalty should, therefore, only be on alienated Chests 750 R^s per Ch^t, and the 300 left out.

11th. Directs Duties to be paid on Western Imports. This Provision is a melancholy Proof of the Injury received from a misconducted Monopoly, wherein the Profit has been the Consideration. For had the Western and Northern Exports, and Home Consumption, been considered and proved for, there would have been no Necessity to bind the Contractor to pay Duties on Imports where Exports existed: This is a Damage perhaps now irretrievable, the Channel is turned.—I would propose that at Benares and at Rungpore, a sufficient Quantity be sold at public Outcry, yet at a limited Price; or some Chests retained in private Sale, at prime Cost, under Restrictions of Exportation; such as the Resident at Benares and Collector at Rungpore might, from local Knowledge, * but point out without Danger of any Interruption to the Calcutta Sales of the * Sic in Orig. Eastern Export. The Management of this would require great Caution and some Arrangement.

12th. The *Procedes* for * Complainets from the Cultivators and Sums to require little * Sic in Orig. Alteration.

13th. Retains a Right to cancel the whole Agreement on one Part, and seems unjust and improvident in the extreme, as it in Part defeats the many Objects aimed at by the preceding Articles.—If such a * Contion should again be deemed necessary, it should be clogged with a Penalty of Indemnification from the Company to the Contractor; payable in Proportion to the * Sic in Orig. Period elapsed, or remaining at the Time it might take Place.

Finally, This Contract was advertised in July for Offers against September, and the lowest Bidder to have it. This seems both a dangerous and impolitic Mode; dangerous because it courts * Advantures and ignorant Speculators to offer Terms that hold out delusive Stipulations * Sic in Orig. impossible to be performed, to the Injury of the creditable and well-informed and disposed Competitor; impolitic, because it * preper finally upon the Ryot, whose Weakness requires every * Sic in Orig. Prop, instead of Pressure, from the Hand of Government.

If the lowest Terms must be the Criterion till the Profit of per Centage, on the prime Cost be the Object of Contention; and let him who will be satisfied with Five have it in Preference to him who expects 10 per Cent for his Labour.

If it is recollected that the Monopoly is to be conducted by the Powers of Government, too many Precautions cannot be used to lighten the Abuse of it.

Although other unavoidable Business has delayed the Report beyond the Time prescribed by the Governor General in Council, it will prove of little real Detriment to any Plan that may be finally adopted, as the present Contract does not expire before September 1789.

The above Remarks were ready even before the Date they bear, but Sickness preventing me from delivering them until now.

(Signed)

18th June 1789.

R. Johnson, Revenue Board.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. H. Harrington, Secretary.

[22 P]

Read

Read the several Letters and Papers respecting the Provision of Opium recorded on the Pro-
 * Sic in Orig. ceedings of the Sec^t; * and separate Department, under Date the 9th April 1788.

The Secretary.

The Sub-secretary acquaints the Board, that agreeable to the Orders of the Governor General in Council, he has examined the several Papers and Letters respecting the Opium above recorded and referred to, as also the Articles of the Contract entered into with Messrs. Young and Heatly, and now lays before them a Draft of an Advertisement, for Proposals of Contract for the Provision of the Opium in Bengal, Behar, and the District of Benares, which he was directed to prepare from the Materials above mentioned, and also from the Communications of Mr. Heatly and the Resident at Benares, and such other Information as he might himself possess on the Subject, in the Event of the System of Contract being adopted.

Fort William, Revenue Department, July 29th 1789.

[(a) Notice is hereby given, That as the present Contract with the Company for the Provision of the Opium in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar will expire on the 31st August next, sealed Proposals of Contract for the future Provision of all the Opium produced in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, and also in the Zemindarry of Benares, will be received by the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 31st Day of August next above-mentioned. Proposals will be received on Account of Bengal, Behar, and Benares, collectively; or for each of the above Provinces, or the said Zemindarry, separately; or Bengal and Behar and Benares, or Behar and Benares.

Bengal and Behar.

The Contract for the Provision of the Opium in Bengal and in Behar, to be held under the following Conditions:

First, In the Event of the Court of Directors disapproving of the Terms of the Contract, or making any Alteration in the Mode of providing the Opium, or relinquishing the Provision of the same altogether; the Governor General in Council to be at Liberty to annul the Engagement which may be entered into in consequence of this Advertisement, from the End of the Year of Season, (that is the 31st August), in which the Orders notifying such Disapproval, Alteration, or Relinquishment, shall be received in Bengal.

Second, The Contract to be Four Years, commencing from the 1st September next.

Third, The Contract to be concluded for Sicca Rupees, and the Advances to the Contractor to be made in that Specie, and no other Specie to be advanced by him to the Ryots.

The Advances to the Contractor for the Year of the Contract, to be made in the following Proportions, and at the under-mentioned Periods:

In Affin	—	—	2 Sixteenths.
Cautic	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	3 D°
Poos	—	—	3 D°
Maug	—	—	3 D°
{Phaugun	—	—	2 D°
			16.

The Advances for the Three remaining Years to be made as follows:

In Affin	—	—	2 Sixteenths.
Sawun	—	—	3 D°
Bhadoen	—	—	3 D°
Affin	—	—	3 D°
Cautic	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	2 D°
			16

Fourth, The Contractor to engage to deliver annually, Six thousand four hundred Factory Maunds of Behar, and One thousand five hundred and eighty Factory Maunds of Bengal Opium; each Factory Maund to contain Forty Seers, and each Seer to weigh Seventy-two Sicca Rupees and Ten Annas. The Opium to be delivered in Chests containing Two Factory Maunds. The Contractor to receive for every Chest of Opium of the above-mentioned Weight, which shall be delivered by him over and above the stipulated Quantity, the Sum of Fifty Sicca Rupees per Chest, in Addition to the Contract Price.

Fifth, The Bengal Opium to be equal in Quality to the Bengal Opium of 1788-9; and the Behar Opium to be of the same Quality as the Behar Opium of the Year above-mentioned. Three Chests of Bengal, and Three of Behar Opium, the Produce of 1788-9, will be deposited at the Khalfah, as a Standard for ascertaining the Quality of the Opium delivered. Any Disputes that may arise between the Officers of Government, who shall be bound by Oath to decide impartially.

Sixth, The Contractor to pay to the Company a Penalty of 300 Sicca Rupees per Chest, for every Chest of Opium short of the stipulated Quantity which he shall fail in the Delivery of; and to refund the Amount of the Advances made to him for the Provision of the Quantity deficient. Should either the Whole, or any Part of such Deficiency be occasioned by Hailstorms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Season, the Contractor not to be subject to the Payment of the above-mentioned Penalty, for such Part of the Quantity deficient as he may prove, to the Satisfaction of the Collector of the District and the Governor General in Council, to have been occasioned by such Calamity, but shall only refund the Amount of the Advances, with an Interest of Eight per Cent. per Annum, for the Time he may have had the Use of it. The Contractor, within Five Days after such Calamity shall have occurred, to represent the same to the Collector of the District, in order that he may take the necessary Measure for ascertaining the Loss occasioned thereby, as directed in the Seventeenth Article. Should the Contractor fail to inform the Collector of such Calamity, within the Period above-mentioned, no Remission of the Penalty will be allowed him for Deficiencies in his Deliveries occasioned thereby.

Seventh, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalfah Office in Calcutta. The Charges of Package and Manufacture, and the Charges and Risk of Transportation and Delivery to be on Account of the Contractor.

Eighth, The Contractor to deliver to the Company, * of their Agents, all the Opium which he may be able to provide; and to pay a Penalty of Sicca Rupees 750 for every Chest of Opium that he may sell better, or otherwise dispose of to any other Person or Persons whomsoever. * Sic in Orig.

Ninth, The Contractor to pay to the Rajah of Benares a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on all Opium imported by him from the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, on the Valuation specified in his Excellency's Rowannah, and Two and Half per Cent. on its entering the Company's Provinces on the Valuation inserted in the Benares Rowannah, which will be the same as that specified in the Rowannah granted by the Officers of the Nabob Vizier. The Contractor not to be liable to the Payment of any Duties on the Opium provided by him in Bengal or Behar. The Contractor for the Bengal Opium not to import * to provide any Opium the Produce of Behar or Benares, under Pain of the same being confiscated. The Contractor for the Behar Opium not to import or provide any Opium the Produce of Bengal or Benares, under the Penalty above-mentioned; should the same Person contract for the Provision of the Opium of Two or more of the above Countries, these Restrictions not to operate with regard to the Opium produced within the Countries * induced in his Contract. * Sic in Orig.

Tenth, Government to deliver over to the Contractor for the Purpose of manufacturing the Opium such Houses and Godowns in Bengal and in Behar belonging to the Company, as may be now in the Possession of the present Contractors Messrs. Young and Heatly, upon Condition of his re-delivering them to Government, at the Expiration of his Contract, in the same State of Repair in which they may be made over to him. The Contractor to defray the Charges of whatever Repairs may be required for the Godowns or Houses, from the Period of their being made over to him to the Time of their being delivered by him to the Officers of the Company.

Eleventh, The Contractor to be * enable to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, in all Matters relating to his Contract, with the Right of Appeal of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, subject to the several Rules and Restrictions prescribed by the Judicial Regulations. The Judges of the Dewanny Adawluts to take Cognizance of all Causes respecting Opium, by the Contractor or his Agents, against the Ryots, or others concerned in the Provision or Manufacture of Opium, or by the latter against the former, and to proceed to try and decide upon the same, previous to any other Suits which may be pending in their Courts, and to award Damages against the Party cast, according to the Circumstances of the Case, agreeable to the Usage observed in all other Suits. * Sic in Orig.

Twelfth, The Contractor to be responsible for the Acts of his Agents, Gomastahs, and all Persons employed by him, and to bind himself to satisfy all Decrees which may be passed by the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut against him, his Agents, Gomastahs, or the Persons employed by him, from whom he is to take such Security as he may think proper, previous to * entertaining them. * Sic in Orig.

Thirteenth, The Khoskhereed, or advanced Price of Eight Annas per Seer, hitherto paid by the Contractor for every Seer of Opium produced in the several Pergunnahs in Behar, over and above the Tydaad, or standard Produce of 1185, to be abolished, and in lieu thereof, the Contractor to pay to the Ryots an Increase of Two Annas per Seer on the Gross Produce of the Soubah, as specified in the Account in the Fifteenth Article.

Fourteenth, The Contractor not to levy the Cesses in Behar, known by the Names of Beeshy, Bafhy, Mamooly, Ruffoom; Bishurpereet, nor any other Cesses or Abaubs whatever, although

the same should not be specified in the Account inserted in the following Article, (Chellaan or Allowance for the drying up, and Vastage of the crude Material, in transporting it from the Pergunnahs to the Place of Manufacture expected, as authorized in the following Article), under Pain of being obliged to refund the Amount, and to pay a Penalty of Three Times the Sum to the Party from whom it may have been exacted, together with such Costs of Suit as such Party may have incurred in the Prosecution of his Complaint, in the Dewanny Adawlut.

Sic in Orig.

Fifteenth, The Contractor to pay the following Prices to the Ryots * their Opium, and to advance the same to them at the customary Periods :

DISTRICTS and TERGUNNAHS.	IN BEHAR.					Abwaub, or Celles, per Seer, now abolished					Account Particular of the Number of Sicca Rupees to be comprised in each Seer, as fixed for the Contract proposed to be entered into, with the Price to be paid for each Seer to the Cultivation of the Poppy.				
	Account Particulars of the Number of Sicca Rupees comprised in each Seer, or the original Weight, and Abwaub or Celles, and the Price paid for the same by former Contractors.					Seer of Opium including Afful, for the same by former Contractors.					Account Particular of the Number of Sicca Rupees to be comprised in each Seer, as fixed for the Contract proposed to be entered into, with the Price to be paid for each Seer to the Cultivation of the Poppy.				
	Abwaub, or Affels, levied by former Contractors.					Price paid by former Contractors per Seer, including Afful and Abwaub.					Number of Sicca Rupees comprised in each Seer, as fixed for the Contract now to be entered into.				
	Number of Sicca Rupees comprised in the original Establishment Seer in each District or Pergunnah.	Rufom Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Bahy Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Bahy Manooly Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Total Abwaub, or Celles, Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Total Seer Afful and Abwaub Sicca Rupees.	Price paid by former Contractors per Seer, including Afful and Abwaub.	Rufom Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Bahy Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Bahy Manooly Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Chehann Sicca Rupees per Seer.	Total Abwaub abolished per Seer Sicca Rupees.	Number of Sicca Rupees comprised in each Seer, as fixed for the Contract now to be entered into.	Price per Seer to be paid by the Contractor to the Ryots.	Total Price per Seer to be paid in future by the Contractor to the Ryots.
Siccar Surun	80	5	8	—	4	17	S. R ¹ 1 12	5	8	—	4	17	80	S. R ¹ 1 12	S. R ¹ 1 14
Culmar	80	2	8	—	4	11	S. R ¹ 1 12	2	8	—	4	11	80	S. R ¹ 1 12	S. R ¹ 1 14
Azernabad Opium, weighed at the Contractor's Godown at Patna	80	—	12	—	—	12	Do. 2	—	12	—	—	12	80	Do. 2	Do. 2 2
Khaas Hudgepore	90	1	6	9	4	14	Do. 2	1	6	9	4	14	90	Do. 2	Do. 2 2
Sunharfa and Ekrungurjole	92	1	7	11	4	17	Do. 1 13	1	7	11	9	17	92	Do. 1 13	Do. 1 15
Budellah and Murowah	92	1	7	15	4	21	Do. 1 13	1	7	15	10	21	92	Do. 1 13	Do. 1 15
Rutty Goddalin	92	1	7	13	4	19	S. R ¹ 1 13	1	7	13	14	19	92	S. R ¹ 1 13	S. R ¹ 1 15
Callira	92	1	7	13	4	19	Do. 1 12	1	7	13	14	19	92	Do. 1 12	Do. 1 14
Culmah	88	1	6	11	4	16	Do. 1 12	1	7	11	—	16	88	Do. 1 12	Do. 1 14
Tirhoot under Hudgepore	88	1	6	8	4	14	Do. 1 12	1	6	8	12	14	88	Do. 1 12	Do. 1 14
Nurlingpore Korah, the Opium delivered at Patna	72	10	—	—	—	—	Do. 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	72	Do. 1 8	Do. 1 10
Toolwary	80	—	—	3	8	7	S. R ¹ 2 1	—	—	3	8	—	80	S. R ¹ 2 1	S. R ¹ 2 3
Gyspore	84	—	10	12	4	15	Do. 1 12	—	10	12	—	15	84	Do. 1 12	Do. 1 14
Nyapore and Burragong	84	—	10	12	4	15	Do. 1 12	—	10	12	—	15	84	Do. 1 12	Do. 1 14
Beempore	80	—	10	—	4	14	Do. 1 10	—	10	—	—	14	80	Do. 1 10	Do. 1 12
Munneer	80	—	9	—	4	13	Do. 1 12	—	9	—	—	13	80	Do. 1 12	Do. 1 14
Duendnagar	60	—	12	—	3	15	Do. 1 4	—	12	—	3	15	60	Do. 1 4	Do. 1 6
Sandah Ballah	80	2	8	9	4	16	Do. 1 12	2	8	9	8	16	80	Do. 1 12	Do. 1 14
Bahur Khaas	90	—	13	8	4	18	Do. 1 14	—	13	8	—	18	90	Do. 1 14	Do. 2
Tillarah	80	2	4	14	4	21	Do. 1 14	2	4	14	12	21	80	Do. 1 14	Do. 1 14
Joufar	60	—	13	—	3	16	Do. 1 4	—	13	—	3	16	60	Do. 1 4	Do. 1 6
Shakeporah	65	—	16	12	3	20	Do. 1 5	—	16	12	—	20	65	Do. 1 5	Do. 1 7
Wamis Gunge	65	—	12	12	3	16	Do. 5	—	12	12	—	16	65	Do. 1 5	Do. 1 7
Kalur Gunge	72	—	8	8	3	12	Do. 1 5	—	8	8	—	12	72	Do. 1 5	Do. 1 7
Lutchwar and Noofera	68	6	6	12	3	22	Do. 1 6	6	6	12	4	22	68	Do. 1 6	Do. 1 8
Muddender	96	—	12	13	4	19	Do. 17 Sun 2 8	—	12	13	8	19	96	Do. 17 Sun 2 8	Do. 2 10
Kilfah	60	—	12	9	3	13	S. R ¹ 1 5	—	12	9	4	13	60	S. R ¹ 1 5	Do. 1 7
Chyapote Khaas	60	—	12	6	3	10	P ¹ S. R ¹ 1 4	—	12	6	4	10	60	P ¹ S. R ¹ 1 4	Do. 1 6
Sulferam and Tillotoo	60	—	12	6	3	10	Do. 1 4	—	12	6	4	10	60	Do. 1 4	Do. 1 6
Arrah in Shahabad	60	—	12	7	3	11	Do. 1 4	—	12	7	4	11	60	Do. 1 4	Do. 1 6
Powar Peroo Nunnore	60	—	12	7	3	11	Do. 1 4	—	12	7	4	11	60	Do. 1 4	Do. 1 6
Bahire Bojepore and Denwa	60	—	12	7	3	11	Do. 1 4	—	12	7	4	11	60	Do. 1 4	Do. 1 6
Sannout Ekyl Okry Bellour Khaher Dander	64	2	—	13	3	19	S. R ¹ 1 6	2	—	13	13	19	64	S. R ¹ 1 6	Do. 1 8
Mahere Parah Shingautty Seris Columbah	64	2	—	13	3	19	S. R ¹ 1 6	2	—	13	13	19	64	S. R ¹ 1 6	Do. 1 8
Cherkuwan Arrah Mufforrah	64	2	—	13	3	19	S. R ¹ 1 6	2	—	13	13	19	64	S. R ¹ 1 6	Do. 1 8

The Advances from the Contractor to the Ryots in Sircar Lanen, Ruttu Guddavin, Saffau Cufmar, Terhoot Nurfingpore, Korah Chynpore, Khaan Saffaram, and Tilloroo, Arrah, Powar, Peroo, Nunnore, Behere, Bojepore, and Denwa, to be made agreeable to the third Article, in Sicca Rupees; the Batta between the same, and the different Species of Rupees, in which the Advances have been heretofore paid as specified in the preceding Account, to be adjusted by the Collector of the District.

In Bengal.

The Prices to be paid by the Contractor to the Ryots for the Bengal Opium, will be published in the Course of a few Days.

Sixteenth, The Contractor, or his Agents, at the Season for sowing the Poppy, to be allowed to take Engagements from the Cultivator for the specific Number of Begahs, to be cultivated only, and not also as heretofore, for the specific Quantity of Opium to be produced in those Begahs; the Contractor not to be permitted to compel the Ryots to engage for the Cultivation of a greater Number of Begahs than they cultivated the preceding Year. The encreasing that Number, * or * Sic in Orig. not to be left to the Option of the Ryots. When the Poppy shall be full grown, the Contractor then to depute his Agent, who, with the Cultivator, shall proceed into the Field, and, with the Assistance of Two or Three other creditable Cultivators, form the Estimate of what such Field is to produce; whereupon the Grower to enter into an Engagement to deliver so much, and should the Field produce more, to deliver that also, pro rato.

Seventeenth, In the Event of the Crops being injured by Hail-storms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Season, either previous or subsequent to the Completion of the Estimate of the Produce directed to be formed in the preceding Article, the Collector of the District, upon Application being made to him by the Contractor within Five Days after such Calamity shall have happened, to depute an Aumeen to ascertain, in Conjunction with the Agents of the Contractor and the Ryots, the actual Extent of the Loss occasioned thereby. The Charges of Aumeens so deputed to be defrayed by the Contractor.

Eighteenth, The Contractor and his Agents not to confine, beat, or detain, the Property of, or levy any Tullubamah, Fines, or Salamy, from any Ryots, or Person engaging for the Provision of being obliged to refund Three Times the Amount to the Party from whom such Exaction, shall have been levied, and being further compelled to pay to the Complaint * the Amount of * Sic in Orig. the Costs incurred by him in the Prosecution of his Suit, for the Recovery thereof in the Dewanny Adawlut.

Nineteenth, The Weights and Scales made use of, * the Collector of the District, and examined annually by him, or by such Person as he shall think proper to appoint for that Purpose, during the Month of January, the Contractor, or his Agents, making use of Weights and Scales not to be sealed, or of uneven Scales, or deficient Weights, although sealed, to be liable to such Fine as the Judge may think proper to impose. In weighing the Opium, the Scales not to be held up in the Hands of the Dundedar or Native Weighman, but the Opium to be weighed in the Presence of both Parties, in the Mode known under the Denomination of Dham Dundee, (or fair and conscientious weighing), by the Scales being poised on a Wooden Stand fixed in the Earth.

Twentieth, In the Event of the Cultivator failing to deliver in the full Quantity of Opium agreed for by him in the Manner specified in the Sixteenth Article, the under-mentioned Consequences to follow:

First, If such Failure be occasioned by no Fault on his Part, he is only to refund the proportional Part of the Advance received by him, with Interest at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum for the Time he may have had the Use of it, and without any other Mulct, Penalty, or Fee whatsoever.

Second, If the Contractor suspect or believe the Cause of Failure to be in the wilful Neglect or Embezzlement of the Ryot, he is to complain to the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the District, and upon Proof of its having been owing to Neglect, the Judge to award that the Ryot shall restore the proportional Advance, with Interest at the Rate of Twelve per Cent. per Annum; and if from Embezzlement, or otherwise disposing of it, the Judge to punish such Offence by imposing a Fine of Four Sicca Rupees per Seer, and confiscating the Opium, where it can be seized, and where it cannot be seized, by a Fine of Ten Sicca Rupees per Seer; to be levied by the Mode of Process laid down by the Judicial Regulation for the Enforcement of Decrees.

Third, the Ryot to be liable to no Penalty for Breach of Contract, unless in the Case of Embezzlement, where it shall not appear and be proved that he had in his Hands, at the Period of the Failure, unliquidated Advances from the Contractor; but where he wilfully embezzles the crude Material, by selling or disposing of it to others, although without having at such Time any of the Advance of the Contractor in his Hands, the Contractor to complain against him to the Judge of the Adawlut of the District in which such Person shall reside, who is to punish such Offence in the Mode pointed out in the Second Clause of this Article.

Twenty-first, Where the Ryot mixes Water with the crude Material, with a View to encrease the Weight of it, and brings it in that State to be delivered, the Contractor, or his Agents, to appoint Two or more credible Opium Growers, to decide on their Dherm, or Conscience, what Surplus, Quantity, or Kurdah, shall be taken for such Increase of Weight, by the undue Mixture of Water; and the Parties shall abide by their Award, unless it shall be proved to the Satisfaction of the Judge that the Arbitrators have been guilty of Partiality.

Twenty-second, Where the crude Material shall be delivered in by the Growers in an adulterated State, as by the Mixture of foreign Ingredients, exclusive of the Water noticed in the preceding Article, the Contractor immediately to seize on and declare the same confiscated; at the same Time sealing it up in the Presence of the Ryot, and under his Mark, and in the Presence of Two or more creditable Witnesses, and depositing it in a secure and separate Place, and leaving the Ryot to have Recourse against him to the Judicial Power, for which Purpose he is to keep the said Opium thus sealed up for Three Weeks; and if in that Time the Ryot lodge not his Complaint, it shall not be afterwards heard; but the Contractor may then * upon the said Opium, and sell it for his own Advantage and local Consumption, liable to such Fine as Government may think proper to impose, should it ever be proved that he had made up any Part of such adulterated and condemned Opium in that which he is to deliver to the Company.

* Sic in Orig.

Twenty-third, Should the Aumils, Zemindars, or Renters, exact more from the Ryots on Account of their Opium Lands than the established Rates, the Contractor to have the Privilege of representing the Circumstances to the Collector, who shall forthwith enquire into the same, and grant due Redress.

Twenty-fourth, The Contractor to be subject to the Payment of certain charitable Allowances to Brahmins, and Indulgencies to the head Cultivators in the Soubah of Behar, amounting annually to about 17,000 Rupees; a List of the Particulars of which may be seen at the Office of the Secretary to the Government: Should any such Charitable Allowances or Indulgencies exist in Bengal, an Account thereof will be hereafter published.

Twenty-fifth, Should any Disputes arise between the Contractor or his Agents and the Ryots, or others, relative to the Cultivation, Provision, or Transportation, of Opium, not provided for in the preceding Articles, either Party to be at Liberty to apply for Redress to the Court of Dewanny Adawlut, the Judge of which to pass such Decision as he may think equitable upon a Consideration of the Circumstances of the Case.

Twenty-sixth, Government to engage to take such Measures as they may think most effectual to prevent Europeans and others smuggling Opium, or otherwise carrying on an illicit Traffick therein.

Benares.

The Contract for the Provision of the Opium in Benares, to be held under the following Conditions:

First, In the Event of the Court of Directors disapproving of the Terms of the Contract, or making any Alteration in the Mode of providing the Opium in Benares, or relinquishing the Provision of the same altogether, the Governor General, in Council, to be at Liberty to annul the Engagements which may be entered into in consequence of this Advertisement, from the End of the Year or Season, (that is, the 31st August,) in which the Orders notifying such Disapproval, Alteration, or Relinquishment, shall be received in Bengal.

Second, The Contract to be for Four Years, commencing from the First September next.

Third, The Contractor to engage to deliver annually 700 Chests of Opium of Two Maunds each, each Maund containing Forty Seers, and each Seer weighing Seventy-six Benares Rupees and Four Annas. The Contractor to receive for every Chest of Opium of the above-mentioned Weight which shall be delivered by him, over and above the stipulated Quantity, the Sum of Fifty Rupees per Chest, in Addition to the Contract Price.

Fourth;

Fourth, The Contract to be concluded for Sicca Rupees, and the Advances to the Contractor in the following Proportions advanced by him to the Ryots. For the First Year of the Contract, the Advances to be made to the Contractor in the following Proportions :

In Affin	—	—	2 Sixteenths
Cautich	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	3 D°
Poos	—	—	3 D°
Maug	—	—	3 D°
Phaugun	—	—	2 D°
			<hr/>
			16 D°

For the Three last Years Contract :

In Affar	—	—	2 Sixteenths
Sawun	—	—	3 D°
Bhaudoon	—	—	3 D°
Affin	—	—	3 D°
Cautick	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	2 D°
			<hr/>
			16 D°

Fifth, The Opium to be delivered to be equal in Quality to a Chest of the Benares Opium, the Produce of 1788-9, Three Chests of which will be deposited in the Kalfah, as a Standard for ascertaining the Quality of the Opium delivered. Any Disputes that may arise between the Officers of Government and the Contractor, regarding the Quality of the Opium delivered, to be determined by those creditable Persons to be appointed by Government, who shall be bound by Oath to decide impartially.

Sixth, The Contractor to pay to the Company a Penalty of 300 Sicca Rupees per Chest for every Chest of Opium short of the stipulated Quantity which he shall fail in the Delivery of; and for * refund the Amount of the Advances made to him for the Provision of the Quantity deficient. Should either the Whole, or any Part of such Deficiency be occasioned by *Sic in Orig.* Hailstorms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Season, the Contractor not to be subject to the Payment of the above-mentioned Penalty for such Part of the Quantity deficient, as he may prove to the Satisfaction of the Resident and the Governor General in Council, to have been occasioned by such Calamity, but shall only refund the Amount of the Advances, with an Interest of Eight per Cent. per Annum for the Time he may have had the Use of it. The Contractor, within Five Days after such Calamity shall have occurred, to represent the same to the Resident, in order that he may take necessary Measures for ascertaining the Losses occasioned thereby, as directed in the 13th Article: Should the Contractor fail to inform the Resident of such Calamity within the Period above-mentioned, no Remission of the Penalty will be allowed him for Deficiencies in his Deliveries occasioned thereby.

Seventh, The Contractor to deliver to the Company, or their Agents, all the Opium which he may be able to provide, and to pay a Penalty of 750 Sicca Rupees per Chest, for every Chest of Opium that he may sell, barter, or otherwise dispose, to any other Person or Persons whomsoever.

Eighth, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalfah Office in Calcutta. The Charges of Package and Manufacture, and the Charges and Risks of Transportation and Delivery, to be on Account of the Contractors.

Ninth, The Contractor to pay to the Rajah of Benares a Duty of Two and an Half per Cent. on all Opium which he may import from the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, on the Valuation which may * specified in his Excellency's Rowannah, and a Duty of Two and an Half per *Sic in Orig.* Cent. to the Company on the Valuation inserted in the Benares Rowannah, (which will be the same as that specified in the Rowannah granted by the Officers of the Nabob Vizier,) upon its entering

entering the Company's Provinces: Upon all Opium provided within the Zemindarry of Benares, the Contractor, upon Exportation thereof to the Rajah * a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on the Valuation specified in the Benares Book of Rates, and a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on the same Valuation to the Company, upon its entering the Province of Behar.

Tenth, The Contractor not to import or provide any Opium, the Produce of Behar or Bengal, under Pain of the same being confiscated. This Restriction not to operate with regard to Behar, should he contract for the Provision of the Opium of that Province; nor Bengal, should he engage to prove the Opium of that Province also.

Eleventh, The Contractor to pay to the Ryots Two Benares Sicca Rupees and Eight Annas for each Seer of pure Opium, weighing Ninety-six Benares Sicca Rupees, and to advance the same to them at the customary Periods. The Contractor to be allowed to take from the Ryots, exclusive of the above Weight, a Surplus of one Chhattack per Seer, making Two and Half Seers per Maund, as an Allowance for the drying up and Wastage of the crude Material before it be made into Cake.—This Allowance, however, not to be exacted by the Contractor until the End of the Year, or towards the ultimate Settlement of Accounts.

Twelfth, The Contractor, or his Agents, at the Season for sowing the Poppy, to be allowed to take Engagements from the Cultivator, for the specific Number of Begahs to be cultivated only, and not also for the specific Quantity of Opium to be produced in those Begahs. The Contractor not to be permitted to compel the Cultivators to engage for the Cultivation of a greater Number of Begahs than they cultivated in the preceding Year. The increasing that Number are not to be left to the Option of the Ryots. When the Poppy shall be full grown, the Contractor then to depute his Agent, who, with the Cultivator, shall proceed into the Field, and, with the assistance of Two or Three other creditable Cultivators, form the Estimate of what such Field is to produce, whereupon the Grower shall enter into an Engagement to deliver so much; and should the Field produce more, to deliver that also pro rato.

Thirteenth, In the Event of the Crops being injured by Hail or any other Calamity of Season, either previous or subsequent to the Estimate of the Produce directed to be formed in the preceding Article shall have been completed, the Resident, upon Application being made to him by the Contractor, (within Five Days after such Calamity shall have happened), to depute an Aumeen to ascertain, in Conjunction with the Agents of the Contractor and the Ryots, the actual Extent of the Loss occasioned thereby. The Charges of Aumeens so deputed to be defrayed by the Contractor.

Fourteenth, The Scales and Weights made use of by the Contractor, or his Agents, in weighing the Opium received from the Ryots, to be sealed with the Seal of the Resident, and examined annually by him, or by such Person as he may think proper to appoint for that Purpose, during the Course of the Month of January; the Contractor, or his Agents, making Use of Weights or Scales not so sealed, or of uneven Scales or deficient Weights, although sealed, to be liable to such Fine as the Judge may think proper to impose.

In weighing the Opium, the Scales not to be held up in the Hands of the Dundeedars, or Native Weighmen, but the Opium to be weighed in the Presence of both Parties, in the Mode known under the Denomination of Dherm Dundee, or fair and conscientious Weighing, by the Scales being poised on a Wooden Stand fixed in the Earth.

Fifteenth, In the Event of the Cultivator failing to deliver in the full Amount agreed for by him in the Manner specified in the Eleventh Article, the following Consequences to follow:

1st, If such Failure be occasioned by no Fault on his Part, he is only to refund the proportional Part of the Advance received by him, with Interest at the Rate of 8 per Cent. per Annum for the Time he had the Use of it, and without Mulct, Penalty, or Fee whatsoever.

2d, If the Contractor suspect, or believe the Cause of Failure to be in the wilful Neglect or Embezzlement of the Ryot, he is to complain to the Judicial Power, that is, to the Native Adawlets, or directly to the Resident; and upon Proof of its being owing to Neglect, the Judge or Resident to award that the Ryot shall restore the proportional Advance, with Interest at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per * Aumeen; and if from Embezzlement, or otherwise disposing of it, the Resident or Judge to punish such Offence, by imposing a Fine of Four Sicca Rupees per Seer,

* Sic. in Orig.

Seer, and confiscating the Opium if it can be seized, and where it cannot be seized, by a Fine of Ten Sicca Rupees per Seer; to be levied by the Mode of Process laid down in the judicial Regulations for the Enforcement of Decrees.

3d, The Ryot to be liable to no Penalty for Breach of Contract (unless in the Case * Embezzlement) where it shall not appear and be proved that he had in his Hands, at the Period of the Failures unliquidated Advances from the Contractors; but where he wilfully embezzles the crude Material for selling it to others, although without having at such Time any Advances of the Contractor in his Hands, the Contractor is to complain against him to the Resident, or the Native Court of Adawlut, in which such Person shall reside; and the Resident or Judge shall punish such Offence in the Mode pointed out in the Second Clause of this Article. • Sic in Orig.

Sixteenth, Where the Ryot mixes Water with the crude Material, with a View to encrease the Weight of it, and brings it in that State to be delivered, the Contractor, or his Agent, shall appoint Two or more head and creditable Opium Growers to decide in their Dherm, or Conscience, what Surplus Quantity shall be taken for such Encrease of Weight by the undue Admixture of Water, and the Parties shall abide by their Award, unless it shall be proved, to the Satisfaction of the Resident or Judge, that the Arbitrators have been guilty of Partiality.

Seventeenth, Where the crude Material shall be delivered in by the Growers in an adulterated State, as by the Mixture of foreign Ingredients, (exclusive of the Water noticed in the preceding Article), the Contractor is immediately to seize on and declare the same confiscated; at the same Time sealing it up in the Ryot's Presence, and under his Mark, and depositing it in a secure and separate Place, and leaving the Ryot to have Recourse against him to the Judicial Power, for which Purpose he is to keep the said Opium thus sealed up for Three Weeks, and if in that Time the Ryot lodge not his Complaint, it shall not be afterwards heard; but the Contractor may then open the said Opium, and sell it for his own Advantage for local Consumption, being for the Rest liable to such Fine as Government may think proper to impose, should it ever be proved that he had made up any Part of such adulterated and condemned Opium in that which he is to deliver to the Company.

Eighteenth, The Contractor, or his Agents, from the First to the Last in Degree or Detail, to be positively prohibited from collecting any Fee, Premium, Arer, or Dustoor, on their Engagements with the Koeres or Opium Ryots, on Pain of paying Three Times the Amount of all such Exactions or Receipts, together with the Complaints * Costs of Suit, to be estimated by the Judges on Proof before the Judicial Power; which Fine is to be levied by the said Courts, not from the Native Receivers * from the Contractor or from his Chief Agent on the Spot, leaving him to settle with his inferior Agents thus offending. And the whole Amount of this Penalty, together with Costs of Suit as above specified, to be awarded by the Judge to the Party from whom the Exaction was made. • Sic in Orig.

Nineteenth, The Contractor to be amenable to the Mofassil, and Sudder Courts of Justice, in all Matters relating to his Contract.

Twentieth, The Contractor, or his Agents, and the Opium Cultivators, to have the Option of lodging their Complaints, in the First Instance, before the Native Judges of the Mofassil Courts, or immediately before the Resident. Complaints preferred in the Native Courts to be appealable to the Resident, and Complaints lodged before the Resident to * appealable to the Governor General in Council; provided the Amount of the Suit shall not be less than the Sum limited by the Regulations. • Sic in Orig.

By Order of the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) G. H. Barlow,
Sub. Sec."

Previous to entering upon the Discussion of the Two Systems of providing the Opium *, Agency, and Contract, they think it necessary to consider a Third Question; viz. Whether it could be expedient to relinquish the Provision of the Opium altogether, and to throw open the Trade on that Article? • Sic in Orig.

Although, upon general Principles, the Board cannot but disapprove all Monopolies, especially when in the Hands of Government, many Considerations induce them to reject the Abolition of the Monopoly in Question, of which the following is the principal:

1st, Were the Trade to be laid open, the Board are of Opinion that the Quality of the Opium would soon be so much debased, as to destroy the Reputation of the Commodity in the Eastern Markets, and thereby lessen the Demand for it, which might ultimately affect the Cultivation of it in Bengal and Behar, to the Detriment of the Revenue.

2d, The Relinquishment of the Monopoly would occasion an immediate Defalcation on the Resources of Government, equal to the Amount of the Profits now derived from it, nor would this Loss be made up by any other Means; but a very small Part of it could be resolved, by imposing an Increase of Rent in the Poppy Lands, without oppressing the Cultivators, who would, in consequence, relinquish the Cultivation altogether, and the late Arrangements made in the Customs, would render the imposing any Duties on the Exportation of it less practicable than heretofore.

3d, The Opium now serves as a Remittance to China, to answer the Bills drawn upon Canton, for the Provision of the Investment. Were the Trade to be laid open, it is probable that this Resource might in some Measure fail, and occasion the Exportation of large Sums in Silver from this Country, already too much drained of its circulating Specie.

These Considerations may, in course of Time, have less Weight; but in the present State of the Company's Affairs, they appear to the Board of sufficient Importance to induce them to give up all Thought of relinquishing the Monopoly, more especially as they have little Doubt, that, by encreasing the Price to be paid to the Cultivators, abolishing the Cesses imposed upon them by former Contractors, and defining the Rights of the Ryots, and limiting the Authority of the Contract, the Cultivation of the Poppy may be rendered equally advantageous to the Ryots, as any other Article of Produce.

The next Question to be determined regarding Opium, is the Mode in which it is in future to be provided, whether by Contract or Agency.

With respect to a Contract, the following Objection occurs; that it may be difficult to the Terms of it, with such Precision as to preclude the Contractor from the Exercise of the Powers which he might possess to the Injury of the Cultivators of this Article in some Degree, and that, when the Contract has been once concluded, the Redress of Injury will be still more impracticable.

On the other Hand, admitting that these Evils will not exist under the Plan of the Agency, there are others attending it which will *desire Consideration: The Superintendence of the Plan will naturally add unavoidably to the Detail of Business in which the Government is involved, nor can that Superintendence and Controul be effectually exercised, without a minute Attention to that Detail. If the Plan be entrusted to the Execution of the Collectors of Revenue, the same Objections occur there; the prescribed Duties of their Offices, of Collector, Judge, and Magistrate, are as fully sufficient to occupy the Attention of the ablest and most assiduous; and the Superintendence of the Native Agents employed by them, will alone be sufficient to engross the principal Part of that Time which ought to be directed to other Functions.

If separate Agents be appointed, the Charges attending the Provision will be greatly enhanced; their Labours must be rewarded, and their Zeal crowned by liberal Salaries; and although this Alternative will remove the Objections arising from the Employment of the Collector, the Embarrassment of the Detail *will still affect the Government.

Neither is an Agency so certain as a Contract; some Allowance in other Cases might be made for extraordinary Calamities of the Season; but independent of this, it may be presumed that the Interest which stimulates an Individual, when Fortune and Success depend solely upon his Skill and Exertions, will operate with greater Energy than in the Case of an Agency, where the same Motives *do not prevail with equal Force, and the Security of the Provision, as well as Security against outstanding Balances, will in one Case be greater than in the other.

Such are in general the Advantages and Disadvantages of both Plans: In forming a Judgement upon them from Experience, it is evident that a Contract may be executed without incurring Inconveniencies of great Magnitude, and with Success and Advantage to the Company; and admitting that some Evils have prevailed under the Terms of the Contract, as concluded with Mr. Heatly, it must again be allowed, that they have not been such as to induce publick Complaints; so far from it, that the Board have every Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of the Contractor, both with regard to the Fairness of his Dealing with the Ryots, and the Performance of his Stipulations with the Company.

The Consequence may however be imputed to the Character of the Contractor, and his Equity and Liberality; but as the Board, in case a Contract should be determined upon, cannot select the Persons with whom it is to be made, Reliance must be placed upon the Provision of the Terms of the Engagement, rather than upon the Character of the Individual who may engage; and this brings them to the Consideration of the Objections above stated; and if they can be removed, no material Difficulty to a Contract will then remain.

With a View to the present Objection of Deliberation, the Sub-Secretary (whose local Residence and Knowledge of the Subject more particularly qualified him for the Task) by the Governor General was directed to prepare the Form of an Advertisement for the Contract, so as to guard if possible against the Inconveniencies attending the Provision of the Opium by this Plan; and in the Performance of this Duty, he was instructed to advert to the Information furnished by the Collectors, in consequence of the Requisitions from the Secret Department of the 9th April 1788, as well as to the Communication of the late Contractor Mr. Heatly. The present Objection having before occurred, it was concluded that the Weight of them might be better estimated when the Provisions for the Removal of the Inconveniencies stated in them were detailed; by this Mode the Question is brought to a more precise Issue than it could have been done by Arguments of a more general Nature without a specific Reference to Particulars.

In reviewing the Information before the Board, the following Points more immediately require Correction and Amendment:

1. The Inadequacy of the Price paid to the Cultivators of the Opium.
2. The * Execution levied from them under various Denominations. * Sic in Orig.
3. And the Want of a due and legal Controul over the Contractor and his Agents.

With respect to the First, the Fact being admitted, no Arguments are necessary to evince the Propriety of an Alteration favourable to the Ryots; the Sentiments of the Honble. the Court of Directors, in their Letter of the 18th February, as applied to the Provision of the Benares Opium, are founded in Principles of Equity and Policy, viz. that without doing Justice to the Cultivation, it can never be the Interest of Government to monopolize the Produce, however high its apparent Profit may be to raise and require a general Application.

The Introduction of the various Cesses upon the Ryots, for whatever Reason, can only be discovered * an Abuse which ought long ago to have been rectified; they may be in Fact considered * Sic in Orig. as Deductions from the Price of their Labour, and at all Events furnish the Ground of arbitrary Exaction equally difficult to correct and detail amongst these * Navries; their Appearance are, * Sic in Orig. viz. Chellan, which has an equitable Principle for its Basis, being a Provision for the Diminution of the Quantity of the Opium, in consequence of its being delivered * a wet State. * Sic in Orig.

In adverting to the proposed Advertisement, the Board observe, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles are calculated to afford the Relief required; First, by the Abolition of the Kued * by the former Contractor, with an Exception of the Chillan, which is with great Propriety added to the Weight, and in Name abolished; and, Secondly, by an Augmentation of the Price of the Opium. * Sic in Orig.

By comparing the Coluseens in the Fifteenth Article, the Advantages to the Ryot will be apparent; and it may be sufficient in this Place to record specifically the first Head only, to point out the Difference to him. By the * Time of the former Contract, a Ryot of Sircar Sarun delivered a Seer of Opium of 97 S^t W^t for R^t 1,12 Sicca; by the proposed Advertisement he will receive 1 S^t R^t 14 S^t for a Seer of Sicca Weight. * Sic in Orig.

The above regard Behar; the Eleventh Article of the Advertisement, regarding Benares, contains the Price to be paid to the Ryot as recommended by Mr. Duncan; with respect to Bengal, the Prices are not sufficiently ascertained: At present it is however proper to observe, that the Ryots of this Province are better paid than that of Behar.

The proposed Regulation, subjecting the Contractor and his Agents to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, affords a due and legal Controul over them.

In Addition to the above, the 16th, 18th, 19th, and 21st Articles of the proposed Advertisement contain definitive Restrictions, calculated to protect the Ryot from various Abuses, particularly in the Article of Weight, and Exaction for deficient Deliveries.

The Point to be determined upon the Whole is, Whether the Restrictions are sufficient to guard against the Inconveniencies stated in the Objection to the Contractor. In * comparing * Sic in Orig. the Terms proposed with those of the late Contract, the Superiority in point of Limitations favourable to the Ryots is apparent; and little Doubt can be entertained that the Ryots will, under

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A P P E N D I X.

ARTICLE IV.

• Sic in Orig. under such Alterations, cheerfully continue a Cultivation which they have hitherto earned* in under manifest Disadvantages; and upon the Whole the Board are of Opinion, that a Contract should be resolved upon in Preference to an Agency.

In other Respects the Forms of the late Contract have been altered and amended; and the Form of the Advertisement proposed by the Secretary is approved.

Resolved, That it be published without Delay.]

(Signed at the End)

Cornwallis,
Cha^r Stuart,
J. Shore.

A P P E N D I X

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCXXX.

Book 223. Page 825.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th March 1783.

Fort William, the 20th March 1783.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, absent on Service.

Pub. Dept.
Thursday.

Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson, } Esquires.
John Stables,

Read, a Letter as follows from the Accomptant General:

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

[(a) As it would require much Time to ascertain the Average Rate by which all the Supplies of Rice, furnished by the Agent of Supplies to the other Presidencies, have stood the Company at this Place, not including those Ships on which no Freight has been paid, by reason of several of the Invoices containing Gram and other Articles, the Charges of lading which are blended together; so that on all such Invoices, to ascertain the exact Cost of the Rice it would be necessary to compute, by the Rule of Proportion, the Charge of lading each particular Article contained in those Invoices; a Mode which is at best but vague, which could not be followed without much Loss of Time, and which might not produce any material Difference in an Average of the Whole; therefore beg Leave to suggest to the Honble. Board the Expediency of my confining this Account to those Invoices which contain merely Rice; and that it may likewise not be extended to what was laden on Mr. Touchet's Vessels, as that would prevent me from completing it, until it was ascertained what was further due to Mr. Touchet for the additional Freight of Eight Annas per Bag, agreed to be given to him for what was actually delivered by him at Madras.

Accountant
General 15th
March.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
the 15th March 1783.

(Signed)

W^m Larkins,
Acc^t Gen^l.]

Agreed to, and ordered, That the Accomptant General do calculate the Average Price of Rice sent to Madras, in the Manner he proposes.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edw^d Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCCCXXXI.

Extract from a printed Book, indorsed, Papers relative to Benares Presens, Farruckabad Revenues Contracts, Vol. vi, Page 915, Paragraph 119.

Extract of the Company's General Letter to Bengal, dated 23d December 1778.

Par. 119. In your Letter per Europa, you acquaint us, that on the Expiration of Colonel Parker's Contract, many Proposals were received for keeping in Repair the Cantonments of Barumpore and Dinapore; but that before you closed with any of them, the late Contractor had stated the Expence incurred by him in the First Year, and offered to engage for that Sum, and for a per Centage for his Profit, to continue his Superintendence of the said Repairs; that upon Consideration of the Subject, you were of Opinion, the Expence attending the said Repairs could not be ascertained by any fixed Standard, that it would be most for the Interest of the Company to reject all the Proposals, and to adopt another Mode for conducting the Business.

[(b) 120. On Reference to your Proceedings, we find, that when you came to this Determination, Proposals were before you to perform the Service in question for 27,251 Rupees per Annum less

(a) Vide supra, Page 2825.

(b) Vide supra, Page 2826.

than the Offers made by Lieutenant Colonel Parker. Mr. Francis and General Clavering thought you were bound to accept the lowest Proposals, with good Security for Performance; but Mr. Barwell being of Opinion, that if Lieutenant Colonel Parker would deliver in Bills upon Honour, a Commission of 15 per Cent. should be allowed him thereon for his Trouble; and the Governor General concurring in Mr. Barwell's Proposition, it of course became a Resolution of the Board; and in consequence of this Resolution General Clavering justly observes, "That every good Effect, which the Court of Directors expected from advertising for Contracts, seem entirely defeated"

121. Instead of Lieutenant Colonel Parker's Offers being the lowest, they were the highest. He could not on those Terms obtain the Contract; you therefore determine to reject all Proposals, and to grant him 15 per Cent. upon his Disbursements, without requiring any other Check or Voucher for the same than his own Honour.

122. When Lieutenant Colonel Parker proposed to superintend the Repairs by Agency, he requested 25 per Cent. for his Trouble, or such less Sum as should be settled by the Board, by whose Determination he declares he will implicitly abide: But the Board having agreed to allow only 15 per Cent. he then declines the Proposal; says, he is unable, without personal Inspection into the Charges and Conduct of his Agents, to pledge his Honour for the Amount of the real Expence incurred, and informs you that his principal Reason for soliciting the Continuance of the Contract was, because he had a considerable Quantity of Stores on Hand; and that as Mr. Vanderheyden had offered to take them off his Hands, provided he might enjoy the Terms offered to Colonel Parker, he hoped you would indulge him with Liberty to relinquish the Trust in Favour of that Gentleman, which would enable Colonel Parker to attend to the more indispensable Duties of his Military Station; whereupon you immediately resolve on the Measure, and require Mr. Vanderheyden to accept the Offer.

123. As the Case now stands, the Honour of Mr. Vanderheyden is to be taken for the Justness of his Bills; and it is evidently become his Interest to expend as much Money as possible on the Cantonments, because he draws a Commission of 15 per Cent. on his Disbursements. We do not mean to arraign the Integrity of the present Agent, but we shall ever disallow all Modes of conducting publick Business on Principles which make the Honour of the Agent the Criterion of the Amount of his Disbursements, and render his Interest incompatible with Frugality, and consequently with the Welfare of the Company.

124. We therefore direct, That the Agency of Mr. Vanderheyden, on the Principles above-mentioned, be forthwith discontinued, and that you again advertize for Proposals to keep the Cantonments in Repair by Contract, with good Security for Performance, unless you shall be convinced, it may be better performed, and at less Expence, by Agency; and, in such Case, the Agent's Emoluments must arise from Savings made in conducting the Business committed to his Care, and on no Account be calculated upon the Amount of his Expenditures.]

A P P E N D I X, N° CCCCXXXII.

Mr. BARLOW's Report upon the Trade, Mint, and Customs, of Benares, with an Appendix; also, Minute and Resolution of the Right Honourable the Governor General, in Council, thereon.

Extract Consultation, 26th December 1787.

The Trade of the District of Benares may be divided into Four Branches; First, the Goods imported for immediate Exportation; Second, the Exports; Third, the Imports for Consumption; and, Fourthly, the Goods produced in One Part of the District, and consumed in another; the Three First constituting what is generally called the Foreign, and the last the Inland Trade

The Four First Numbers of the Appendix will shew the Amount of the Trade of Benares for the Year 1193 Fuffily, or 1785-6, arranged under the above Heads. These Accounts were extracted from the original Registers of the Four superior Custom Houses of Benares, Mirzapore, Gizapore, and Jeonpore, and their numerous subordinate Stations, and I trust, will not only give your Lordship a clear Insight into the Trade of Benares, as far as relates to its own immediate Exports and Inland Traffick, but what may be deemed of greater Importance, throw a considerable Light upon the Commerce carried on between the Company's Dominions, the Decan, and the Western Provinces of Hindostan.

FIRST DIVISION.

EXPORTS for immediate Exportation.

A Reference to the Map will shew that the greatest Part of the Trade carried on between the Company's Provinces, and the Internal Parts of India, must pass through the District of Benares. The Town

Town of Mirzapore, situated on the Banks of the Ganges, is the Center of this important Trade. The Natives of the Decan, the Western Provinces, and Nepal, resort here in Search of European Commodities, and the rich Manufactures of Bengal; and the Merchants of the latter, for the Purchase of the Cotton, Shawl Goods, and other valuable Articles, the Produce of the Inland Provinces of Hindostan.

From Appendix, N° 1, (Page 21st), it appears that the Amount of this Division of the Benares Trade is 48,91,686 8 6. The Goods of which it is composed, though neither the Produce nor for the Consumption of the District of Benares, yet, being imported into it, and paying a Duty to the Government, and also, being partly the Property of the Merchants residing in that Country, they of course form a Branch of its Foreign Commerce.

The Countries which carry on this Trade are, Bengal and Bahar, the Western Provinces, the Decan, and the Northern Provinces. The Amount of the Exports and Imports of each, are as follow:

	To Bengal and Behar.	To the Western Provinces.	To the Decan.	To the Northern Provinces.	Total Exports.
Exported from					
Bengal and Bahar -	—	17,92,326 13 8	9,22,934 5 10	26,206 0 0	2,741,467 3 6
The Western Provinces	9,27,412 7 6	—	—	44,862 4 6	9,72,274 12 0
The Decan - -	10,31,637 6 0	—	—	18,883 6 3	10,50,520 12 3
The Northern Provinces	9,800 8 6	90,812 1 0	26,811 5 3	—	1,27,423 14 9
Total Imports -	19,68,850 6 0	18,83,138 14 8	9,49,745 11 1	89,951 10 9	48,91,686 10 6
					Total Exports & Imports.

The Quantity, Price, (where it could be ascertained), and Denomination of the various Articles of Merchandize, together with the Amount of the Duties actually levied on them by the Rajah, will appear in the before-mentioned Appendix, from the 10th, 14th, 17th, and 21st Pages of which the above Abstract was made.

In order to know what is generally called the Balance of Trade, between any Two of those Countries, for Instance Bengal and the Decan, subtract the Sum marked (A) from (B); or between any One Country, as Bengal, and all the others, deduct (C) from (D) and the Remainder will give the Difference required.

The new System of collecting the Duties established in the Year 1781, though evidently founded on better Principles than the former Plan, fell particularly heavy on the Commerce between Bengal and the Decan, and the other Inland Provinces of Hindostan. In order to explain this, it is necessary to mention, that in Chyte Sing's Time the Duties were collected on the Bullock Load, (at the City of Benares excepted), according to the Arrangement of 1773. (Vide Appendix, N° 5.) In the settling of these Rates less Attention was paid to the Value of the Commodity than to the Weight, so that a Load of the most valuable Articles of Merchandize paid little more than an equal Weight of Goods of an inferior Value.

[(a) In consequence of the new Arrangements in 1781, when the rich Goods of Bengal came to be taxed at the Rate of 5 per Cent. on the enhanced Valuation of the Benares Book of Rates, the Merchants found themselves charged with a Duty of upwards of 100 Rupees $\frac{1}{2}$ Bullock Load, instead of 20 or 25, the Sum which they had formerly paid. This Increase of Duty was rendered more insupportable by a Variety of oppressive Exactions made by Superintendants of the Customs, some Account of which appears in the Correspondence between Mr. Playdill and Mr. Fowke, inserted in Appendix, N° 6. The Exporters of Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods were the principal Sufferers; and either discontinued their Trade in these Articles, or conveyed them, at great additional Risk and Expence, over the Southern Hills in Behar, by which the Exports and Returns were considerably diminished, and the Duties lost to the Rajah.

Mr. Markham, the late Resident at Benares, in consequence of the Representations of the Merchants, was induced to recommend a Reduction of the Duties on Raw Silk from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. in a Letter, dated 20th March 1782. The Honble. Board, convinced of the Propriety of the Measure, consented to the Reduction; and, at the Recommendation of Mr. Hastings, in his Letter of the 21st October 1784, extended it to the Silk Piece Goods of Bengal. The Principles on which this Remission was granted, I conceive to have been founded on the best commercial Policy, namely, that it is for the Interest of a State to encourage the Exportation of its Manu-

(a) Vide supra, Page 283c.

factures, even in a greater Degree than its raw or unwrought Commodities. From the Custom House Receipts, however, (Appendix N^o 1, Page 1st), your Lordship will perceive that the Duties on Silk Piece Goods have still been continued at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent.; the Orders for the Reduction of the Duties in Raw Silk also have been equally disregarded, all Merchants, the Sunnaffes and Irakees excepted, still paying the original Duties of 5 per Cent. on the Benares Book of Rates; nor was the Reduction granted to the above Tribes, until Two Years after the Promulgation of the Orders of the Board; and even then not in consequence of those Orders, but because the Rajah's Naib, or Deputy, at last discovered that he suffered a great pecuniary Loss from persisting in the Disobedience of them.

The principal Merchants who trade from Bengal to the Decan are called Sunnaffes, a religious Set remarkable for their Wealth, and for their Integrity in all commercial Transactions. Those who reside at Benares and in the Company's Dominions purchase the Goods in Bengal, and transport them to Mirzapore, where they sell or deliver them to Merchants of their own Sect, who resort annually for this Purpose from the Decan. Upon the Establishment of the Custom House in 1781, the Sunnaffes gave up their Trade in the Benares Country, declaring that the Duty of 5 per Cent. on the enhanced Prices of the Book of Rates absorbed almost the Whole of their Profits. In 1784, finding that they suffered great Loss and Inconvenience from transporting their Goods over the Hills, they petitioned the Rajah's Naib, or Deputy, Juggut deo Sing, for some Remission of the Duties. It was accordingly agreed that they should pay 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. on Raw Silk, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. on Piece Goods, calculated on the Price inserted in the Moorshedabad Rowanah, or Custom House Pass; and that the Duties on their Trade should be collected by a separate Darogah, or Superintendant. A Copy of the Petition of these Merchants, (and of the Irakees who shortly after obtained the same Privilege), and the Answer of the Naibs, Juggut deo Sing and Ajaib Sing, appear in Appendix, No. 7, 8; and in Appendix, No. 9, a Calculation of the Duties on a Bullock Load of Raw Silk and Piece Goods, as now paid by these Merchants, and in the Time of Chyte Sing. Previous to the presenting of the above Petition, they were charged 5 per Cent. on the Benares Price, which amounted to upwards of 100 Rupees per Bullock Load, exclusive of other Cesses, being near Five Times the Amount of what they paid before the Establishment of the Custom House in 1781. The salutary Effect of the Remission of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on Raw Silk, will appear, from the rapid Increase of the Trade of the Sunnaffes in the following Years: During 8 Months of the First Year 1791, or 1783-4, their Exports and Imports amounted to 4,71,166 15 6, of which 1,75,784 was Raw Silk: In the Second Year, 1784-5, to 9,89,618 12 9, and the Raw Silk to 4,11,941 13: In the Third Year, 1785-6, they increased to 12,43,112 13 6, and the Raw Silk to 4,28,520 14: And during the 11 Months of the Current Year, 1786-7, the Total of their Exports and Imports amounts to 16,14,795 9 6, of which 7,58,152 4 6 is Raw Silk.

Upon my Arrival at Benares, I sent for the leading Men of this Fraternity, and upon enquiring, found, that, exclusive of the above Duties of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per Cent. that their Trade was still burthened with many unauthorized and impolitic Exactions, the Subject of their Complaints to the late Governor General Mr. Hastings, in the Year 1784, but which have never been redressed, notwithstanding the Orders of Government for that Purpose.

The principal of these Exactions are the double Duties paid at Mirzapore. In order to explain this, it is necessary to observe, that the Merchants of the Decan and Bengal seldom go beyond Mirzapore. At this Place they meet, and, having disposed of their Merchandize, return to their respective Countries. By the 4th Article of the Regulations, Appendix No. 10, (of which all Officers of the Customs have a Copy), it is ordered, "that Rowanas granted at either of the Custom Houses of Gazeppore, Benares, or Mirzapore, shall serve to pass Goods from one Extremity of the Province to the other, either by Land or by Water, and that the Officers of the other Custom Houses, and at the Out-Stations, must endorse the Rowanahs, and dispatch the Goods, without demanding any other Duty or Fee whatever." The Officers at Mirzapore, however, collect a Duty on each Bullock, agreeable to the reduced Rates of Chyte Sing's Time, (Vide Appendix, No. 11), from the Merchants of the Decan, who bring the Goods to Mirzapore, and immediately after, the Custom House Duty of 5 per Cent. from the Merchants of Benares and Bengal, by whom they are purchased. In the same Manner the Raw Silk, Piece Goods, &c. exported from Bengal, first pay the Custom House Duty at Benares or Gazeppore, and when sold to the Merchants of the Decan, are again fixed with a Duty on each Bullock Load at Mirzapore and its subordinate Stations of the Hulleah Soon Gurrab, &c. (Appendix, No. 12), in express Contradiction to the obvious Meaning of the above Orders, which is thus construed to authorize the Exaction of Duties on the same Goods, both upon their Arrival and Dispatch.

The late Governor General Mr. Hastings, in his Letter to the Honble. Board, dated 21st October 1784 observes, that his Regulations of 1781 had become obsolete. The Regulations of 1784 also have met with the same Fate. The Collections on empty Boats, prohibited by the 11th Article, (Appendix, No. 10), are still continued, as well as a Variety of other Fees and Exactions inserted in Appendix No. 13, 14, 15; the 10th Article respecting Cotton, the 9th relating to New Rowanahs, being granted Duty-free, have experienced the same Disregard. The 2d and most important Article, prohibiting the farming of the Customs agreeable to the former Practice, has also been broken through; for I find that a considerable Number of the Out-Stations, particu-

larly

larly in the Sircar of Benares, have been annually let to farm. (Appendix, No. 4, Page 46.) These Deviations from the Orders of Government affect all other Merchants as well as the Sunnassees, and also every Article of Trade.

The Sunnassees however are subject to other Exactions peculiar to themselves. A considerable Part of their Returns from Nagapore and other Countries of the Decan are made in Specie. This is remitted from Benares to Moorshedabad to purchase fresh Cargoes of Raw Silk, Piece Goods, Broad Cloth, Copper and Spices. Kothaul Chund and Munnoo Loll now farm the Privilege of negotiating these Bills from the Rajah, for 600 Rupees per Annum, under the Name of the Sonah Mohaul, or Office for collecting Duties on Gold. This Office was first instituted by Rajah Bulwunt Sing, at the Solicitation of one Torah Paaker. At that Period the Sunnassees carried on a very considerable Trade to Nypaul in the Piece Goods of Bengal, in Return for which they annually imported Gold Bullion to the Amount of Four or Five Lacs of Rupees. Upon this Gold, Torah Paaker obtained Permission to levy a Duty, under the Pretence of acting as Broker for the Sale of it. In the Course of a few Years however the Broker was converted into a Farmer, and various Persons rented the Duties from the Rajah. About the Year 1763, when the late Pertee Narain Rajah of Goorha was called in by the Inhabitants of Nypaul, to depose Typrekaas Rajah of Kaut Maundoo, he seized the Property of some of the principal Sunnassie Merchants; in consequence of which the whole Fraternity abandoned the Trade of the Country. The Importation of Gold was of Course stopt; but the Farmers of the Duties, by a Perversion of the Institution of the Office, obtained Permission to levy a Tax upon all the Specie remitted by the Sunnassees through the Banking Houses of Benares. The Mode of levying this Tax is as oppressive as it is unprecedented. The Bankers are forbid to grant Bills to the Sunnassees, except through the Sonah Mahul. When a Sunnassie therefore is desirous of taking up a Bill on Moorshedabad, he applies to the Farmer, who settles the Exchange privately with the Banker, and then charges the Merchant according to the Rate he imagines he can oblige him to pay. The Merchants expressed the highest Disgust at this Imposition, and earnestly solicited the Abolition of it, as being an additional Tax upon their Trade of at least One per Cent.

The following are the Requests delivered to me by the Sunnassie Merchants:

First, That the Collections made by the Sonah Mehul, or Gold Office, be abolished; and that in future they be permitted to negotiate their Bills in the same Manner as other Merchants.

Second, That the Orders of the Honble. Board for the Reduction of the Duties on Silk Piece Goods to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. be enforced.

Third, That their Goods brought to Bengal to be sold at Mirzapore, after paying the Custom House Duties at Calcutta or Benares, may not be subject to a Second Duty at Mirzapore, when sold to the Merchants of the Decan; and that the Officers of the Customs at the above Place be enjoined to endorse their Rowannahs and dispatch their Goods, without demanding any other Fee or Duty whatsoever, agreeable to the Fourth Article of the Regulations of 1784.

Fourth, That the unauthorized Duty of Six Rupees Four Annas on all Boats hired to transport their Goods from Mirzapore to Bengal, be abolished.

Fifth, That the Duty of Six Annas per Bullock, collected at Hullah on Goods exported from Mirzapore to Nagapore in Berar be abolished.

Sixth, That, on the weighing of their Silk they are obliged to give Five-and-thirty Skeins per Bullock to the Officers of the Customs, an Exaction which they hope will be abolished.

Seventh, That the Fee of One Rupee Four Annas, collected in searching their Boats, be in future prohibited.

Eighth, That the Cutwaal, or Officer of the Police of Mirzapore, be enjoined to protect their Property from Robbers.

Ninth, That the Duties on the Shawl Goods, brought from Kashmer, be collected according to the Rates of the Bujuk or Invoice, under the Sales of the Aruteahs, or Brokers of Kashmur, as is the Custom in all other Countries through which they pass.

The Eight first Requests contain nothing more than what Government have already granted, nor would your Lordship have been troubled with this Second Application, had the Officers of the Customs conformed to their Orders. With respect to the last, in order to encourage the Kashmur Trade, which has been upon the Decline for several Years past, owing to the Tyranny of Azaad Khan, the late Subadar of that Province, and also to the heavy Exactions to which it has been subject in the Vizier's Country and Benares, I would recommend that the Duties on all Shawl Goods be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. but the Valuation of the Goods to be made in the same Manner as is proposed for all Articles of Foreign Produce, and of which I shall treat more fully under the Head of "Rates."

The Mode of administering Justice at Mirzapore, is by no Means favorable to Commerce. This important Trust is exercised by a Person who farms it of the Rajah. I could never meet with any written Proceedings of this Court; but I understand that when the Cause is settled, the Parties are obliged to interchange Releases, and the Person gaining the Cause pays Four Annas per Rupee upon the Amount of the Claim. It is unnecessary to remark upon the little Confidence which the Merchants can have upon the Decision of a Court thus constituted, and how ill it is calculated to establish those Ideas of the Security of Property, so necessary to the Prosperity of Commerce.

Similar Fees and Exactions are levied by the Officers of the Customs at Gazapore, Benares, and Jeonpore, as at Mirzapore. At Gazipore (Vide Appendix, No. 15), the Darogah, or Superintendent's Fees, appear to be exorbitant; nor have I been able to learn by what Authority they were established. The per Centage collected on the Piece Goods of Koopah and Mow, (Two Capital Marts in the Vizier's Dominions), may rather be considered as a Duty than a Fee.

The Byoparries who traded to the above Places forsook the Gazipore Road, in consequence of their Cloths being taxed at the Rate of Five per Cent. instead of so much on the Bullock Load, as had been customary previous to the Arrangements of 1781. In order to induce them to return, the Rajah remitted them Half the Duties. Though I approve of the Principle on which this Remission was granted, yet the Mode appears to be liable to great Objections. I should conceive that every Regulation, however salutary, enacted by the Supreme Power in a State, should be considered as immutable, until abrogated by that Power. If One Person, whether Native or European, is allowed to alter the Laws, even though for the Benefit of the Subject, another may assume the same Authority for a different Purpose; the Rights of the Merchants will then depend, not upon the Law, but upon the Disposition and Character of the Person intrusted with the executive Authority of Government. These partial and irregular Innovations not only weaken the Authority of the original Regulations, but throw a Species of Monopoly into the Hands of those in whose Favor they are made, and are therefore highly detrimental to the general Interests of Commerce.

From the 16th Page of Appendix, No. 1, and the 36th Page of Appendix, No. 3, your Lordship will observe, that the Quantity of the Decan Cotton imported into the Company's Dominions, amounts to Maunds 1,20,576 17½, valued at Rupees 11,66,149 7. The Nagpore Cotton is held in the highest Estimation; that brought from Jahlone and Hyder Nuggur is somewhat inferior. From the Variety of Imposts levied on this Commodity between the Decan and Bengal, it comes to the Consumer at an Advance of 150 per Cent. on the Prime Cost. The Average Price of Jahlone is from Six to Seven Turruckabad Rupees per Maund, whereas it sells in Bengal from 14 to 16 Rupees, though the Seer of Bengal is much lighter, and the Rupee more valuable, than that of Turrackabad. In order to promote the Importation of this Article, the unauthorized Duties and Exactions of Mirzapore should be abolished, the Duties in the Vizier's Country ascertained, and proper Measures taken in order to put a Stop to the Exactions made by the Zemindars on the Banks of the Ganges, between Turruckabad and the Company's Provinces, which have almost deprived the Country of the Benefit of that valuable Navigation. The Manufacturers will then procure the same Cotton for Nine or Ten Rupees, which now costs them from 14 to 16 Rupees per Maund.

The Salt consumed in the District of Benares, and in the Dominions of the Vizier, is brought from Sambre, in the Territories of the Rajahs of Joinagur and Joodhpore. The Average Price of Benares is about 4 : 8 per Maund; the Consumption however is confined to the better Sort of People. The Salt consumed by the Poor is called Bubekeh, and is made at Moongrah, Gurwarrah, and Jaffurabad, in Juonpore. The Prejudice that prevails in these Countries against Bengal Salt would soon subside if the Merchants were enabled to sell it considerably cheaper than that brought from Sambre. In order to introduce the Bengal Salt into the Upper Provinces, I would recommend that a Drawback of all Duties be granted on Bengal Salt exported beyond the Western Confines of Benares. The Customs of Benares will suffer no material Diminution by this Regulation, the Exports of Bengal Salt beyond the Company's Dominions having hitherto been inconsiderable. This Mode of encouraging the Consumption of the Bengal Salt, by enabling the Merchants to sell it cheaper than the Sambre Salt, appears to me preferable to an absolute Prohibition of the Importation of the latter, which might not wholly accord with the Prejudices of the Natives.

2d, Exports.

Under the Head of Exports I have included only such Articles as are the Produce of the District of Benares, and exported for Foreign Consumption. The following is an Account of the Exports extracted from Appendix No. 1, Page 31.

	To Bengal & Beh'	To the West P.	To the Decan.	To the North P.	Total.
Exports from Benares	5,34,723 10 6	5,72,828 1 0	1,12,116 0 3	23,710 7 6	12,43,398 3 3

Among the Piece Goods exported to Bengal, the Western Provinces, and the Decan, your Lordship will perceive that few of them are calculated for the Europe Market; the major Part are of small Breadth and Length, and are manufactured solely for the Consumption of the Natives. The Piece Goods exported to Calcutta consist principally of the following Assortments; Mustlers of which I have the Honour to transmit:

Khufahs

Tirsholees Sunaats of Gizapore, about equal to Current Rupees.			
Price unwashing Per Corgé.		Charges.	Total.
Khufahs, also called Baftas.	87 8 0	8 0 0	95 8 0
Garhahs — —	67 8 0	7 0 0	74 8 0
Imertees — —	60 0 0	6 0 0	66 0 0
Lukhowries — —	46 8 0	5 0 0	58 8 0

The Khafahs are manufactured principally in the District of Calimabad, Gungowlee, Havilly Gazipore, Zemanaha, and Rufferah, in Sircar Gazipore; the Garhahs in Bulleah, the Imertees at Mohummudabad, and the Mulmuls at Iconpore: Samples of each Assortment accompanying this Report, with the Prices at which they are at present fabricated: Should your Lordship think proper to provide an Investment for the Company in the District of Benares, the above Cloths may be raised considerably above their present Quality. In the First Year, I should imagine about Three Lacs might be provided without Difficulty; in the Second, Four Lacs; and in the Third, about Five or Six Lacs. Of the various Modes which have been adopted for the Provision of the Company's Investment, those which have had the Company's mercantile Interest principally in View, have been deemed injurious to the Trade of the Country by excluding the Native Merchants; and those which were calculated to establish a Freedom of Commerce have been said to enhance the Price of the Goods, and to render the Provision of them precarious. I should conceive that all Trade carried on by Government must be liable to One of these Objections. The Cotton Piece Goods manufactured in the District of Benares amount annually to about Seven Lacs of Rupees; a considerable Part of these are consumed in the District, the Remainder are exported. If Government oblige the Weavers to receive Advances, and purchase all the Piece Goods with a Capital drawn from the Revenue of the Country; the Merchants who now carry on this Trade must consequently be excluded from it; and, being no longer able to purchase Cloths for the Foreign Markets, they must either give up the Trade, or send Specie to procure those Goods which they formerly purchased with the Produce of their Exports. Exclusive of the Ruin of the Merchants, there is every Reason to apprehend that the Manufacturers will be still greater Sufferers. The Commercial Resident, however circumspect he may be in his own Conduct, cannot command the same strict Adherence to the Rules of Equity from the numerous Agents he must employ in the Completion of so extensive a Concern. If we may be allowed to judge from past Experience in other Places, these Men, when deputed into the Country, armed with Perwannahs and Orders, will exclude all other Merchants, not by paying a better Price, but by prohibiting them from purchasing at all; and the Support they will too often receive, both in thus forcibly monopolizing the Trade, as well as in many other unjustifiable Encroachments on the Rights of the Manufacturers, will soon introduce a System of commercial Restraint, highly detrimental to the Prosperity of this valuable District. I must observe also, that the Civil Power at Benares is at present lodged in Hands which are too weak to cope with an Authority derived immediately from Government; and that the above Evils will therefore operate in a more extensive Degree than in the Provinces, where some written Laws have been enacted for the Protection of the Weavers, and where the judicial Authority has been sufficiently strengthened to carry them into Execution.

If, therefore, the Company's Cloth Investment is to be introduced into the District of Benares, instead of establishing it upon the same Footing as in the other Parts of their Territories, I beg Leave to submit it to your Lordship's Consideration whether it would not be expedient to advertise for the Purchase of them with ready Money. Whatever might be the Event, the great Advantages that are to be expected from this System, should it prove successful, I conceive would justify the Experiment. In order to make the Intentions of Government known to the Merchants, Samples of the different Cloths, with the Rates at which they would be received in Calcutta, should be deposited at the Custom Houses of Benares, Gazipore, Jeonpore, and Mirzapore; where they would be open to the Inspection of Merchants of every Denomination, both of the Benares District, and the Dominions of the Vizier's Country. Should the Prospect of an immediate Sale and ready Money induce the Merchants to sell their Goods to the Company in preference to Individuals, Government will procure their Investment at the lowest Price, without risking Advances, or subjecting themselves to the Loss of Interest on the Money advanced; the Native Merchants will have their Share in the Trade of the Country; and an effectual Remedy be afforded to all those Evils which have arisen from the Provision of the Investment.

The only Article at present provided for the Company in the District of Benares, is the Opium. This Article is provided by Contract. Ramchaund Pundit, the present Contractor, has engaged

gaged to deliver 560 Chests for the Year 1194 Fy, 1785-7 at the Rate of 300 per Ch ft, all Charges included. The Merchants are forbidden to trade in this Article, and the Royots, or Husbandmen, are enjoined to dispose of it to no one but the Contractor. The Powers delegated by Government to the Contractor, I should conceive, extend no further than to entitle him to the exclusive Privilege of purchasing all the Opium produced in the Country. The Facility with which this Article may be clandestinely disposed of, has obliged the Contractor to take Engagements from the Cultivators when the Poppy is first sown, to deliver a certain Quantity per Begah, at a fixed Rate, with a Penalty for all Deficiencies. This is not only a Monopoly against the Merchants, but a great Burden upon the Royots. If any Accident happens to the Poppy Plant, the Ryot is nevertheless obliged to make good the Amount of his Engagements, or pay the Penalty. The Price paid to the Ryots is in some Places Rupees 2 7, and in others 2 8 A¹ per Seer, of 96 Sica Weight. This Price never varies, so that in Years of Scarcity, the Cultivator is obliged to sell his Opium at the same Rate as in Years of Plenty, though, in the former, the Grain which he is obliged to purchase to feed his Labourers, who, * whatever Fields, and collect the Juice of the Poppy, is equivalent to the Price he gets for his Opium. In the weighing of the Opium, many Extortions are practised upon the Ryots, and if the Quantity falls short, they are burdened with Tullubannah, or Fines. The Price of the Opium paid to the Ryots by the Contractor, is not above Half of what it will produce in the Market; and as it is natural for every Man to wish to dispose of his Property to the best Advantage, I should imagine, that unless these Powers were assumed by the Contractor, he would get but a very small Part of the Opium produced. The Contractor himself, however, must fulfil his Engagements with Government, or submit to a heavy Penalty, in case of Failure. Should these Acts of Oppression therefore be attributed to the Contractor, or to the System adopted for the Provision of the Opium? But a small Portion of the Opium produced is consumed in the Country; most of it is bought up for Exportation to the Malay Country and China. If the Net Profit arising to Government on the Sale of Opium was to be calculated, and a Duty adequate to the Amount imposed on its Exportation, I should conceive that it would be preferable to the present Mode of providing it on their own Account by Contract.

* Si in Orig.

The Saltpetre exported from Benares is manufactured at Barah, near Chowfah; at Kylee, a Town about Five Cos from Benares, on the Banks of the Ganges; and at Rewtee, in the Sircar of Gazipore, on the Banks of the Dewah. The Prime Cost is about 1 12 Annas per Maund, and the Quantity made has seldom exceeded Twenty thousand Maunds.

IMPORTS for Consumption.

The Imports for the Consumption of the District of Benares, appears in Appendix, No. 3. Cotton and Silk, and Cotton Piece Goods, form the principal Part of them. These Goods being in great Demand for the Consumption of the City of Benares, the Proportion this Branch bears to the Exports, will appear by the following Comparative Statement. It is also necessary to observe, that the same Modification of the Duties on Raw Silk and Cotton Piece Goods, &c. which I have suggested in my Remarks on the First Division, are equally applicable to the Imports for Consumption.

	Bengal & Behr	The West ^a P.	The Decan.	The North ^a P.	Total.
Imports from - -	1,63,254 14 6	1,00,158 11 6	66,34,655 2 0	55,357 13 9	9,53,426 9 9
Exports to - -	5,34,723 10 6	5,72,848 1 0	1,12,116 0 3	23,710 7 6	12,43,398 3 3
Balance - - -	3,71,468 12 0	4,72,689 5 6	5,22,539 1 9	31,647 6 3	2,89,971 9 6
	In Favour of B ^a	In Favour of B ^a	Against Ben ^a	Against B ^a	Total. In Favour of B ^a

INLAND TRADE.

The Articles which compose the Inland Trade appear in Appendix, No. 4, amounting to 29,24,203 7 9. From Page 46 of the same Appendix, your Lordship will observe an Account, under the Head of Choolah or Sundries, exhibiting the Collections at the numerous Stations or Chokies,

Chokies, subordinate to the Four superior Custom Houses, and amounting to Rupees 1,28,011 1 3[·]

Under this Head are comprised a Variety of ^{excessive} Exactions, highly detrimental to every Branch of the Foreign and Inland Trade. Upon examining the Accounts, in order to ascertain the Mode in which these Collections were levied, I found that there were upwards of Four hundred Chokies or Stations, for the Collection of Duties, established in different Parts of the Country, subordinate to the Custom Houses of Benares, Gazipore, Jeonpore, and Mirzapore. These Collections are either farmed, or made by Persons deputed on the Part of the principal Custom Houses, in which Case their Salary is conditional, that is, they receive nothing if no Collections are made. The evil Tendency of both these Modes of Collection are too evident to require any Mark.

Upon examining Accounts of these Collections, I found it impossible to ascertain either the Name, the Quantity, or Value, of the Articles on which they were made. Every Bullock Load of Goods, passing these Chokies, pays a certain Sum, which varies at every Station. In some of the Accounts only the daily Gross Receipts are inserted in One Sum, without any Specification whatever of the Goods from which they were made. For the above Reasons only the Receipts of each Chokey appear under the Head of the Choorah, or sundry Collections, the Name, Quantity, or Value, of the Goods not being particularized in the Accounts.

The Choorah Stations are supposed to be established solely for the Purpose of collecting the Duties on Grain, and sundry other trifling Articles, bought and sold in the internal Parts of the Country: All other Kinds of Merchandize however, whether for Foreign or Inland Consumption, are obliged to pay a Duty on passing any of these Stations. The Duty at each Place is trifling, but being frequently repeated, the Total Amount collected from the Merchant, before his Goods arrive at the Place of their Destination, becomes a great Burden upon his Trade.

The Zemindary Duties, which have been so repeatedly prohibited by Government, are still continued in every Part of the District of Benares. In order to ascertain this Point, I sent for the principal Hoondawallahs or Carriers, who contract for the Transportation of Merchandize. Appendix. N^o 17, contains an Account of the Names of the different Places where these Duties are exacted, from the Mouth of the River Gogra, to the Town of Hulleah, on the High Road to the Decan, by the Way of Mirzapore. Some of these Chokies belong to the Custom House, and their Receipts make Part of the Choorah Collections. This Account was delivered to me by Shewpershaud and Meherbaan Bhuggut, the Carriers who have travelled this Road for several Years past. These People informed me that the Zemindar of Syedpore had, a few Days ago, seized all their Brads Pots and Vessels, because they refused to submit to the Payment of some new Exactions.

During the Time of Rajah Chyte Sing, the Zemindarry Duties were collected by the Zemindar, if he farmed his own Zemindarry or Estate. If his Zemindary was farmed to an Aumil or Renter, they were collected by the Aumil. When the Permit or Custom House was established in 1781, these Zemindarry Duties were annexed to its Jurisdictions, and a proportionable Deduction was granted to the Farmers of the Land Revenue. Being found, however, less productive under the Management of the Officers of the Customs, they were restored to the Farmers in the Year 1793, upon their giving an Increase on their Farms adequate to the Amount of the Deduction they had originally received.

From the Account inserted in Appendix, No. 17, your Lordship will perceive the great Obstructions which a Merchant, passing through the Country, is liable to from the Collectors at these numerous Chokies. The Zemindarry Duties collected by the Farmers of the Land Revenue (whether Zemindars or Aumils), should, I conceive, be abolished without Delay. In 1791, when these Duties were put under the Officers of the Customs, the Net Receipts amounted to 59,333 14 6, which, calculated upon the whole Revenues of the District of Benares, is little more than One thousand Rupees per Lac, a Sum not very considerable, and the Collection of which, if prohibited, will not, I imagine, occasion any Decrease in the next general Settlement the Rajah may make with the Farmers of the Revenue. These Duties have been declared illegal in the Company's Provinces, and, I imagine, were virtually abolished in the District of Benares, by the Arrangements of 1783 and 1784. (Appendix. No. 5 and 10.)

With Respect to the Duties on the Inland Trade (which compose the principal Part of the Choorah Collections), such as Grain, Coarse Cloths, &c. bought in One Part of the Country, and sold in another; they are at present collected on the Bullock Load at every Station by which they pass, a Mode highly unfavourable to the Inland Trade. Unless therefore it shall be determined to abolish them altogether, I would recommend that all Goods capable of being stamped, such as Cloths, &c. should pay the Duty of Five per Cent at the First Market where they are sold, and be stamped with the Seal of the Station, which should exempt them from all further Duties and Demands whatever in the District of Benares. The Duties on Grain, and other Articles of Subsistence, should be collected only at the Ganges, where they are sold, and the Radarry Duties and Exactions to which they are at present subject in their Transportation from One Part of the Country to another, should be prohibited under the severest Penalties. The Gunge Duties also should be levied on such Articles only as are sold for the Consumption of the Inhabitants. If a Merchant disposes of his Goods at a Gunge, and the Purchaser immediately carries them on, no Duty whatever should be demanded.

It is with no small Reluctance, however, that I recommend any Modification of the Duties on the Inland Trade, being convinced that the total Abolition of them would be a great Encouragement to the Cultivation and Manufactures of Benares. The major Part of the Coorhah Stations are established for the Collection of these Duties, and are entrusted to indigent People, whose Subsistence depends upon the Infringement of the Orders of Government. In Times of Plenty these Exactions obstruct the Exportation of Grain, and in Seasons of Scarcity prevent its equal Distribution over the Country; they discourage Manufacturers by enhancing the Price of the Raw Materials before they come into the Hands of the Weaver, and are highly injurious to every Branch of the Foreign as well as the Inland Trade.

From the 53d Page of Appendix, N^o 4, it appears that the Amount of the Four Divisions of the Benares Trade, is 1,44,39,742 11 3; a Sum that cannot but be considered as very inadequate to the Revenue, the Population, and the Extent of the Countries concerned in it; and which strongly indicates the Necessity of removing all Obstructions to the Inland Navigations, and establishing some regular commercial System founded in Freedom and Impartiality between the Company's Provinces, Benaras, and the Dominions of the Vizier.

Having endeavoured to shew your Lordship the Nature and Extent of the Commerce of the District of Benaras, and to point out the Obstructions under which it has laboured, I shall now proceed to suggest such Alterations as appear to me expedient in the Rate of the Duties, the Mode of valuing the different Articles of Merchandize, and the necessary Measures for the protecting the Persons and Property of the Merchants, and guarding against any future Deviations from the Orders of Government.

DUTIES.

By the Regulation of 1781, the Indian System of collecting the Duties on the Bullock's Load was abolished, and the Rajah was authorised to levy a Duty of 5 per Cent. on all Merchandize, either produced or passing through his Country, valued at the Average Benaras Price. In the Year 1782, in consequence of the Representations of the Merchant, a Remission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. was granted by the Honble. Board on Raw Silk, Broad Cloth, Saffron, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cochineal, Europe Iron, Steel, and Copper: And in 1784, the same Indulgence was extended to the Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal. I should imagine it would also contribute much to the Prosperity of the Company's Provinces, and also of the Vizier's Dominions, if the Duties on all Goods composing the First and Third Branches of the Benaras Trade, that is, the Imports for immediate Exportation, and the Imports for Consumption, were reduced to the same Rate. This Reduction I should conceive is absolutely necessary for the Revival of the Inland Trade; and it also appears to me unreasonable that the Rajah of Benaras should be allowed to take Advantage of the Situation of his Country, and to levy a Duty of 5 per Cent. on the Trade of Bengal and Behar on an enhanced Valuation of the Goods; whilst the Company themselves collect only Two and a Half per Cent. on the Prime Cost. The Rajah will incur no Loss by this Arrangement, as there can be little Doubt but the Trade will increase in Proportion to the Reduction of the Duties.

I have already shewn that the Exports from the Company's Dominions to the Decan, the Western and Northern Provinces, amount to little more than Twenty-seven Lacks of Rupees; a Sum that cannot but appear trifling when the Extent and Population of these Countries is considered, and the ready Means of Communication which Nature has afforded them.

The Duties on the Export and Inland Trade, or the Second and Fourth Divisions, may be continued at the present Rate of 5 per Cent. as not affecting the Trade of the Company's Dominions, or of the other Countries with which they carry on a commercial Intercourse.

RATES, or the Valuation of the Merchandize.

The System adopted for ascertaining the Value of the Merchandize should be calculated to obviate even the Possibility of Dispute between the Merchant and the Custom House Officers. In some Countries the Proprietor is obliged to swear to the Price of his Goods; in others the Duty is collected upon the Current Price; and in some few Places upon the Weight. The most received Method, however, is by a Table of Rates; and the Duties in the Company's Provinces have generally, I believe, been levied in this Manner.

Neither of these Modes appear to me calculated to answer the End proposed; the First is liable to many and serious Objections; the Second leaves too much to the Discretion of the Custom House Officer; the Third is unfavourable to Trade from its Inequality; and the Fourth is the Source of much Vexations and Oppression to the Merchant, from the Difficulty of ascertaining with Precision the Value of Goods produced in a Foreign Country, and the Alterations which arise respecting the Denomination under which they are to be classed. It has been observed by a most respectable Authority, that in all commercial Countries much Time and Labour has been bestowed in compiling Volumes of the Nomenclature of the various Articles of Merchandize, from Aloes and Alabaster down to Veronic and Zink, but that the Merchants everywhere still experience the same Impediments from this perplexed Mode of Valuation.

The oppressive and intricate Mode of levying the Duties in the District of Benaras, as well as in the Vizier's Dominions; at the same Time that it has injured those Countries, has also been highly detrimental to Bengal, in diminishing the Demand both for its own Manufactures, as well as for the Exports from Europe. Before the Goods can reach the Inland Parts of the Country, the Price is so enhanced by repeated Exactions, Detentions, and additional Charges of Transportation, that the Generality of the Inhabitants cannot afford to purchase them, and the Merchant, disappointed in One Adventure, of course gives up a Trade in Articles for which he finds there is no Demand, or upon the Sale of which he must incur a Loss. The Ruin of the Merchant is followed by that of the Manufacturer, the Cultivator, and the numerous Class of People to whom Commerce gives Employment, and lastly, that of the State itself.

A System therefore founded in Principles evidently favourable to the Merchants, and to which there is no Objection but the Possibility of a Loss arising to Government from placing too great a Reliance on commercial Integrity, will, in the End, prove much more beneficial, both to the Merchant and the State, than Regulations formed on Ideas of general Dishonesty, and which, in guarding against Imposition, prevent the fair Trader from reaping the Profits of his Industry. When the Demands of Government are moderate, Merchants of Character will never attempt to avoid them, and Precautions may always be taken to guard against fraudulent Practices, (which can never be carried to any great Extent, or remain long undiscovered), without having Recourse to Regulations destructive of the general Interests of Commerce.

The First and Third Divisions, (or the Imports for immediate Exportation, and the Imports for Consumption), require the more immediate Consideration of Government, as comprising almost the Whole of the Inland Trade of the Company's Provinces. In the First Division, the Rajah of Benares has no other Interest but that of the Duties he is allowed to levy, and little more in the Second, the Goods not being the Produce of his Country.

In order to remove every Obstruction to these Two Divisions of the Trade, I would recommend that all Goods imported from Bengal and Behar into Benaras, whether for immediate Exportation, or for the Consumption of the District, should pay the Duties upon the Price inserted in the Company's Rowannah. This Regulation would afford the most effectual Protection to the Exports of the Company's Dominions, as far as the Western Boundary of Benaras; and a similar Privilege, granted to the Benaras Rowanahs in the Company's Provinces, would afford equal Encouragement to the Trade of the former. If the Vizier also could be prevailed on to accede to this Arrangement, the Three Countries would be united in the same commercial Interest. The Rowanahs of one being current in the other for the Price of the Goods, would oblige each State to collect the Duties on its own Exports at a just Valuation; as every Overcharge would entitle the others to a heavier Duty. The same Principle of Self-interest would prevent any of the Parties undervaluing their Exports; as, in diminishing the Advantages of the others, they would also lessen their own. Both the Rate of the Duty and the Value of the Merchandize being thus ascertained, no Grounds whatever for Dispute would remain between the Custom House Officer and the Merchant. The latter would pass through the different Jurisdictions, protected by the Seal of his own Government; paying as he went the established Duties on the Prime Cost inserted in his Rowannah. The Navigation of the Ganges from the Sea to its Source would be freed from all Obstructions, and the Manufacturers of Bengal and the Exports from Europe would be transported to the Heart of Hindostan at a trivial Expence; the Merchants of Benaras, and the Vizier's Dominions, would have an equal Share in the Advantages arising from a lucrative Commerce, and the Cultivation and Manufactures of the Three Countries would be restored to their former flourishing State.

The next Point to be considered, and which more immediately concerns the District of Benaras, is the Mode in which the Rajah is to ascertain the Value of the Exports of his own Country, and which form the Second Division of the Trade. This might be ascertained by obliging all Persons applying for Rowanahs to exhibit an Invoice of their Goods; upon this Invoice the Duties should be levied; after which it should be returned to the Merchant, with the Rajah's Seal affixed. By this Mode, the Merchant could never be oppressed by the Overvaluation of his Goods, nor would he find it his Interest to under-rate them. In this Country Purchases are generally made upon the Invoice, and when it should be known that the Seal of the Government had been affixed to the Original, no other would be admitted; a Merchant would never undervalue his Goods in order to defraud Government of their Duties, as he would be a greater Loser in the Sale of his Goods; and if he overcharged them, in order to take Advantage of the Purchaser, Government would benefit in Proportion; neither could a Merchant, professing to sell by Invoice, refuse to produce the sealed Original, as it would amount to a Declaration that he intended to defraud the Purchaser. From these Considerations, added to the Moderation of the Duty and the easy Mode of settling it, Merchants would generally find it their Interest to deliver in the genuine Invoice to Government. As a further Security, the Resident might be empowered to oblige a Merchant to prove his Purchase, where Fraud was suspected, and, upon Conviction, to punish him by the Confiscation of his Goods.

I must here observe that Goods imported from the Decan must be valued in the above Manner, it not being customary for the Decan Chiefs and Rajahs to grant Rowanahs on their own Exports; and as the including them in the proposed Arrangement for collecting the Duties on the

the First and Third Divisions might not be deemed expedient, the Goods therefore imported from the Decan (though a Part of the First Division), must be valued in the same Manner as the Benaras Exports: When the Merchant arrives at Mirzapore he must be desired to give in an Account of the Price of the Goods, and upon which the Duties must be levied. For the Reasons I have mentioned above, there is little Apprehension of his undervaluing his Property, as the Price he delivers in to the Custom House will be immediately known to the other Traders who resort there for the Purchase of the Decan Commodities; such Merchandize from the Decan as passes through the Doab, before its Arrival in the District of Benaras, will of Course have paid Duties to the Vizier, whose Rowanah will consequently determine the Price as if the Goods had been the Produce of his own Dominions, in the same Manner as the Company's Rowanah will fix the Value of the European Commodities.

The Fourth and last Division is the Inland Trade, and much is it to be wished that the Duties on it were abolished altogether. The levying the Duties on the Three other Divisions would be attended with no Difficulty to Government, or impediment to the Merchants, Industry would not be depressed, nor the Communication between the Company's Dominions and those of the neighbouring Powers obstructed. I have before shewn that the Inland Duties in Benaras are nothing more than Taxes levied upon all Kinds of Goods passing from one Village to another, for the Consumption of the Inhabitants, and consequently that there is no other Mode of collecting them, but by establishing numerous Chokies or Stations over the whole Face of the Country. No Regulations whatever can control the Conduct of the obscure Persons who must be intrusted with the Charge of them; and the only Expedient which appears to me calculated to lessen the evil Effects of those Collections, is to levy them in the Mode I have before suggested, according to the Book of Rates, inserted in Appendix, N^o 16, which should be annually corrected by a Committee of reputable Merchants convened for that Purpose by the Resident.

Appointment of the Resident's Assistant to receive Complaints at Mirzapore.

When the Rate of the Duty is fixed, and the Mode of valuing the Merchandize ascertained, the last Measure necessary to effect the Restoration of the Inland Trade, is to guard any Deviation from the above Regulations, and to ensure to the Merchants Protection, both of Person and Property; and this leads me to the last Point of the Honble. Board's Instructions, the Expediency of the Resident's Assistant being appointed to reside at Mirzapore.

It appears to me, that whatever Abuses have existed in the internal Trade of the Country, their Origin may be attributed as much to the Want of proper Precautions being taken to enforce the Laws enacted for the Protection of Commerce, as to the Defects in the Laws themselves. Little Benefit can be expected from the best Regulations, if the Execution of them depends solely upon the Diligence or good Intentions of Individuals. The Powers delegated to the Executive Officers of Government must be so constituted, as to prevent Omission as well as Abuse.

To the Want of these Precautions should be ascribed the little Regard to the Arrangement in the Customs made by the late Governor General Mr. Hastings, in the Year 1781; or Regulations, so important to the Prosperity of the Country, and issued at a Time when Disobedience had met with so severe a Punishment in the Expulsion of Chyte Sing, would not have become almost obsolete by the Year 1784. The Fact is, the Execution of them was entrusted to the Rajah, or his Naibs or Deputies, who were expected to grant speedy and impartial Redress for Injuries committed by themselves, or what is nearly the same, by their Dependents, thereby uniting in them Two Capacities, which, I should imagine, must ever be incompatible with Security of Property, and the Ends of Government.

The revised Regulations of 1784 were not better secured than those of 1781, and consequently met with the same Disregard. They were issued in a similar Manner, and to the very Persons whose Neglect or Misconduct was the Cause of that Revision. The Resident at Benaras indeed was directed to depute One of his Assistants to Mirzapore to receive the Complaints of the Merchants of that Place, and "transmit them to the Resident or the Officers of the Government." If sent to the Resident, he could only refer it to the Rajah, or his Officers, or if this proved ineffectual, or the Grievance was frequently repeated, his last Resource was to transmit a Statement of the Case to Calcutta. When the obtaining of Justice is attended with so much Delay and Difficulty, there is a Danger of Individuals seeking Protection for their Property in the Corruption of their immediate Oppressors, instead of claiming it openly from the Laws: Hence the grand Source of all Abuse: After a short Time, these Exactions are introduced into the Canongoes Records, under the Head of Abwaub Mamoole, or Cesses, authorised by Custom; and the original Rate being once departed from, Impositions multiply till the Laws become obsolete.

The facilitating of Complaint appears to have been the principal Reason assigned for deputing the Resident's Assistant to Mirzapore; but what Grounds are there to suppose that he will be less difficult of Access than the Resident himself? The Merchant must at all Events proceed to Benaras to prosecute his Suit, so that the transmitting of Complaint through the Assistant at the former Place, would rather retard than accelerate the Course of Justice.

Should the Assistant, residing at Mirzapore, engage in Trade himself, he will become a danger us Rival of those whom he is appointed to protect. But supposing his Conduct to be ever so

so circumspect, the Benefit arising from his Interference can be but of a very partial and dubious Nature. It can be of no Service to the Inland Trade of the Country, nor can it promote the Exports from Bengal and Bahar, which, I conceive, merit the peculiar Attention of Government; temporary Expedients of this Nature, I should imagine, are not adequate to the Attainment of so grand an Object as the Protection of the Inland Commerce of the greatest Part of Hindostan.

In order to ensure exact Obedience to the Orders of Government, and that Commerce may find a constant Protector in the Laws of the Country, there are Two fundamental Maxims, from which, I should conceive, it never can be good Policy to depart. First, That the Customs should never be let to Farm. Second, That the actual Collecting of the Customs, (or what is much the same, the Responsibility of their being collected), and the redressing of Injuries in the Collection, should not be entrusted to the same Person. What suppresses Complaint, is the Dread of being referred back for Redress to the very Authority against which Complaint is made. Upon sending for Sunnassée Merchants of Mirzapore, I observed that they answered the Questions I put to them with an extraordinary Degree of Diffidence, frequently looking back to the Door, as if apprehensive of being overheard. Upon asking the Reason, they replied, That being Inhabitants of Mirzapore, they were averse that the Officers of the Customs should know that they had complained to me of their Conduct, lest at some future Period they should take an Opportunity of doing them an Injury. In Answer, I assured the Merchants of the Protection of Government; and that the strictest Orders would be issued to the Rajah and his Officers to abolish all Exactions, and protect their Trade. The Chief Sunnassée then recapitulated the positive Injunctions issued by the Governor General in 1781, the Repetition of them in 1784, with the Appointment of Mr. Playdell, and asked me, What Security I could give them, that any present Orders that might be issued would not, in a short Time, experience the same Disregard? Struck with the Force of this Reasoning, I confess I could make no Reply. I humbly submit it therefore to your Lordship's Consideration, whether it would not be expedient to establish a regular Court of Justice in the District of Benares, for the Cognizance of all Matters relating to Trade. This Court should, I conceive, be put under the Resident, from whose Decrees an Appeal should be to Calcutta. He should, on no Account, interfere with the actual Collection of the Customs, or the Appointment of the Receivers, which should be left entirely to the Rajah. A Code of Regulations should be drawn up for the Guidance of the Officers of the Customs, who should act at their own Peril, subject to Damages for every Infringement of the Regulations. The Process should be expeditious, and the Expence as light as possible. A Copy of the Proceedings should be transmitted monthly to Calcutta, in order that Government might be regularly informed of the State of the Trade. Frequent Pleadings in open Court would establish and promulgate the Rights of the Merchants, and a few Decrees with Damages against the Party infringing them, would inspire a general Confidence, and prevent further Offence. Every Decision thus passed, would be equal to a Revision of the Regulations by Government itself, and afford a permanent and constitutional Barrier against that Abuse to which Executive Power, emancipated from legal Controul, is ever tending. But if only fresh Orders and Restrictions are issued, without these Precautions being taken to ensure the Observance of them, there is every Reason to apprehend that the new Laws will become obsolete from the same Causes as the old Ones; and the Endeavours of Government to restore the Inland Trade be rendered ineffectual.

Ex^t E. Roberts.

(A true Copy.)]

MINT RUPEES.

Previous to entering into an Account of the Coinage of Benares, I have deemed it necessary to prefix an Explanation of the Weights and Assay made use of in the Mint of that City.

WEIGHTS.

8 Chowuls, or Grains of Rice, make	—	—	—	1 Ruttee.
64 Do.	—	—	—	8 Do. Maashch.
768 Do.	—	—	—	96 Do. 12 Do. 1 Tolah.
9 Mas ^a 6 Rut. 6 Ch. or 630 Chawuls or Grains	—	—	—	1 Benares Sicca Rupee.

From a Perusal of the Correspondence between the Honble. Board and Mr. Fowke, the late Resident at Benares, respecting the Settlement of Rajah Chyte Sing's Tribute; it appears, that great Difficulties arose about fixing the Weight of the Benares Rupee. The Honble. Board directed that it should be Ten Maashahs; in consequence of which the Rajah claimed a considerable Deduction from the Amount of his Tribute; upon further Investigation however it was found that the Weights made use of in the Calcutta and Benares Mints differed in Quantity though of the same Denomination. In order to prevent any Difficulties of this Kind arising in future, and to assist your Lordship in forming any general Regulations you may deem necessary for the Reformation of the Coin of the Company's Dominions, I have transmitted under Cover, (A), a Set of Weights, from Half a Chawul or Grain, up to a Tolah, stamped with the Die of the Benares Mint.

[22 Y]

ASSAY.

A S S A Y.

Pure Silver in the Benares Mint is said to be Five Chawuls fine. In order to explain this Term, it is necessary to mention that, if a Piece of fine Silver, weighing One Rupee, is put into a Crucible, with a Piece of Lead of an equal Weight, after remaining a certain Time in the Furnace, the Lead flies off, and the Silver, upon being weighed, will be found to be Five Chowuls or Grains deficient in its original Weight. These Five Chawuls however are not lost, but are to be recovered from the Crucible; so that, in fact, pure Silver loses little or nothing in its Weight by this Process. If therefore a Piece of Bullion weighing One Rupee, thus tried, loses only Five Chawuls, it is said to be pure Silver, or to burn Five Chawuls; but if it diminishes more, as for Instance, Eighteen Chawuls, the Excess (Thirteen Chawuls) is known to have been Alloy, and to have gone off with the Lead: Thus Rajah Chyte Sing, when the Mint was made over to him by the Company in the 17th Year of the present Reign, engaged, that all Rupees coined at Benares should weigh 9 Masha 6 Ruttee 6 Chah, and never exceed Eighteen Chawuls Assay; that is, in One Rupee, weighing 630 Chawuls, there should be 617 Chawuls pure Silver, and 13 Chawuls of Alloy.

In order to explain to your Lordship the Cause of the great Quantity of old and debased Coin which is still circulating in this and every other Part of the Company's Dominions, I have thought proper to give a short History of the Benares Mint; from its first Establishment to the present Period.

MAHUMMUD SHAH.

A Mint was first established at Benares in the 15th Year of the Reign of Mahummud Shah, corresponding with the Higeree Year 1145. The Duties paid to Government on the Coinage, and the Fees allowed to the Officers of the Mint, appear in Appendix, No. 1. The Assay of the Rupee was fixed at 22 Chowuls, but by the Connivance of the Superintendents of the Mint, it was debased to 32 Chawuls, at different Periods, before the 30th and last Year of the Reign of that King.

A H M U D S H A H.

During the Three first Years of this Reign, the Mint was under the Charge of Rajah Bulwant Sing, who encreased the Duties on the Coinage by attaching the Fees of the Officers of the Mint, and establishing new ones to the same Amount, (Appendix, No. 2.) In the 1st Year, corresponding with 1161 Higeree, the Assay was kept up to 22 Chowuls; but in the 2d and 3d Years, the Rajah farmed the Mint to Nundram, who, to encrease his Receipts, debased the Coin to 24 and 32 Chowuls.

The Farm of the Jowakur Khanah, or Duty of 3 R' 2 An' per Cent. on all precious Stones purchased in the City of Benares, was at this Time put under the Superintendent of the Mint.

From the Beginning of the 4th to the End of the 6th and last Year of the Reign of this King, the Mint was under the Charge of Agah Asud Beg, Kelladar or Governor of the Fort of Chunar. The Assay of the Rupees was from 26 to 32 Chawuls.

A L U M G E E R the Second.

At the Commencement of this Reign, the Mint fell into the Hands of the late Vizier Sujah Uddowlah. During the Two first Years the Assay of the Rupees was from 26 to 28 Chawuls. In the Second Year, the Sourb Mohaul, or exclusive Privilege of selling Lead, and the Bytul Maul, or Office of Escheats, was added to the Mint.

In the 3d Year, Sujah Uddowlah made over the Mint in Jaghire to his Brother-in-law, the late Mirza Alla Khan, who farmed it to Sobhaw Chund. The Assay of the Rupees was from 24 to 32 Chawuls.

In the 4th Year, Mirza Ally Khan gave the Mint in farm to One Moorlydhur. This Man, though the ostensible Farmer, was, in fact, the Agent of a late eminent Banker in the City of Benares. The Rupees were this Year debased to 64 Chawuls Assay, and, for the First Time, Half a Cuttee in Weight. Rajah Bulwant Sing refused to receive them into his Treasury, being obliged to pay his own Tribute to the Nabob in Rupees of the customary Weight and Fineness. Complaint being made to the Nabob, the Banker was seized and sent to Lucknow; but eluding the Vigilance of his Guards, he returned to Benares with the Profits arising from this Fraud on the Publick.

In the 5th Year, the Mint was farmed by Newawzud-deen Mohummud Khan. The Rupees were raised to their proper Weight of Nine Maashees Seven Ruttees (or 632 Chawuls), but continued at the debased Standard of 40 and 48 Chawuls.

In the 6th and last Year of this King's Reign, Mirza Ally Khan farmed the Mint to One Deeda Mull: This Man abused the Trust reposed in him by his Prince, even to a greater Degree than the Farmer

Farmer of the 4th Year, for he debased the Rupees to 100 Chawuls Assay, (that is $\frac{51}{100}$ Parts Silver, and $\frac{49}{100}$ Alloy), and Half a Ruttee in Weight. Complaint being made to the Vizier, Deeda Mull was thrown into Confinement at Lucknow, where a Fine was exacted from him equal to the Amount of his ill-gotten Wealth.

SHAH AULUM.

Sujah Uddowlah finding that the Farmers of the Mint continued to debase the Coin, notwithstanding their Engagements to adhere to the established Weight and Fineness, appointed a Person on his own Part (Amanee) to superintend the Coinage. Shellah Uddeen, a Man of Credit, was accordingly deputed, who restored the Rupee to its former Weight of 9^m 7^l and to 26 Chawuls Assay.

In the 2d Year, the Vizier gave the Mint in Jaghire to his Minister Rajah Benee Bahadur, Noorul Hussun Khan, his Naib or Deputy, residing at Benares, to enforce the Payment of Bulwunt Sing's Tribute, farmed the Mint to Gopaul Dofs Saho, who, notwithstanding his former Detection, again debased the Rupees to 40 Chawuls.

In the 3d Year Tarnee Mull and Ameen Chund obtained the Farm of the Mint, and continued the Assay at 40 Chawuls.

In the 4th Year, Gopaul Dofs procured the Farm again through the Interest of Moorul Hussun Khan, and the Assay remained as in the former Year.

In the 5th Year, Balgovind obtained the Farm, and continued the Assay of the Two preceding Years. The present Assay-Master of the Mint was concerned in the Farm with Balgovind, and gave me an Account of their Receipts and Disbursements, a Translate of which I have inserted in (Appendix No. 3,) conceiving it to be a Record which will throw considerable Light on the Mode of conducting Business in those Times.

In the 6th Year, his present Majesty farmed the Mint to One of his Dependents, and the Rupees remained at 40 Chawuls Assay.

In the 7th Year, Sejah Uddowlah gave the Mint in farm to Mirza Hussun, who made no Alteration in the Assay of the former Year.

In the 8th Year, Sujah Uddowlah, at the Recommendation of Lord Clive, resolved to reform the Coin throughout his Dominions: The Benares Mint was accordingly committed to the Care of Mirza Hussun, who engaged to restore the Rupees to their Weight and Standard: A Delhi Rupee of the 18th Year of the Reign of Mohamed Shah was sent as a Sample for the new Coinage. This Rupee was 22 Chawuls fine, but being worn, had lost Two Chawuls in Weight. The new Rupees were, in consequence, Two Chawuls deficient; and from this Period, the Benares Rupees have continued at 9^m 6^l 6^h, being Two Chawuls or Grains less than the original established Weight of Nine Maafheks and Seven Ruttees (Appendix No. 4.)

In the 9th Year, the Mint was farmed to Monsieur Gentille, the French Agent at Sujah Uddowlah's Court; and in the 10th, to Doolum Dofs: The Assay remaining at 22 Chawuls.

The same Farmer continued during the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Years, but lowered the Assay of the Rupees to 28 Chawuls.

In the 15th Year, Shaik Tahur held the Mint (Amanee) on Agency, on the Part of the Vizier, and continued the Assay of the former Year. Doolum Dofs again obtained it in farm on the following Year, and coined Rupees of various Assay.

In the 17th Year, the Mint was transferred by the Company to Chyte Sing. The Rajah engaged to coin Rupees 9 M. 6 R. 6 Ch. Weight, and 18 Chawuls fine, and to continue the Die of the 17th Sun, in order to put an End to the Confusion in the Currency of the Country, occasioned by the annual Alteration of the Value of the Coin. All Rupees therefore coined in the Benares Mint, since the 17th Year of the present Reign, ought to be of the same Weight and Standard, and to pass current as Siccas of the present Year.

Upon the Expulsion of Rajah Chyte Sing in the 23d Year, the Mint remained for a Month and a Half under Charge of Rajah Maheput Narain, after which it was delivered over to the Resident, under whose Superintendence it at present continues.

The Duties on the Coinage, and on other Articles under the Jurisdiction of the Mint, collected since the 17th Year of the Reign, appear in Appendix, No. 5.

The Rupees current in the District of Benares may therefore be classed under the general Heads of Sunaat and Sicca, the former coined under the Mogul Princes, and the latter, since the 17th Year of the Reign of Shah Aulum, when the Mint was ceded to the Company by the Vizier, and by them transferred to Chyte Sing.

TABLE,

A P P E N D I X.

Affay.	Benares Weight per Rupee.	Calcutta Weight per Rupee.	Intrinsic Va- lue less than Siccas.	Batta or Curt Bazar Value, less than Sic- cas.	Quantity coined.	
	Maa. R. Ch.	Maa. R. Ch.	Rupces An.	Rupces An.	P. An.	Rupces An.
Mohumud Shah.						
From the 15th to 22d Year						
23d to 28th	9 7 -	10 -	{ 10 - 2 3 -	2 8 -		
29th to 36th	9 7 -	10 -	{ 10 - 2 3 -	2 8 -		
Ahmud Shah. (A.)						
1st Year	9 7 -	10 -	{ 10 -	2 8 -		
From 2d to the 4th Year	9 7 -	10 -	{ 15 -	2 8 -		
5th	9 7 -	10 -	{ 2 3 -	2 8 -		
6th to 7th	9 7 -	10 -	{ 1 4 -	2 8 -		
Aulum Geer the Second.						
From the 1st to 2d Year	9 7 -	10 -	{ 1 4 -	2 8 -		
3d	9 7 -	10 -	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
4th	9 6 4	9 7 4	{ 15 -	2 8 -		
5th	9 7 -	9 10 -	{ 2 3 -	5 -		
6th	9 6 4	9 7 4	{ 7 3 -	5 -		
Shah Aulum.						
1st Year	9 7 -	10 -	{ 1 4 -	2 8 -		
2d	9 7 -	10 -	{ 3 7 -	2 8 -		
3d	9 7 -	10 -	{ 3 7 -	2 8 -		
4th	9 7 -	10 -	{ 3 7 -	2 8 -		
5th	9 7 -	10 -	{ 3 7 -	2 8 -		
6th	9 7 -	10 -	{ 3 7 -	2 8 -		
7th	9 7 -	10 -	{ 3 7 -	2 8 -		
8th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 10 -	2 8 -		
9th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 10 -	2 8 -		
10th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 10 -	2 8 -		
11th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 4 -	2 8 -		
12th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
13th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
14th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
15th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
16th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
17th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
18th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
19th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
20th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
21st	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
22d	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
23d	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
24th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
25th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		
26th	9 6 6	9 7 6	{ 1 9 -	2 8 -		

A. At the Commencement of the Reign of Ahmud Shah, when Rajah Bulwunt Sing obtained the Farm of the Mint, he destroyed the Records and removed the Canongoes and public Officers. From that Period to the 17th of Shah Aulum, no Records were kept in the Mint. The Farmers carried away their Books in order to conceal the Profits they reaped from debasing the Coin. From the Report, however, of Kaun Dols, the present Affay Master, I understand that the annual Amount of the Coinage was never less than 20 Lacks, nor more than 30, except in the 3d, 4th, and 5th Year of the present Reign, when it amounted to near 50 Lacks per Annum.

Sujah ud Dowlah was then employed in the Invasion of Baker, and sent the greatest Part of the Money he ex-
orted from Cossim Ally Khan to be recoined in the Mint of Benares.

B. The Rupees of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Year of this Reign, are also called Tirthoolers, from having the Tirthool, or Trident of the Hindoo deity Mahadeo stamped upon them. They are Current principally in the District of Ghazipore.

C. Called also Thomka Gohurshahees, Thomka signifying small, and Gohurshah the Name of the present King, previous to his Accession to the Throne.

D. Called Chowrah, or Broad Gohurshahees, to distinguish them from the Thomka, or small ones, which Sujah Ud-
dowlah, at the Desire of Lord Clive, ordered to be discontinued.

E. Called Ihardar, from a Mark or Branch stamped on the Coin.

F. Called Phoodar (bearing a Flower), having a Lotus stamped on it.

G. Sicca Rupees, of the same Weight and Fineness, and which ought to pass current at the same Value. They are distinguished also by the Appellation of Mutchlydar, from the Head of a Fish being stamped on the Coin.

A Reference to the Records of the Mint enabled me to ascertain the Number of Rupees coined since the 9th Year of Shah Aulum, but no accurate Judgement can be formed of the Quantity of any particular Species in Circulation previous to the Time of Furruckfeer. All Rupees coined under the reigning King were considered as Siccas, and passed at their original Value during his Life. At the Accession of a new King, the Rupees of the former Reign were subject to a Batta, and were not received into the Royal Treasury. The System of farming out the Mints, adopted by Ruttun Chund, Dewan to Furruckfeer, at Length introduced the Custom of changing the Value of the Rupees every Year. Those who had Payments to make, were in consequence obliged to carry their old Rupees to the Mint to have them recoined into Siccas, the Appellation given to the Rupee of the current Year: From that Period, the Farmers made use of every Expedient to draw the old Coin into the Mint, in order to debase it, or to increase the Amount of the Duties at Benares. From the Commencement of the Reign of Aulum Geer the Second, to the 17th Year of Shah Aulum, the Exportation of all Rupees, excepting Siccas, was prohibited under Pain of Confiscation; and from the Account of Balgovind, (inserted in Appendix, No. 3), it appears that the Law was rigidly enforced in the Case of Gopaul Dofs. When the Farmers of the Mint in the 4th, 5th, and 6th Years of the Reign of Aulum Gur debased the Coin Thirteen per Cent. it is to be supposed that they melted down as many of the best Sunat Rupees they could procure; and the low State of the Coinage from the 2^d to the 7th Year, had no Doubt the same Effect. In Addition to the above Reasons, I understand from One of the oldest Officers of the Mint, that when the Shazadah (the present Shah Aulum) invaded the Province of Behar, a considerable Quantity of the Benares Rupees were melted down and coined into Rikaabs, so called from Rikaab, a Stirrup, the Mint accompanying the Prince in his March. These Rupees were One Ruttee and Two Chawuls deficient in Weight, and of 64 Chawuls Assay; but were made to pass in his Camp as Siccas of the established Weight and Fineness. Mokraar Uddowlah also, late Minister to the present Vizier, granted Permission to Doolam Dofs, the Farmer of the Mint, in the 15th Year of the present Reign, to coin several Lacks of the debased Rupees, issued by Deedah Mull in the Sixth Year of Aulum Geer the Second; Doolam Dofs, however, exceeded all the Frauds of his Predecessors; for a considerable Part of the Rupees he issued in the 16th Year, contained only $5\frac{1}{2}$ Annas of Silver to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Copper. Rajah Chyte Sing at Length forbid their Currency, and the Loss fell upon those who were so unfortunate as to have them in their Possession. Near Two Lack of Rupees also are annually melted down for the Manufacture of Lace and rich Stuffs, for which Benares has so long been celebrated. The Revival of the old Custom of collecting a Batta on all Rupees but those coined in the current Year, in the Time of Juggut deo Sing, late Naib to Rajah Maheput Narrain (though since abolished by Mr. Grant), brought a considerable Part of the Sicca Rupees, coined between the 17th and 25th Year, into the Mint to be new stamped; if to which be added the Amount of the Specie sent annually to different Places to answer Bills of Exchange, it will at once evince to your Lordship the Impossibility of forming any just Calculation of the Quantity of the different Species of Sunat or Sicca Rupees now in Circulation.

The great Influence which the Bankers have acquired over the Circulation of the Country, is founded on the Fluctuation of the current Value of the Sunat and Sicca Rupee. This Value is regulated, not only by the Quantity of Silver contained in the Coin, but also by other adventitious Circumstances which the Bankers, through the Medium of their Agents residing in every Part of the Country, are enabled to convert to their own Advantage.

The Loss and Inconvenience resulting to the Publick from the Currency of these various Kinds of Rupees, early attracted the Notice of Government. The Superintendants of the Mint were accordingly directed to continue the same Die, (at Calcutta the 13th, and at Benares the 17th Sun), it being imagined, that, in a Course of Time, all the old Rupees would be brought to the Mint, and be recoined into Siccas. This Measure, though highly expedient, was of itself inadequate to the Reform of all those Abuses which had introduced themselves into the Coin during the latter Periods of the Mogul Government. In consequence every Part of the Community is still subject to the Impositions of the Shroffs, whose exorbitant Gains may be reckoned amongst the greatest Impediments to the general Prosperity of the Country.

In order to explain this more fully, it is necessary to mention, that in almost every Pergunnah or District in the Company's Dominions, a particular Species of Rupee is current, in which the Zemindars and Husbandmen pay their Rents to the Farmer appointed by Government. In Calcutta, the Revenues are collected from the Ryots in the old debased Rupees of the 4th, 5th, and 6th of Aulumgeer the Second: In some Parts of Behar, Ten Sun Rupees are current; in others, Seven, Five, Eleven, and Twelve Suns. These Rupees, though Sunats, if a very old Date, being in constant Demand for the Circulation of these particular Districts, always sell there for more than their intrinsic Value. This Value is, in fact, put upon them by the Bankers, who, by Means of their Agents, buy up these Sunat Rupees, in different Parts of the Country, and send them to the Districts where they are current. The Ryot being obliged to pay his Rents in the particular Species of Rupee current in his Pergunnah, the Banker is enabled to rate it at what

* Vide Letter from the Honble. the Court of Directors, dated 22d December 1776.

* See A. Orig.

Value he pleases. If the Farmer has engaged to pay his Revenue to Government in Siccas, the Banker charges him nearly the actual Difference between Sunaats and Siccas; if in Sunaats, the Banker takes the same Batta from the Collector for Bills on Calcutta in Siccas. In both Cases the Rupees are sent back again to the Pergunnah from whence they came, where the Banker's Agent again disposes of them at an enhanced Price to the Ryots.

• Sic in Orig.

Wherever One Species of Rupee is collected from the Ryot, and another paid * into Government, the Aumils, Banker who has the exchanging of them, will always contrive to take a considerable Advantage for himself. The Aumil being generally in his Debt for Kists advanced to Government, and the Ryots for Money to pay the Aumil, the whole Circulation of the Country is in his Power. Such is the Excess to which the Shroffs have carried this trading in Coin, that if a Rupee is bought from a Banker, and sent to him for Sale immediately after, he will not receive it back without demanding a Profit between the Sale and Purchase. Accordingly in the Nirknamahs, or Price Currents of the Markets, there are Two Prices for Rupees interted; the Price of Purchase, (what the Banker will give), and the Price of Sale, the Rate at which he will sell. So long therefore as the Bankers are enabled to make such large Profits on the buying and selling of Sunaut Rupees, it cannot be expected that they will ever carry them to the Mint, where the Quantity of Alloy in the Coin, and the Duties on the Re-coinage would subject them to a heavy Loss.

Government however sustain still greater Losses by the Currency of a Variety of Rupees: The principal of these is in the remitting of the Revenue to the Presidency: Benares furnishes a remarkable Instance. The Difference of the intrinsic Value between the Calcutta and Benares Rupee is about 3-4 per Cent. The Exchange however between Benares and Calcutta often rises to 9 and 10, and sometimes even to 12 per Cent. as in the Year 1784, Mr. Grant, the late Resident, paid 9 4: This high Rate of Exchange is owing to the Difference of Weight and Fineness of the Calcutta and Benares Rupee, to the Necessity of sending Bullion to answer the Bills, and the Charges of Re-coinage. In the Calcutta Mint 100 Benares Mutchleydar Rupees produce only 91 Calcutta Siccas; when the Exchange therefore is at 109 Benares Rupees for 100 Calcutta Siccas, the Banker gets nothing for the Trouble and Risk of transporting the Specie. When any considerable Sum is to be remitted to Calcutta, the Exchange will be seldom lower than 9 per Cent. as a Banker cannot send Specie and pay the Charges of Re-coinage for less. It is evident therefore that Government sustain a Loss of near 5 12 per Cent. on the Amount remitted, because the Money must pass through the Mint before it can be paid into the Treasury at the Presidency. If the Benares and Calcutta Rupees were of the same Weight, Standard, and Impression, the Rate of Exchange would only vary according to the Debts and Credits of the Two Cities, which, from the extensive Trade carried on between them, might often balance each other. In the Year 1776, when Rajah Chyte Sing was ordered to remit his Tribute in Rupees of the same Weight as those of Calcutta, he demanded a Deduction of 38,835 13 3: Had this been complied with, and the same Stamp, &c. made use of at Benares as at Calcutta, Government would have saved the heavy Charges of Hoondawn, (Exchange), to which they have since been subject. The Rajah himself would have gained considerably had he acquiesced even without claiming any Deduction; for I find that in the next Year 1777, the Bankers raised the Exchange upon him to 11 per Cent. Had the same Species of Rupees been current at Benares as at Calcutta, the Intervention of the Shroffs would have been unnecessary. The Rajah might have put his monthly Tribute into Two Boats, and sent it down to Calcutta for the trifling Expence of One Hundred Rupees.

During the Time of Chyte Sing, if the Exchange between Benares and Calcutta Rupees rose above the original Rate, for which Government granted him a Deduction at the First settling of his Tribute, the Loss fell upon the Rajah; at present, the Case is totally altered. The Money received from Rajah Maheput Narain, when sent to the Presidency, or other Places, is remitted for and on Account of the Company. From a Letter of the late Resident's to the Honourable Board, I find that the Annual Average of the Exchange from 1782 to 1786, is as follows:

1782	—	—	a	6	12	0
1783	—	—		6	11	3
1784	—	—		6	0	4
1785	—	—		7	4	0
1786 February	—	—		9	0	0
D ^o D ^o	—	—		8	8	0

The Exchange 6 12 in 1782 is on a Bill drawn in Favour of the Chief of Patna, for Patna Sunnaats, a Coin not above 1½ per Cent. intrinsically better than a Benares Sicca, which makes the Loss, on the above Remittance, about 5 4 per Cent. a great Deduction from the Publick Resources for being conveyed so short a Distance. If in the Year 1776 Government had ordered Rupees of the same Weight, Fineness, and Impression, as the Calcutta Siccas, to be struck at Benares, the Agreement for 40,00,000 Lacks entered into by Rajah Maheput Narrain in 1781, would consequently have been for Calcutta Rupees instead of Benares Siccas, the remitting of which to the Presidency will always subject the Company to the heavy Loss of at least 5½ per Cent. on the Amount remitted.

The

The present Period appears to be a most favourable One for establishing the Currency of One Species of Rupee of the full Weight throughout the Country. The Leases of Bengal and Behar expire at the End of next Year; such Countries as pay their Revenues in Sunaats may be reformed for Siccas. It will be no additional Burden either to the Farmers or Ryots; at the same Time a great Saving to Government. Government will receive the established Sica Rupee from the Farmer, the Farmer from the Ryot, and the Ryot from the Person to whom he sells his Grain. The Farmer will be freed from the Shackles of the Shroff, and the Ryot from the oppressive Exactions of the Farmer's Treasurer, on Account of light Weight, Batta, &c. which obliges him to sell as much Grain for the Purchase of a Sunaat Rupee in the Districts where the Collections are made in that Specie, as he will for a Sicca Rupee when its Currency becomes universal. At present it is not the Stamp of Government which fixes the Value of the Coin, but the arbitrary Decisions of the Shroffs, without whose Intervention no Receipts or Payments can be made.

I should conceive that there is no Country where Government are more interested in keeping up the Coin to its full Weight and Standard than in Bengal: All its Rents are paid in Money, and a considerable Part of the Lands are held on fixed Leases; every Diminution therefore of the Quantity of Silver in the Rupee entails an Annual Loss on the State. Should Government ever deem it expedient to grant perpetual Leases, or even Leases for Life, in order to raise the Value of Landed Property, and to make the Cultivation of Land a profitable Mode of employing a Capital, the Necessity of keeping up the Coin to its proper Standard will appear in a stronger Light. It must be remembered also, that the Company, in their mercantile Capacity, purchase their Investment with the Surplus of the Revenue which they collect from the Country as Sovereigns: In Proportion therefore as the Coin diminishes in its intrinsic Value, so much less of the Labour of their Subjects will they be able to command.

In order to effect a thorough Reformation in the Silver Coin, and to prevent the Impositions to which all Ranks of People have so long been subject, from the undue Influence acquired by the Shroffs over the Currency of the Country, I have presumed to submit the following Regulations to your Lordship's Consideration.

REGULATIONS.

That the Rupees coined throughout Bengal, Behar, and the District of Benares, be of the same Weight, Standard, Size, and Impression (supposing the Rupee of the 19th Sun or Year, now coined at Calcutta).

REMARKS.

If there is any Difference in the Weight or Standard, it will again give rise to all the Evils which the new Coinage is intended to remedy. The same Size and Impression also is equally necessary; for if any Distinction can be made between the Rupees of the different Mints, the Bankers or Aumils will take Advantage of it. A remarkable Instance of this occurs in the Zemindary of Benares: When the Mint, as I before observed, was transferred to Rajah Chyte Sing in the 17th Sun or Year, the Board ordered the Die of that Year to be continued, and that all Rupees coined in future should pass current at the same Value; but the Officers of the Mint have always inserted in small Figures, under the 17th Sun, the actual Year in which the Rupee was coined, this $\frac{IV}{19} \frac{17}{26}$ th, which renders the Order for continuing the Die of the 17th Year of no Avail; accordingly, in the Time of Jugut deo Sing, Kasmerec Mull and other Bankers exacted from the Aumils or Renters a Batta of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on all Rupees coined between the 17th and 26th Years; which was, in fact, making all Rupees Sunaats, except those of the 26th Year. The Aumils immediately charged the Ryots $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. and the old System of altering the annual Value of the Rupees became general throughout the District. This Practice was continued till the Arrival of Mr. Grant, who ordered that all Rupees coined between the 17th and the current Year should pass as formerly at the same Value.

It has been customary also for the Officers of the Mint to insert small Flowers, Stars, and other private Marks of their own, upon the Coin; hence the Terms of Phooldar, Ihardar, Tirshoolces, of Gopaul Dofs, &c. (vide foregoing Table), Distinctions I should conceive highly improper, as the Coin ought to derive its Credit solely from the Stamp of Government. The Insertion of the Higeree Year (as upon the Benares Rupees) should

That the Engagements of the Aumils, and Farmers of the Revenue, shall, in future, be made in the established Sicca Rupee.

That all Rents paid by the Ryots to the Aumils and Renters, should be in the established Sicca Rupee.

That all Purchases, Sales, and Mercantile Transactions whatever, all Advances for the Investment, all Bonds and Engagements for the Payment of Money, should be made in the established Sicca Coin.

That the Mints at Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, be re-established.

should be prohibited; and in order to remove every Possibility of Distinction, a sufficient Number of Dies for striking the Coin should be annually transmitted from the Calcutta Mint, and the severest Penalties be denounced against any One who should alter or falsify them.

This Regulation is of equal Importance with the former. So long as Government continue to receive Engagements in the various Kinds of old Sunaat Rupees, it appears to me, that every Attempt to reform the Coinage will be ineffectual. The Demand for any particular Kind of Rupee, though of the worst Sort, will always raise its current Price much above its intrinsic Value. This Circumstance, and the Charges of Re-coinage, are insuperable Impediments to their ever being brought to the Mint. If the Currency of these Rupees was prohibited, in the Course of a few Months they would be brought to the Mint to be coined into Siccas. I have already shewn, that both the Farmer and the Ryot will feel the good Effects of this Measure, and I make no Doubt would readily assist in carrying it into Execution. Even should Government grant a Deduction adequate to the Difference between the intrinsic Value of the Sundat and Sicca Rupee, it would be no Loss, as they at present allow the customary Batta on Sunaats when paid away to Persons holding Bills for Siccas.

The Reform must be extended through all the Gradations, from Government down to the lowest Ryot. If it is confined only to the Payments made by the Farmers to Government, the Shroffs will continue the same Practices in their Dealings between the Farmer and the Ryot; and though Government, in the last Instance, may not be subject to their Impositions, yet the People will still suffer the same Exactions as at present.

In many Parts of the Country Goods are purchased with a Species of Rupee different from that of the general Currency. In the Town of Gya, in Behar, Trade is carried on in the Rupee formerly coined at Corah, in the Doaub: If the Currency of this Rupee was prohibited, it would immediately fall to its intrinsic Value, and be sent to the Mint; similar Customs prevail in every Part of the Country, and contribute greatly to prevent the Establishment of One general Currency. To ensure Obedience to this Regulation, the Judges of the Adawlut and the Collectors should be directed to consider all Bonds, Agreements, &c. entered into after a certain Period, as invalid unless it be specified that the Payment is to be made in the Sicca Rupee.

These Mints should be considered as Branches of the Calcutta Mint, and established as for the Convenience of the Inhabitants of the distant Parts of the Country, who cannot send Bullion to the Calcutta Mint without great Expence and Inconvenience. I have before observed that the Weight and Assay should be the same, and the Dies for striking the Coin be cut by the Engraver of the Calcutta Mint.

The Re-establishment of the Mints at the above Places would not only facilitate the Reform of the Coin, but afford a constant Supply to the Circulation of the Country.

It is well known that both Hindoos and Mussulmen, when in affluent Circumstances, convert their superfluous Wealth into Gold and Silver Ornaments, generally living on the immediate Profits of their Station; the least Reverse of Fortune soon reduces them to Distress. The Ornaments made up in their Days of Prosperity,

not

not being calculated for current Use, are generally pawned to Bankers, with whom they remain till forfeited for the Payment of the original Debt and an accumulated Interest. If a Mint was near, a Person in these Circumstances might immediately receive the full Value of his Gold and Silver in Coin; he would save the Charge of Interest, and the Metal would be thrown into the Circulation of the Country, instead of lying buried in the Chests of the Banker, to the Detriment of the Proprietor and the Publick; a great Part of the Bullion brought to the Benares Mint is of this Kind; and a Reference to the Adawlut Records of Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, will shew the Extortions practised by Bankers on the Necessitous for Want of Mints in those Cities.

That for old Rupees brought to the Mint, if found, upon melting down, to be of the proper Standard, an equal Weight of the new Coin shall be returned to the Proprietor, without any Fee, Charge, or Expence, whatever.

By exempting the old Rupees from the Duties of Coinage, the Proprietors will be enabled to bring them to the Mint without any Loss, supposing a Sunaat Rupee to be Three per Cent. intrinsically worse than the Sicca, and the Buzar or Market Batta to be at the same Rate; the Proprietor must at present suffer a Loss equal to the Amount of the Duties, if he carries it to the Mint to be coined into a Sicca, but if he pays no Duty, he gets back an equal Weight of new Coin for the old without any Expence whatever. It must be remembered that the old Coin has already paid the Duties; and, upon this Principle, the Mogul Government collected only Half Duties upon its Re-coinage. Upon the Coinage of Bullion however the collecting a Duty appears to be highly expedient; as it enhances the Value of the Coin above the Value of the Silver contained in it, and consequently is the most certain Preventive against its being melted down. Coined Gold and Silver thereby becomes more valuable than uncoined. The Seignorage, when not exorbitant, adds to the Bullion the whole Value of the Duty; because the Government, having everywhere the exclusive Privilege of coining, no Coin can come to Market cheaper than they think proper to afford it.

That Persons bringing old Coin to the Mint shall have it assayed in their Presence; and upon the Quantity of new Coin which they are entitled to being ascertained, shall have the Option of receiving an Order for the Amount (at a short Date) upon the Treasury, or waiting till it can be delivered from the Mint.

This has generally been the Practice of the Benares Mint ever since its Institution (the Order on the Treasury excepted), and is styled by the Bankers, Coining their own Siccas, which they prefer to delivering the old Rupees into the Mint at fixed Rates of Batta. The Farmer of the Mint, in the Fourth Year of Aulum Geer, and the Commencement of the Reign of Shah Aulum, made several Attempts to abolish this Custom; but it was again revived, and since the Cession of the Zemindary to the Company has been invariably adhered to.

The above Arrangements, I should conceive, will have no other Effect on the Intercourse with the Vizier's Country, except altering the Par of Exchange. The Coin of the Company's Dominions not being current in Oude, the Exchange between the Two States will always be regulated by the intrinsic Value of their Coin. The Lucknow Haalee Siccas (of the 26th Year only) are about 12 Chawuls in Assay, and 5 Chowuls in Weight, less than the Benares Sicca, which in 100 Rupees is 1,700 Chawuls, or 2 R^s 10 A. 6 P. per Cent. The Par of Exchange therefore between Lucknow and Benares is 97 B^s R^s 5 A. 6 P. and 100 Lucknow Haalee Siccas. If the Benares Rupees therefore are raised 3 4 per Cent. equal to the Calcutta Sicca, the Par of Exchange will be Benares Siccas 94 1 6, and Lucknow Siccas 100; nor will there be any more Reason to apprehend that the Coin will be carried to Lucknow, than there is at present of its being sent to the neighbouring Country of Boondlecund, where the Rupee is worth only 13 Annas. Whoever purchases a Benares Rupee, must give the Value of so much Bullion in Coin, which is 2 1 per Cent. (the Amount of the Duties and Expence of Coinage) more than can be got for it when melted down into Bullion. If not melted down, it will not pass current in a foreign Country, so that there is a Certainty of its finding its Way back again to Benares, where it will purchase more than at any other Place. It is not the raising of the Value of the Coin, but the debasing of it, which is dangerous to a State. When new Coin under Standard is issued, the old good Coin vanishes

immediately, because there is then a Profit in melting it down. The most effectual Mode of preventing the Coin from going out of the Country is to encourage Trade and Industry, and to enable the Merchants to transport their Property without Molestation; not only the Coin which may be carried out will then speedily return, but with it a considerable Portion of the Wealth of the neighbouring Countries.

C O P P E R C O I N.

The Pice current in the City and District of Benares, previous to the Establishment of the Mint, were coined mostly at Gooruckpore, in the Soubah of Oude, from a Species of Copper called Lungeree, which is brought from the Northern Hills.

The First Coinage of Pice at Benares was in the 23d Year of the Reign of Mohummud Shah, when Gowaul Dofs Saho struck One hundred Maunds Weight with the Die of the Sicca Rupee. The Weight of each Pice was Ten Maasheh Three Ruttees, the same as the Pice of Gooruckpore, and 44 to 52 exchanged for a Rupee.

From that Period to the End of the 4th Year of the present King's Reign, no Pice were coined in the Benares Mint. In the 5th Year Balgovind, Farmer of the Mint, having purchased some European Copper from a Follower of Cossim Ally Khan's, coined it into Pice of Ten Maashehs, and stamped them with the Die of Gooruckpore. The Number exchanged for a Rupee varied from 45 to 48.

The Coinage of Pice was again discontinued till the 17th Year of Shah Aulum, when Door-gah Chund Metre obtained Permission from Rajah Chyte Sing to re-establish it. The new Pice were Ten Maasheh Three Ruttees in Weight, and passed current in the Buzar at about 50 or 51 per Rupee.

In the 18th Year, Kashmeree Mull brought a large Quantity of Copper from Calcutta, and farmed the Coinage of Pice, and the exclusive Privilege of buying and selling Copper in the City of Benares from the Rajah for 5000 Rupees. The Weight of the Pice continued at 10 M. 3 R. and passed in the Bazar or Market at about 52 or 53 per Rupee.

In the 19th and 20th Year, the Coinage was declared free, and those who brought Copper received Pice in return, after paying the customary Duties. For One Maund of Kodaleah Copper (Benares Weight), 84 R' 6 A. to the Seer, the Merchant received back from the Mint 3,250 Pice, each weighing 10 M. 3 R. after deducting all Charges, which amounted to about 7 R' 12 per Maund. (Appendix, No. 4.)

In the 21st Year, a considerable Revolution took place in the Copper Coinage. The Nabob Vizier issued Orders to the Officers of the Allahabad Mint to reduce the Weight of the Pice to 9 M. 2 R. The Merchants finding that their Maund of Copper yielded 3,650 Pice at Allahabad, whereas at Benares it produced only 3,250, carried all their Copper to the former Place. The Coinage of Pice in the Benares Mint was in consequence at a Stand, only 29 Maund being coined during this Year. Large Quantities of the new Allahabad Pice were brought down by the Merchants to Benares; Rajah Chyte Sing at first refused to authorize their Currency, but at Length gave his Consent at the Solicitation of some of his Dependents, who were to share the Profits with the Merchants. The Allahabad Pice of 9 M. 3 R. were accordingly declared current, and ordered to be received in Payment in common with the old Pice of Ten Maashehs Three Ruttees. It is here necessary to mention, that under the Native Governments, it is customary to proclaim the Value of all new Money issued from the Mint, and it is deemed an high Offence to demand a Batta on a Coin stamped with the Name of the Emperor. Hence the Facility with which the Farmers of the Mint circulated their debased Coin, the Merchants not daring to refuse the Receipt of it during the Year of its Currency. When Rajah Chyte Sing therefore declared the Allahabad Pice current at Benares in common with the old Pice, the Bankers, unable to make any Distinction between them, contrived to lower the Value of Pice altogether, in which they were assisted by the large Importations from Allahabad.

In the 22d Year, Rajah Chyte Sing, at the Representation of his Mint Master, whose Profits were diminished by the Discontinuance of the Copper Coinage, ordered Pice to be coined of the same Size and Weight as the Allahabad Pice; which contributed greatly to overstock the Circulation.

In the 23d and 24th Year, after the Expulsion of Chyte Sing, the same Weight of 9 M. 2 R. was continued; and the Price of Pice continued to fall till the late Famine in the 25th Year, when they sold at 93 for a Rupee:—About this Period Mr. Hastings arrived at Benares. The Poor complained that the Cheapness of Pice, added to the Dearth of Grain, rendered them unable to subsist on the Wages they received for their Labour. The Collector of the Customs at Benares represented that a considerable Part of the Duties were paid in Pice, and that he lost near 50 per Cent. in exchanging them for Rupees. Mr. Fowke was in consequence directed to enquire into the State of the Copper Coinage; but it does not appear that either in this or the following Year any Measures were taken to complete the Reform.

In the 27th Year the late Resident, Mr. Grant, forbade the Currency of the old Pice of 9 M. 2 R. and ordered that no Pice should be issued from the Mint under 10 Maasheh 3 Ruttee; and that Goorackpore Pice, weighing from 10 Maasheh to 10 M. 3 R. and Benares Pice of 10 Maasheh 3 Ruttees, should pass at the same Value. The Price immediately rose to 58 per Rupee.

In

In the 28th Year, when it was supposed that a Sufficiency of the new Pice had been coined for the Circulation of the City, the Goorackpore Pice were also forbidden ; and only the new Benares Pice, stamped with a Tirshool or Trident, and weighing from 10 Maafsheh to 10 M. 3 R. and the Goorackpore Pice re-stamped and not under 10 Maafsheh, were declared current. From the Commencement of this Year to the present Time, the Price of the Pice has fluctuated between 56 and 58 per Rupee. These Regulations however have not yet extended to the interior Parts of the Country, where the old Pice of different Weights are still current.

WEIGHT, QUANTITY, &c. of Pice coined in the Benares Mint.

				Weight.	Quantity coined.	Variation of the Bazar Price, per Rupee.
Mohummud Shah.						
From 15th to 21st	—	—	—	10 3	—	44 to 52
22d	—	—	—	—	—	44 to 52
23d to 30th	—	—	—	—	—	44 to 52
Ahmud Shah.						
1st Year	—	—	—	—	—	56
2d	—	—	—	—	—	52
3d	—	—	—	—	—	52 to 50
4th	—	—	—	—	—	50 to 48
5th	—	—	—	—	—	50 to 45
6th	—	—	—	—	—	46 to 47
Aulum Geer.						
1st Year	—	—	—	—	—	47 to 48
2d	—	—	—	—	—	49 to 47
3d	—	—	—	—	—	47 to 46
4th	—	—	—	—	—	48 to 46
5th	—	—	—	—	—	47 to 44
6th	—	—	—	—	—	44 to 43
Shah Aulum.						
1st	—	—	—	—	—	42 to 43
2d	—	—	—	—	—	42 to 41
3d	—	—	—	—	—	44 to 42
4th	—	—	—	—	—	46 to 44
5th	—	—	—	10 0	3,40,000	45 to 48
6th	—	—	—	—	—	48 to 46
7th	—	—	—	—	—	46 to 47
8th	—	—	—	—	—	48 to 47
9th	—	—	—	—	—	48
10th	—	—	—	—	—	48
11th	—	—	—	—	—	52
12th	—	—	—	—	—	53 to 52
13th	—	—	—	—	—	52 to 51
14th	—	—	—	—	—	50 to 51
15th	—	—	—	—	—	45 to 47
16th	—	—	—	—	—	48 to 46
17th	—	—	—	10 3	23,07,500	50 to 51
18th	—	—	—	10 3	1,14,21,250	52 to 53
19th	—	—	—	10 3	48,58,000	54 to 55
20th	—	—	—	10 3	31,39,500	57 to 58
21st	—	—	—	9 2	94,250	56 to 57
22d (9 Months 10 Days)	—	—	—	9 2	28,54,300	61
23d	—	—	—	9 2	18,65,150	59 to 60
24th	—	—	—	—	—	67 to 68
25th	—	—	—	9 2	27,37,500	93 to 77
26th	—	—	—	9 2	2,20,56,950	73 to 69
27th	—	—	—	10 3	56,90,750	62 to 58
28th	—	—	—	10 3	38,48,000	58 to 56

At present the Coinage of Pice is almost at a Stand. The Rodaleah Copper, from which they are made, now sells for about 56 Rupees per Maund, and the Market Price of Pice is 58 per Rupee, so that the Dealers in Copper would sustain a considerable Loss by sending it to the Mint.

Price of a Maund of Copper R ^s (84 6 to the Seer) at Benaras	—	56	0	0
Duties on the Coinage, Loss in melting, &c.	—	7	14	0
		<hr/>		
		63	14	0
For One Maund of Copper the Mint Returns 3250 Pice of 10 M ^h 3 Rut-				
tees each, which, at 58 per Rupees (the present current Value), is	—	56	6	0
		<hr/>		
	Loss	—	7	13 6
		<hr/>		

Should the Price of Copper fall, or the Value of Pice rise, the Merchants will again bring their Copper to the Mint. This Fluctuation however in the Copper Coin is a constant Source of Oppression to the poorer Part of the Community. In order to explain this, it is necessary to mention, that the Rupee is considered as the Measure of Value of all other Metals and Articles of Merchandise. When Grain therefore sells for 50 Seer per Rupee, and Pice pass current in the Market at 50 for a Rupee, the Labourer who receives Four Pice per Day, can purchase Two Seer of Grain with the Produce of his Day's Work; but if Pice should fall to 75 per Rupee, he can only procure Half that Quantity. During the late Famine in the Year 1783, Grain rose to 15 Seer for a Rupee, and Pice (owing to the Deficiency in the Weight, and the Circulation being overstocked) fell to 93, so that the Calamities of the Famine were much increased by the Diminution of the Value of the Copper Coin.

From the above Account your Lordship will perceive that the Pice, instead of being a Medium of Commerce, are more variable in their Value than the Articles they are made use of to purchase. The Shroffs, who trade in the Coin, are the only Gainers; Government itself often sustains a considerable Loss on such Part of its Revenues as are collected in Pice; but the Poor, on whose Ease and Happiness the Prosperity of the Country must depend, are the great and constant Sufferers.

In order to remedy these Evils, I beg Leave to submit the following Regulations to your Lordship's Consideration.

REGULATIONS.

REMARKS.

1st, That One Species of Copper Coin be declared current throughout the Company's Dominions.

The Regulations made in the Pice by Mr. Grant have extended no further than the City of Benares, Gazipore, and Chunar, where the new Tirlholee Pice of 10 Maashehs to 10 Maashehs 3 Ruttees, have been introduced. In the interior Parts of the Country, Pice of every Kind are current, and vary in their Value as much as any other Article of Trade.

2d, That the Weight and Impression be the same.

Any Difference in the Weight or Impression affords the Bankers an Opportunity of making a Distinction, and charging a Batta, the same as on Rupees.

3d, That the Pice be restored to their proper Weight of 10 Maashehs.

When the Pice are restored to their proper Weight, there will be no Difficulty in establishing their Currency. The Reluctance with which the People have received the Calcutta Pice, I should conceive has arisen from their great Deficiency in Weight. The Calcutta Pice weigh about 6½ Maashehs. Every Person having a Bill on Government, payable within the Provinces, is obliged to receive One Rupee in Pice, at 64 per Rupee, the Rate at which they are ordered to be issued from the Treasury, and to pass current in the Market. The Benares Pice weigh from 10 Maashehs to 10 Maashehs 3 Ruttees, and at present pass current in the Bazar at 58 per Rupee. The Benares Rupee also is intrinsically 3-4 per Cent. less in Value than that of Calcutta, and Copper at Calcutta must always be much cheaper than at Benaras: It would appear therefore that the Number of Pice issued from the Treasuries in the Provinces, for a Rupee, are not intrinsically worth above 9 Annas. Should it therefore be determined to reform the Copper Coinage, and make One Species current throughout the District of Benaras included, I should conceive it would be more expedient to raise the Calcutta Pice to their proper Standard, instead of lower-

ing those of Benaras to the Calcutta Weight. It appears to me also, that the Company's Imports of Copper will be much affected by this Diminution of the Weight of the Coin. If Government order that a Pice, containing $6\frac{1}{4}$ Maasheh of Copper, shall pass for the same Value as those which formerly contained 10 Maashehs, the Demand for Copper to supply the annual Circulation will diminish in Proportion. The Quantity of Pice coined in the 26th Year, in the Benaras Mint alone, will shew that this Demand is by no Means inconsiderable.

In fixing therefore the Weight and Number of the reformed Copper Coin which should exchange for a Rupee, due Regard should be had to the Average Price of Copper, in order that the intrinsic and nominal Value of the Quantity so exchanged may not exceed the Amount of the Duties on the Coinage, and the Loss in melting. The Division of Tuckas, (Two Pice), Single Pice, Half Pice, and Quarter Pice, or Cheh-daams, (Six daams), established at the late Coinage in Calcutta, appear to me well calculated for the Purposes of Commerce; the Two latter, though not at present current in the Markets, will be received without Reluctance, when containing the proper Quantity of Copper. The Calcutta Die should be sent to the Mints of Moorshedabad, Patna, and Benaras, and the whole Stamp be contained upon the Surface of the Coin, in order to prevent its being clipped or defaced.

That Persons bringing old Copper Coin to the Mint, shall receive back an equal Weight of the new Coin, without any Duty or Fee whatsoever.

This appears to be the only Method of calling in the old Coin without subjecting the Proprietors to a Loss. The Holders of the light Calcutta Pice, bearing the Stamp of the 23d Year of the Reign, will indeed suffer considerably; but as these Pice were issued under the Sanction of Government, and the Publick have been made to receive them from the Treasury at an Over-value, your Lordship will judge how far it is incumbent on Government to take the Loss upon itself.

A Banker, who has any Quantity of old Coin in his Possession, will never bring it to the Mint, unless he can get as much in Return as it will fetch in the Market. Government therefore, in order to get in the old Pice, must subject itself to the Expence of the Re-coinage: This Expence cannot be very considerable in the Copper Coin, as the Loss in melting, and the Wages of the Workmen, will be amply repaid by the Duties on the Coinage of Bar Copper, which I should recommend to be continued.

In order to circulate the new Coin with greater Facility, a Quantity of Pice should be sent to every Collector equal to the Demand of his District; these should be paid away or sold at the established Number for the new Rupee. Persons bringing old Copper Coin should receive back an equal Weight of the new Pice, and the Holders of the light Calcutta Pice, should receive the Difference between the Weight of the new Pice which shall be declared current for a Rupee; or for every $6\frac{1}{4}$ Pice, One Rupee should be delivered.

The same Precautions which I have recommended for enforcing the Currency of the Silver Coin, will be equally necessary for the new Pice. All Payments in the old Pice should be declared illegal, and the Judges of the Adawlut and the Collectors should be instructed to punish such Shroffs who should buy or sell Pice at a different Rate from that established by Government.

GOLD COIN.

The Gold Coin fluctuates in its Price in the same Manner as the Copper, the Princes of India having never fixed its Proportion to Silver, which they have always considered as the only Measure of Value. Accordingly, the Quantity of Silver Coin which a Gold Mohur will exchange for in the Market, varies daily in the same Manner as the Number of Pice that will exchange for a Rupee. An extraordinary Influx of Gold has been known to lower the Price of Gold Mohurs upwards of a Rupee each, in the Course of a few Days.

The component Parts of the Gold Weights are the same as the Silver; Gold however is bought and sold by the Tolah; Silver, since the Time of Chyte Sing, by the Bhuree, or its own Sicca Weight. In the Benares Mint, Gold is assayed by the Touch on the Stone called Kiffoutee, a Species of the Salegram, so celebrated in the Shasters of the Hindoos.

The Weight of the Gold Mohur, at the First Institution of the Mint, was 9ⁿ 4'; the present Weight is Two Chawuls less, or 9ⁿ 3' 6^{ch}, having lost Two Chawuls of its Weight at the same Time as the Rupee, in the 8th Year of the Reign. It contains an Alloy of 7 Ruttees per Tolah, or per Gold Mohur 5 Ruttees 6 Chawuls, that is, in One Gold Mohur, weighing 606 Chawuls, is 560 Chawuls of pure Gold, and 46 of Alloy of $\frac{1}{4}$ Copper and $\frac{3}{4}$ Silver.

WEIGHT,

WEIGHT, &c. of Gold Mohurs coined in the Benaras Mint.

	Assay.				Weight.			Quantity.
	₨ Tolah.		₨ Mohur.		Maafl ^h	R.	Ch.	
	Ruttee.	Ch.	R.	Ch.				
Mohummud Shah.								
From 15th to 30th Year	5	—	4	—	9	4	—	
Ahmud Shah.								
1st to 3d	6	—	4	6	9	4	—	
4th	8	—	6	4	9	4	—	
5th to 6th	6	—	4	6	—	—	—	
Aulum Geer the Second.								
From 1st to 3d Year	6	—	4	6	9	4	—	
4th	14	—	11	—	9	3	6	
5th to 6th	6	—	4	6	9	4	—	
Shah Aulum.								
From 1st to 4th Year	6	—	4	6	9	4	—	
5th	6	—	4	6	9	4	—	11,463
6th to 7th	6	—	4	6	9	4	—	—
8th	5	4	4	2	9	3	6	—
9th	5	4	4	2	9	3	6	24,782
10th	5	4	4	2	9	3	6	32,492
11th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	25,899
12th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	9,332
13th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	7,560
14th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	6,074
15th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	11,171
16th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	12,429
17th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	16,108
18th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	3,719
19th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	15,469
20th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	10,122
21st	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	7,131
22d	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	7,141
23d	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	14,988
24th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	5,333
25th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	15,716
26th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	19,909
27th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	7,117
28th	7	—	5	6	9	3	6	3,206
Total in 21 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,67,165
Average 4 th Ann.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,722 2 3

In

In the Benares Mint 100 Tolahs of Gold of 7 Ruttees Affay is coined into 126 Gold Mohurs (of 9 3 6) and 6 Maasheehs 7½ Ruttees over. The present Market Price of Gold Mohurs is 14 R' 5 A'.

126 Gold Mohurs at 14 5 is	—	—	—	1,803	6	0
Add Value of the 6½ Ruttees, at 17 14 per Tolah	—	—	—	10	5	3
				<hr/>		
				1,813	11	3
Deduct Duties on the Coinage, at 21 9 per Hundred	—	—	—	27	2	9
				<hr/>		
Produce of the 100 Tolahs	—	—	—	1,786	8	6
				<hr/>		
Do. per Total	—	—	—	17	13	9½

When Gold Mohurs therefore sell at 14 5, Bullion of the above Standard is worth 17 13 9½%; a Merchant however will seldom give so much, as he must have his Profit on carrying it to the Mint.

The Price of Gold Mohurs, like that of any other Article of Merchandize, depends upon the Quantity brought to Market. When a large Sum of Money is to be remitted to Calcutta, the Price rises considerably, the Bankers generally sending Gold to answer their Bills. From a Letter of Mr. Graham's, dated the 22d November 1777, it appears that in the Course of the 21 preceding Months, 1,55,033 Gold Mohurs were sent from Benares for this Purpose; and from the Report of the Bankers, I understand that the major Part of Government's Remittances from Benares and Lucknow have been made in this Mode. When it is considered therefore the vast Quantities of Silver that have been exported to Bombay, Madras, and China, within these last Ten Years, there will be no Difficulty in * according for the present Scarcity of Silver in Calcutta, and why the Bankers are obliged to pay in Gold.

I have already shewn the Reason why the Bankers cannot send Silver to answer their Bills, namely, because the Difference of the Value between the Benares and Calcutta Rupee, and the Charges of Re-coinage, absorb the whole Premium. If a Banker therefore cannot balance the Demands upon his Houses at Calcutta and Benares, he is obliged to send Gold to supply the Deficiency. The Gold Mohurs generally purchased for this Purpose are called Putchmeels: By this Term is understood all Gold Mohurs coined previous to the Death of Mohd Shah, when the Gold Coin was kept up to its proper Standard. From the Report of the Bankers I understand that the Putchmeel Gold Mohurs now produce in the Calcutta Mint, all Charges deducted, about

S ^r R ^a	—	—	—	—	13	12	3
Supposing the Premium at Benares to be 9 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	1	3	9
					<hr/>		
					15	0	0
D ^r current Price of the Putchmeels at Benares	—	—	—	—	14	10	6
Expence of Transportation to Calcutta	—	—	—	—	1	0	0
					<hr/>		
					14	11	6
					<hr/>		
Profit on the Remittance per Gold Mohur	—	—	—	—	46	or about 2 p ^r C ^t .	

Upon comparing the Calcutta Gold Mohur with the Gold Mohur of Benares, I find that the former is about 2 R^a 1^a 6^p better than the latter, that is, 1 R 14 9 in Weight, and 2ⁿ 9^p Pice in Affay; should it therefore be determined to establish One uniform Currency throughout the Company's Dominions, I should imagine that it would be expedient to raise the Benares Gold Mohur to the same Weight and Standard as the Gold Mohur of Calcutta. This will be of no Loss or Inconvenience to any Part of the Community, Mercantile Contracts, private Bonds, or Engagements with Government, having ever been entered into for Gold Mohurs. It is necessary however, that there should be the same Conformity in the Gold as in the Silver Coin, and that the same Precautions should be taken to establish its Currency.

From the above Account your Lordship will perceive that the disorderly State of the Coin has proceeded from Four great Causes: First, The farming of the Mints; Second, The annual Alteration of the Value of the Rupees; Third, The Proportions between the Three Metals in Coin not being fixed and enforced by Government; and lastly, The receiving Engagements from the Farmers of the Revenue in other Specie besides the established Currency. I have endeavoured also to shew that it is for the Interest of all Orders of the State (the Shroffs excepted), that One uniform Currency should be established throughout the Country; that there should be but One Species of Gold Mohur, Rupee, and Pice, and that the proportionate Value of each should be fixed by Government; that the Company and their Subjects have suffered considerably by the debasing of the Copper Coin; that it is to the Advantage of the State that the Money should be kept up to its proper Weight and Standard; and that the Mint should never be looked to as a Source of Revenue. The Measures I have presumed to recommend, for remedying these Evils, have been founded on the Principle of doing Justice to the Publick, and which I trust will be a sufficient Apology for any Errors I may have committed, in treating of a Subject of so much Intimacy and Importance.

Having submitted to your Lordship the Result of my Investigations into the Coin of Benares, it remains to give an Account of the Duties on the Coinage ; and of the other Collections made by the Darogah, or Superintendent of the Mint, inserted in Appendix, No. 5.

The Receipts of the Mint, from the 17th to the 22d Year of the Reign, appear in a Letter to the Honble. Board, dated the 2d June 1782, transmitted by Mr. Markham from Benaras; * the Collections from Benaras. The Collections from the 23d Year to the present Time, appear in Appendix, No. 6. * Sic in Orig.

The Pash, or Ingots of Silver for manufacturing the rich Stuffs of Benaras, have always been milled down in the Mint, where they are drawn into Wire, and then delivered over to the Proprietors to fabricate into Lace, after paying the customary Duty.

The Duty on Specie going out of the City was first established by Nundram, a Servant of Bulwunt Sing's, and Farmer of the Mint, in the First Year of the Reign of Aulum Geer Sanee. In order to compel the People to bring their Coin to the Mint, he prevailed on Bulwunt Sing to forbid the Exportation of all Bullion or Coin from Benaras, excepting the Sicca Rupee of the current Year. This Prohibition continued till the Succession of Chyte Sing ; and was rigidly enforced by the Farmers of the Mint, according to Balgovind's Account, inserted in Appendix, No. 3. * In the Mint, being transferred to Chyte Sing, he ordered that Siccas and Tirlhookes, (because current in Ghazipore) should be exempted from Duty ; and that Poorbee (Bengal and Patna) Rupees, and the Thoomka, or Small Gohur Shahees, should be exported, on paying a Duty of 4 A^s per Cent. but that all Lucknow, Furrockabad, and old Sunaat Rupees, should upon no Account be carried out of the City. The Bankers however now pay little Attention to this Order ; and the Collections are consequently inconsiderable. * Sic in Orig.

The Jowahur Khanah, or Jewel Office, was put under the Mint in the 3d Year of the Reign of Ahmud Shah ; its Receipts under the Mogul Government were often considerable ; but since the Cession of the Zemindary to the Company, its Authority has been almost annihilated. The Jewels sold annually in Benaras are supposed to amount to Thirty Lacks of Rupees, but pay no Duty whatever ; the trifling Sum which appears in the Accounts under the Head of Duties on Jewels, being collected from Stones of small Value, sold in the Bazar or Market. The Collections on Wood, and the other trifling Articles specified in Appendix, N^o 5, are the Remnants of that oppressive System of Taxation which prevailed under the Mogul Government. The Duties on the Coinage alone will be sufficient to defray the Expences of the Mint ; I should conceive therefore, that it would be expedient to abolish all the above Collections, as yielding but an inconsiderable Revenue to Government, at the same Time that they operate as an oppressive and vexatious Tax on the Labours of the Poor.

Benaras,
August * 1787.

(Signed) G. H. Barlow,
Deputed to enquire into the Trade and
Coinage of Benaras.

* Sic in Orig.

APPENDIX, N^o 1.

Duties, &c. on the Coinage at the First Establishment of the Benaras Mint, as fixed by the Royal Officers at Delhi, in the 15th Year of the Reign of Moh^d Shah, corresponding with the Year 1145 Higree.

Gold Mohurs (Benaras Weight) 9^m 4^s, Assay 5 Ruttee per Tolah.

The same as the Delhi Mohur, and passing Current at that Time for 12 S^a R^a viz^t.

Ingots of Gold, Gold Coins of Persia, Tooran, Isfahan, Romania, Syria, and Europe, coined into Mohurs of the above Weight and Fineness.

To Government	—	—	—	9	0	0
Fees to the Officers of the Mint	—	—	—	2	4	0
D ^o to the Coiners and Artificers	—	—	—	0	15	0
				<hr/>	12	3 0

On old Gold Mohurs, bearing the Stamp of the Kings of Hindoostan, and having Once before paid Duty, recoined into Mohurs of the above Weight and Fineness.

To Government	—	—	—	4	8	0
To the Officers of the Mint	—	—	—	2	4	0
To the Coiners, &c.	—	—	—	0	15	0
				<hr/>	7	11 0

Rupees, (Assay 22 Chawuls, Weight the same as the Delhi Rupee, equal to Benaras Weight, 9^m 7^s), viz^t

On Bullion, the Coins of Persia, Tooran, &c.

To Government	—	—	—	0	12	0
To the Officers of the Mint	—	—	—	0	3	0
To the Coiners	—	—	—	0	6	0
				<hr/>	1	5 0

On old Rupees, bearing the Stamp of the Kings of Hindostaan,
&c. &c.

To Government	—					o	6	o
To the Officers of the Mint		—		—	—	o	3	o
To the Coiners	—	—		—	—	o	6	o
						<u> </u>		
							o	15 o

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Duties on the Coinage in the Benaras Mint, from the 1st Year of the Reign of Ahmud Shah.

Per Hundred.

Gold Mohurs, (Weight 9 4), Price 14 Rupees.

To Government.

Old Duties	—	—	9	0	0	
Increase by Bulwant Sing	—	—	2	12	0	
			<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	
Fees of the Officers attached	—	—	2	4	0	
			<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
To the Officers of the Mint.						
The Assay Master	—	—	1	0	0	
The Coiners, Artificers, &c.	—	—	0	15	0	
			<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	
						<u>15 15 0</u>

Rupces.

On the re-coining of old Rupees.

To Government.

Old Duties	—	—	—	—	o	6	o
Increase	—	—	—	—	o	3	6
							o 9 6
Fees of the Officers attached to the Assay Master					o	1	o
To the Coiners, Artificers	—			—	o	4	6
							o 5 6
							o 5 6
On Bullion mixed with the old Rupees, per C ^t	—				—	—	o 5 6

A P P E N D I X, No. 4.

Duties on the Coinage in the Benaras Mint from the 8th Year of the present Reign.				
Gold Mohurs (weigh 9 M. 3 R. 6 Ch.) Assay 5 4 per Tolah.				
To Government	—	—	—	14 0 0
To the Officers, &c.				
Rajah Bulwunt Sing	—	—	—	2 0 0
Darogah	—	—	—	1 0 0
Assay Master	—	—	—	1 0 0
Mulhrif, &c.	—	—	—	1 0 0
			—	5 0 0
To the Coiners, Artificers, &c.	—	—	—	0 15 0
			—	19 15 0
Rupces (Weight 9 6 6 Assay 22 Chowuls)				
To Government	—	—	—	0 14 0
Fees to the Officers, &c.				
Rajah Bulwunt Sing	—	—	—	0 2 0
Assay Master	—	—	—	0 1 0
Superintendent	—	—	—	0 1 0
Charity	—	—	—	0 1 0
Mulhriff	—	—	—	0 1 0
			—	0 6 0
To the Artificers or Coiners	—	—	—	0 7 0
			—	1 11 0

A P P E N D I X, No. 5.

Rate of Duties, &c. collected in the Mint of Benaras, from the 17th Year of the Reign of Shah Aulum to the present Time.				
On Gold Mohurs (Benaras Weight 9 Maah 3 Ruttees and 6 Chowuls, Alloy 7 Ruttees).				Per Hundred.
Bullion coined into Mohurs of the above Weight and Fineness, pays,				
To Government	—	—	—	16 1 0
To the Officers of the Mint.				
Darogah or Superintendent	—	—	—	1 0 0
Assay Master	—	—	—	1 0 0
Mulhriff or Accomptant	—	—	—	0 4 0
The Treasurer	—	—	—	0 4 0
Weigher of the Bullion	—	—	—	0 4 0
Office Keeper	—	—	—	0 4 0
			—	3 0 0
Old Gold Mohurs recoined, &c.				
To Government	—	—	—	8 6 0
To Officers of the Mint.				
Darogah	—	—	—	1 0 0
Assay Master	—	—	—	1 0 0
Mulhrif	—	—	—	0 4 0
Treasurer	—	—	—	0 4 0
Weigher	—	—	—	0 4 0
Office Keeper	—	—	—	0 4 0
			—	3 0 0
To the Workmen.				
Miller	—	—	—	0 4 0
Coiners	—	—	—	0 4 0
Engraver of the Die	—	—	—	0 1 0
Maker of the Die	—	—	—	0 1 0
Daraabs or Weighers	—	—	—	1 4 0
			—	2 8 0
			—	13 8 6
Motullus (Old Gold Mohurs of the proper Standard heated in the Fire, and afterwards stamped with the Die of the current Year).				
Duty, Fees, &c. the same as those levied on old Gold Mohurs melted down and recoined, excepting the Fees of the Daraabs or Weighers, which, on the Motullus Mohurs, are 15 An ^s per Hundred.				
9	Total	—	—	12 9 6
				On

On Rupees, (Benaras Weight 9 Maashehs, 6 Ruttees, 6 Chawuls, Assay 18 Chawuls), Bullion coined into Rupees of the above Weight and Fineness.

Per Hundred.

To Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	0			
To the Officers of the Mint :														
Darogah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0			
Assay Master	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0			
Mulhriff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Treasurer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0			
Weigher of Bullion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Office Keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Khyraat, or Charity to the Brahm'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0			
									<hr/>					
										0	4	0		
To the Workmen.														
Daraabs or Weighers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	0			
Melters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	6			
Coiners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	6			
Maker of the Die	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Engraver of Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Assayer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Chowdry of the Daraabs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
									<hr/>					
										0	7	0		
Loss in melting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		0	7	0		
									<hr/>					
											2	8	0	
Old Rupees recoined.														
To Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rupee.				
Loss in melting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	A'				
Other Fees the same as on Bullion, Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				2	1	0
Motullies, or old Rupees new stamped.														
To Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	8	0		
To Officers of the Mint.														
Darogah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0			
Assay Master	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0			
Mulhriff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Treasurer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Weigher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Office Keeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
									<hr/>					
										0	3	0		
To the Workmen.														
Daraabs or Weighers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	0			
Coiner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	6			
Engraver of the Die	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
Maker of the Die	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3			
									<hr/>					
										0	3	0		
									<hr/>					
											0	14	0	
Gourshahee, (that is, Benares Rupees coined between the 1st and 16th Years of the present Reign), Feroockabad, and Lucknow Rupees.														
To Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	8	0			
Other Fees, the same as on old Rupees recoined, Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				1	13	0

On Pice (Weight 10 Maashehs 3 Ruttees) new coined from the Copper called Rodaleah, per M^t

To Government	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	0	
To the Officers of the Mint :									
Darogah, or Super ^t	—	—	—	—	0	4	0		
Assay Master	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	0	
Mutthrif	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0	
Treasurer	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0	
Weigher	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0	
Office Keeper	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0	
Naib of the Darogah	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	0	
							0	14	0

										Per Hundred.
To the Workmen :										
Daraabs or Weighmen	—	—	—	—	2	8	0			
To the Smiths	—	—	—	—	1	0	0			
Loss in melting 1st per M ^d	—	—	—	—	1	4	0			
Loss in cutting the Copper	—	—	—	—	0	4	0			
Coiner	—	—	—	—	0	4	0			
Maker of the Die	—	—	—	—	0	2	0			
Engraver of Do.	—	—	—	—	0	1	0			
Chowdry of the Daraabs	—	—	—	—	0	1	0			
							5	8	0	
										7 14 0
Motullus.										
To Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	0	
To the Officers of the Mint	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	14	0	
To Workmen :										
Daraabs	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	0		
Coiner	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	0		
Maker of the Die	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	0		
Engraver of Do.	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0		
Chowdry of the Daraabs	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0		
							1	10	0	
										4 0 0
On Ramee, on Copper prepared in small Bars, ready for Coining.										
On the Kodaleah	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	0	
Deduct Smiths Wages	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0		
Halt the Loss on melting	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	0		
							1	10	0	
										6 4 0
On such Rupees as the Bankers are allowed to send out of the City (Siccas and Tirtholees of the 4th, 5th, and 6th of Aulum Geer excepted) per Cent.										
										0 4 0
On the melting down of Silver into Bars to make Gold Wire and Thread.										
To Government,										
On Bullion, per Hundred Tolahs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	0	
On Specie, Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0	
On Moorshedabad, or Benares Siccas.										
If brought by Gopaul Dofs, Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	14	0	
by Ameen Chaund, Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	14	6	
by other Merchants, Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	15	6	
On Gotee or old Lace.										
If brought by Gopaul Dofs, Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	0	
by Ameen Chund, Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	
by other Merchants, Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	
To the Workmen :										
Melters	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	0		
To the Refiner	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	0		
							} Pr 125 Tolahs		0	12 0
On Gold Leaf, and Gold and Silver Lace.										
Gold Leaf, per Tolah	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	0	
Gold Lace, brought to have the Gold separated from the Silver, per Hundred Tolahs	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	12	6	
On Kherrul Sullonee, old Crucibles, and Melting Pots, &c. which the Refiners purchase to extract the Gold and Silver, amounting to 49 Rupees, per Rupee										
To 50 Do. per C ^t	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	3	
							2	0	0	
Sweeper of the Mint.										
Pays per Month	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	0	
For Permission to open a Shop for the Sale of Gold Thread.										
By Bramins and Kheterrees	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	8	0	
Deduct Ruffoom, or Fee paid to the Officers of the Mint	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	0	
										50 0 0

9

By

				Per Hundred.		
By the Aggerwalahs and Guzerates	—	—	—	31	4	0
Deduct, paid to the Officers of the Mint	—	—	—	6	4	0
				25 0 0		
By the Zergers, or Tribe of Goldsmiths	—	—	—	11	4	0
Deduct, paid to the Officers of the Mint	—	—	—	2	4	0
				9 0 0		
Nuzzarah, or Present paid by the following Persons when declared capable of exercising their Trades:						
Chuppereah (Branch of the Lace Trade)	—	—	—	5	0	0
Deduct, paid to the Officers of the Mint	—	—	—	1	0	0
				4 0 0		
Bectun-harah, Do.	—	—	—	3	2	0
Do. paid to the Officers	—	—	—	0	10	0
				2 8 0		
Tekeree Saz, or Maker of the spangled Ornaments which the Women wear on their Foreheads	—	—	—	—	12	8 0
Daraabs, who weigh and shape the Rupees before they are stamped	—	—	—	10	0	0
Do. paid to the Officers	—	—	—	3	0	0
				7 0 0		
Daraabs upon being appointed the Head of a Working Shop in the Mint	—	—	—	50	0	0
Do. paid to the Officers	—	—	—	10	0	0
				40 0 0		
Melter of Bullion	—	—	—	115	0	0
Deduct, paid to the Officers	—	—	—	15	0	0
				100 0 0		
On the Sale of Gold, &c.						
On Vessels made for carrying the Water of the Ganges to the Decan, per Seer	—	—	—	—	0	0 6
Vessels given by the Pilgrims to the Bramins.						
If under 49 Rupees, per Rupee	—	—	—	—	0	0 3
If above 50 Do. per Cent.	—	—	—	—	2	0 0
On the Lead extracted from the Crucibles, &c. taken away by the Merchants, per M ^d	—	—	—	—	4	0 0
The Jowahur Khanah (which comprizes the following Articles):						
					Pice D.	
Precious Stones, per C ^t	—	—	—	—	3	2 0 0
Steel, per Seer	—	—	—	—	2	0 0 0
Talk, per Rupee	—	—	—	—	0	0 4 0
Mars, Do.	—	—	—	—	0	0 4 0
Baskets, Do.	—	—	—	—	0	0 4 0
Charpia, or Beds, each	—	—	—	—	0	0 0 25
Brooms, per Heap	—	—	—	—	0	0 2 25
Sticks for cleaning Teeth, Do.	—	—	—	—	0	0 0 12½
Pipes for Hookas, per Rupee	—	—	—	—	0	0 2 25
Shoes, per Heap	—	—	—	—	0	0 2 0
Small Boxes, &c. per Rupee	—	—	—	—	0	0 4 0
Rope for making Deds, per M ^d	—	—	—	—	0	0 2 25
Bamboos for making the Baskets of the Sunnaffees, per Rupee	—	—	—	—	0	0 2 6
Wood in Platters, per Heap	—	—	—	—	0	0 4 0
Chatters, Do.	—	—	—	—	0	0 4 0
Coloured Bed Posts, per Rupee	—	—	—	—	0	0 3 0
Sword Hilt, Do.	—	—	—	—	0	0 4 0
Stone Mortars, Do.	—	—	—	—	0	0 4 0

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Receipts of the Mint from the Beginning of Zehige to the End of Zekaad, 23d-4th Year of the Reign.

On Gold Mohurs.			
Coined from Bullion	10,646 at 16 1 per Hundred	1,710 1 9	Per Hundred.
From Old M ^a	4,342 at 8 6 Do.	348 12 6	
	<u>14,988</u>		2,058 14 3

On Rupees.			
Coined from Bullion	— 1,18,310 at 1 6 per Ct	1,626 13 0	
Old Rupees	— 6,64,145 at 1 0 Do.	6,641 11 6	
Gohur Srahee R ^a	— 14,22,200 at 0 8 Do.	7,110 15 9	
Re-stamped, or Motullus	— 4,889 at 0 8 Do.	24 7 3	
	<u>22,29,544</u>		15,403 15 6

On Picc.			
M ^a 511 20 4 at 1 8	— — —		767 3 0
On the calling of Ingots (called Pofeh) for the making of Gold Thread.			
From Bullion, Tolahs	— 20,796 11 0 at 2 8 0 per Ct	— 519 12 9	
Old Rupees Do.	— 53,547 7 9 at 2 0 0 Do.	— 1,070 15 9	
Goter or old Lace Do.	23,994 3 4 at 1 5 6 Do.	— 322 7 6	
Do. Do.	— 726 8 6 at 1 4 6 Do.	— 9 5 6	
Do. Do.	— 13,119 8 0 at 1 4 0 Do.	— 164 1 0	
Phoolah Do. Do.	— 5,653 1 0 at 0 15 6 Do.	— 54 12 9	
Do. Do.	— 128 11 6 at 0 14 6 Do.	— 1 2 9	
Do. Do.	— 9,498 5 6 at 0 14 0 Do.	— 83 11 0	
	<u>1,27,465 8 6</u>		2,226 5 0

On Gold Leaf.			
Tolahs - - -	1,061 4 at 3 An ^a per Tolah	—	199 0 0
On the Sale of Gotee or Lace, Tolahs	31,126 at 12 per Tolah		243 2 3
On the Khurraul Selonee R ^a - - -	5,829 at 2 per Ct.		118 0 0
Paid by the Neareah - - -	at 1 8 per Ct.	—	18 0 0
Luckytah - - -	at — —	—	3 8 0

Nuzeranah.			
From the Wire Drawers	— — —	134 0 0	
Chuppereah (Branch of the Lace Trade)	— — —	76 0 0	
Beetunharah Do	— — —	22 8 0	
Daraab or Weighers	— — —	28 0 0	
Snielter	— — —	100 0 0	
Byopary	— — —	28 0 0	
		<u>388 8 0</u>	
Duty on Specie sent out of the City by the Bankers			
7,39,625 at 4 An ^a per Ct.	— — —		1,649 5 3
On the Sale of Lead, &c.	— — —		925 0 0
Receipts of the Jowahur Khana	— — —		278 15 9
Office of Elcheats.			
Rent of the Houses tenanted by the Chupereas	— — —	439 5 0	
Sundries	— — —	6 0 0	
		<u>445 5 0</u>	
			<u>24,923 11 0</u>

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Receipts of the Mint of Benarās from the Beginning of Zehigē to the End of Zekād, 24-5th Year of the Reign.

On Gold Mohurs.

Coined from Bullion	4,464½	at 16 1 per Hundred	—	717	2	3	
Old Gold Mohurs	809	at 86 Do.	—	69	12	6	
							786 14 9
	5,333½						

On Rupees.

Coined from Bullion	—	59,517	at 1 6				
Old Rupees	—	1,15,308	at 1 0				
Gohur Shahees	—	77,789	at 0 8	—	388	15	3
							2,360 9 6
		2,52,614					

On the casting of Ingots (or Pafeh) for the making of Gold Thread.

Bullion Tola's	—	26,363	5 0	at 2 8 0 per Tola	658	15	9
Old Rupees Do.	—	62,867	1 0	at 2 0 0 Do.	1,257	4	9
Gotee	—	23,018	1 4	at 1 5 6 Do.	309	4	9
Do.	—	958	8 0	at 1 4 6 Do.	12	4	9
Do.	—	17,979	5 4	at 0 14 0 Do.	222	4	6
Siccās of Benarās	—	986	2 0	at 0 4 0 Do.	8	10	3
							2,468 12 9
		1,31,972	0 0				

On Gold Leaf	—	1,506	0 0	at 3 An' per Tola	—	282	5 6
On the Sale of Lacc,	—	22,679	0 0	at 12 6 per Hundred Tola	—	177	7 0
On the Khurral Sul'once	—	2,072	15 9	at Sundries	—	39	12 6
Paid by the Neareah for sweeping the Mint, at 1 8 per Month	—				—	18	0 0

Nuzeranah.

Daraabs or Weights of the Rupees	—	—	—	—	7	0	0
Beetunharr hs	—	—	—	—	77	8	0
Chuppereah	—	—	—	—	108	0	0
Daraabs (another Specks)	—	—	—	—	242	0	0
Jerranah, or Fine from Gobind, Seller of upper Utensils	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
							439 8 0
On the Sale of Silver Bullion in the Bazar, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	11	6 0
Duty on Specie sent out of the City by the Bankers, 1,89,536 at 4 An' per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	473	11 0
On the Sale of Lead	—	—	—	—	—	402	7 6
Jocahur Khannah, or Jewel Office	—	—	—	—	—	317	14 6
Office of Pichcats	—	—	—	—	—	458	9 9
							17,294 13 3

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Receipts of the Mint of Benares from the Beginning of Zehige to the End of Zekaad, 25 6th Year.

On Gold Mohurs.

From Bullion	—	14,474 at 16 1 per Ct.	—	2,324 14 0	
Old Mohurs	—	1,242 at 8 6 Do.	—	99 11 9	
		<u>15,716</u>			2,424 9 9

On Rupees.

Bullion	—	7,58,340 at 1 6 per Ct.	—	10,427 10 6	
Old Rupees	—	3,81,439 at 1 0 Do.	—	3,014 7 0	
Gohur Shahees	—	6,36,849 at 0 8 Do.	—	3,184 6 3	
Motullus, new stamped	—	87,550 at 0 8 Do.	—	437 11 9	
					<u>17,064 3 6</u>

On Pice.

M ^d 750 at 8 An ^s per Maund	—	—	—	1,125 1 3	
---	---	---	---	-----------	--

On melting down of Ingots to make Lace.

Bullion Tolahs	—	28,086 7 4 at 2½ per Ct.	—	702 1 9	
Old Rupees, Do.	—	14,910 11 4 at 2 Do.	—	292 0 3	
Gotee or old Lace	—	24,881 9 4 at 1 5 6 Do.	—	333 15 9	
Do.	—	19,789 0 3 at 0 1 4 Do.	—	247 3 0	
Do.	—	19,053 4 0 at 0 1 4½ Do.	—	25 0 9	
Phoolah Do.	—	5,305 0 3 at 0 14 0	—	47 3 9	
		<u>94,977 0 9</u>			1,653 15 3

On Gold Leaf 1,045 8 at 3 An ^s per Tolah	—	—	—	196 3 3	
On Purchase of Lace 34,679 6 at 12 6 per Hundred	—	—	—	271 0 0	
On Kherrul Selonee R ^s 6,052 3 3 at	—	—	—	115 8 3	
Paid by the Neareah or Refiner, at 1 8	—	—	—	18 0 0	
On the Sale of Silver in the Bazar	—	—	—	4 0 6	

Nuzeranah.

Betunharahs (Branch of the Lace Trade)	—	—	30 0 0		
Chuppereah Do.	—	—	4 0 0		
Daraabs	—	—	301 0 0		
				335 0 0	
Batta on the Salary of Runker Roy	—	—	—	11 5 3	
Paid by the Luckytah	—	—	—	3 8 0	
Duty on Specie sent out of the City by the Bankers 1,09,798 at 4 An ^s	—	—	—	27 4 8	
On the Sale of Lead	—	—	—	1,275 8 6	
Jawahur Khanah, or Jewel Office	—	—	—	154 5 6	
Office of Elcheats	—	—	—	444 14 0	
				<u>25,372 6 0</u>	

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Receipts of the Benaras Mint from the Beginning of Zehige to the End of Zekaad, 26-7th Year of the Reign.

On Gold Mohurs.

From Bullion	—	16,728 at 16 1 per Ct.	—	2,686 13 9	
Old Mohurs	—	3,262 at 8 6 Do.	—	261 15 9	
		<u>19,990</u>			2,948 13 6

On Rupees.

Bullion	—	1,70,293 at 1 6	—	2,341 3 9	
Old Rupees	—	2,12,382 at 1 0	—	2,123 14 0	
Gohur Shahee	—	9,26,780 at 0 8	—	4,634 1 6	
Motullus, new stamped	—	40,875 at 0 8	—	204 7 6	
		<u>13,50,330</u>			9,303 15 9

Carry forward — 12,252 13 3

				Brought forward	—	12,252	13	3
On Pice.								
M ^{re} 6043 23 8 at 1 8 M ^{re}	—	—	—	—	—	9,065	5	4
On the melting down of Ingots for making Lace Bullion								
Tolals	—	14,030	1 0 at 2 8 0 per Ct.	—	—	350	12	9
Old Rupees	—	66,206	2 0 at 2 0 0 Do.	—	—	1,324	2	3
Old Lace	—	15,623	5 4 at 1 5 6 Do.	—	—	211	8	9
Do.	—	4,976	4 0 at 0 4 6 Do.	—	—	63	5	0
Do.	—	11,789	4 0 at 0 1 4 Do.	—	—	148	11	0
Phooleah	—	10,033	3 0 at 0 0 14 Do.	—	—	89	9	9
						2,133	1	6
On Gold Leaf.								
Tolals	—	1,048	1 at 3 per Tolah	—	—	196	9	6
On the Sale of Lace Tolals	19,622	at 12 6 per Hundred Tolah		—	—	153	4	0
On Khurrul Sullonce Rup ^{re} 4,838 5 at	—	—	—	—	—	94	6	9
On the Sale of Gold and Silver	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	3
Paid by the Neareah who sweeps the Mint 1 8 per M ^{re}	—	—	—	—	—	18	0	0
Nuzerannah of the Daraabs, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	329	8	0
On the Specie sent out by the Bankers, Rupees 1,10,746 at 4 A ^{re}	—	—	—	—	—	592	2	3
On the Sale of Lead	—	—	—	—	—	1,275	9	0
Jowarhur Khanah or Jewel Office	—	—	—	—	—	218	4	0
Office of Escheats	—	—	—	—	—	650	13	0
						26,717	6	6

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Receipts of the Mint of Benaras, from the Beginning of Zehige to the End of Zekaad, 27-8th Year of the Reign.

On Gold Mohurs.

Bullion	—	—	6,090 at 16 1 per Hundred	967	14	3
Old Mohurs	—	—	1,090 at 8 6	87	8	6
				7,117		
						1,055 6

On Rupees.

Bullion	—	30,089 at 1 6	—	413	12	0
Old Rupees	—	2,07,377 at 1 0	—	2,073	14	9
Gohur Shahee	—	7,15,225 at 0 8	—	3,576	5	0
Motullus, or new stamped	—	1,92,113 at	—	922	15	6
						6,986 15 3

On Pice.

M ^{re} 1,751 34 9 at 1 8 per M ^{re}	—	—	—	—	—	2,627	12	9
On the melting down of Ingots for making Lace.								
Bullion, Tolals	—	4,910	5 6 at 2 8 per Hundred	—	—	122	12	6
Old Rupees Do.	—	90,812	3 0 at 2 0 Do.	—	—	1,316	5	0
Gotee, or old Lace	—	14,273	4 3 at 0 5 6 Do.	—	—	192	0	0
Do.	—	3,704	9 0 at 1 4 6 Do.	—	—	47	6	9
Do.	—	18,586	4 0 at 1 4 0 Do.	—	—	232	5	9
Phooleah Do.	—	9,939	7 0 at	—	—	90	6	0
						2,501	4	0
						1,42,256	0	0

On Gold Leaf.

Tolals	—	1,155	2 9 at 3 A ^{re} per Tolah	—	—	216	8	0
On the Sale of Lace	—	17,159	6 6 at 12 6 Do.	—	—	145	1	0
On Khurrul Sellonce	—	3,328	5 0	—	—	60	13	9
On the Sale of Bullion in the Bazar	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3
Paid by the Neareah, or Refiner, for the Sweepings of the Mint, at 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	18	0	0
Excess of Charges on the Appointment of a new Darogah	—	—	—	—	—	26	5	0
Cash of Dyaram Byoparry, attached for attempting to carry it clandestinely out of the City	—	—	—	—	—	76	1	0
Account Nuzzerannah from the different Trades	—	—	—	—	—	252	8	0
Acc ^t Luckytah	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	0
On the Sale of Lead, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	1,073	13	0
Jowarhur Khannah	—	—	—	—	—	406	9	3
Office of Escheats	—	—	—	—	—	691	12	3
On the Sale of Goods in the Office of Escheats	—	—	—	—	—	132	9	9
						16,874	8	3

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Receipts of the Benaras Mint from the Beginning of Zehige to the End of Ramzaam, (being 10 Months to the 16th July 1787), 28-9th Year of the Reign.

On Gold Mohurs.

Bullion	—	1,994 at 16 1 per Hundred	320 8 0	
Old Mohurs	—	1,212 at 8 6 Do.	97 7 6	
		<u>3,206</u>		417 15 6

On Rupees.

Bullion	—	580 0 at 1 6	7 15 3	
Old Rupees	—	6,864 3 at 1 6	63 10 6	
Gohur Shalce	—	20,522 0 at 0 8	102 10 6	
Metallus	—	21,404 0 at 0 8	107 0 3	
		<u>49,370 3</u>		286 5 6

On Pice.

M ^d 1,184 19½ at 1 8	—	—	—	1,776 13 3
---------------------------------	---	---	---	------------

On the melting down of Logots for the making of Lace.

From Bullion, Tolah	15,356 9 4 at 2 8 0 per Tolah	383 13 3	
Old Rupees, Do.	57,921 1 9 at Do.	1,158 11 3	
Gotee, or old Lace	11,264 10 4 at 1 5 6 Do.	151 11 0	
Do.	3,615 4 4 at 1 4 6 Do.	49 13 6	
Do.	10,499 7 4 at 1 4 0 Do.	131 6 3	
Phocleah, Do.	6,538 10 0 at 0 15 6 Do.	131 6 3	
Do.	24,518 9 0 at 0 14 0 Do.	214 14 0	
	<u>1,29,715 4 6</u>		2,149 10 9

On Gold Leaf, Tolahs	1,075 8 3 at 3 A ⁿ per Tolah	—	201 11 3
On the Sale of Gotee, Do.	16,759 2 0 at 12 6 per Hundred	—	131 0 3
Khurro Sollonce Do.	3,242 3 6 at 2 per Cent.	—	64 0 0
On Specie exported	21,478 0 0 at 4 A ⁿ per C ^t	—	537 1 0
On Pice, Do.	—	—	45 6 6
Nuzamah on the different Trades	—	—	263 0 0
Tullubamah, &c.	—	—	15 4 0
Paid by the Sweeper of the Mint, 10 M ^d	—	—	15 0 0
On the Sale of Gold and Silver in the Bazar	—	—	5 0 0
On the Sale of Lead, &c.	—	—	433 2 3
Jewahur Khinah, or Jewel Office	—	—	517 8 9
Office of Mcheats	—	—	1,035 15 9
			<u>7,894 14 1</u>

Ext^d J. Boudieu.

IMPORTS for immediate EXPORTATION, 119

Carry over

1. Fry, or 1785-6.

[illegible]

FIRST DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.

IMPORTS for immediate EXPORTATION, 1193 Fz, or 1798-6.

From Bengal and Behar														Total of each Species of Merchandize.						Total of the First Division.																
To the Western Provinces.							To the Deccan.							To the Northern Provinces.						Weight, Maunds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.											
Weight, Maunds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.																			
Brought over														339/94																						
COTTON PIECE GOODS, continued.																																				
Doppahs	5			0 8 9	11 0 0									1		5	0 1 6	1 0 0																		
Saree, White	6			1 3 3	24 0 0																															
Kholke	21			2 11 9	55 0 0																															
Monahs (Behar)	99			12 6 0	247 8 0																															
Schams	4			1 0 0	20 0 0																															
Khalahs	8			5 6 0	109 8 0																															
Kumerbunds	4			0 8 0	10 0 0																															
Tunzeb	47			27 14 6	538 0 0																															
Altree	27			4 0 9	81 0 0																															
Adhutor	3			0 2 3	3 0 0																															
Khatish Bouladar	80			56 11 3	1,134 0 0																															
Adraillah	123			13 14 9	278 10 0																															
Bylantpuree	17			1 8 0	30 0 0																															
Blue Snake	12			1 4 6	24 0 0																															
Batish	27			3 15 3	75 4 0																															
Kharic	6			0 14 9	18 0 0																															
Janehwar	5			8 0 0	40 0 0																															
Dholes, White	44			2 14 6	56 8 0		1			5	0 2 6	3 0 0																								
Jamdane	9			11 4 0	225 0 0																															
Dodme	75			22 8 0	470 0 0																															
Mehmowlee	70			10 0 0	400 0 0																															
Banah							11				0 15 3	16 8 0																								
Cougamee							5				0 7 0	8 12 0																								
Bethan							43				10 14 9	217 0 0		2			0 0 9	1 0 0																		
Jawhar							51				22 2 6	443 2 0					4 0 9	81 0 0																		
Gwahs														53																						
Total	2,126				374 0 9	17,478 3 3	308				35 7 3	707 6 0		36			4 3 0	84 0 0																		
BROAD CLOTH.																																				
Londerrah	1 8 1/2	598		75 to 120	2 1/2	1,304 2 3		6		75	2 1/2	11 14 0	430 0 0																							
Putoo		809		35		707 13 0																														
Chadur		1		10		0 8 0																														
Norm Sultanee, R ^d								1		150		9 0 0	560 0 0																							
Norm Sultanee, Green								3		100		7 8 0	500 0 0																							
Total	1 8 1/2	1,408				2,010 6 3		12				27 18 0	1,110 0 0																							
KERANFI.																																				
(Specie Duty, &c. &c.)																																				
Powree	8 3/4			50	5	22 1 0							441 4 0																							
Alao, Potatoes	126 20					31							38 0 0																							
Mohwah	24 0					1 7 1/2							1 11 3																							
Gool Toon	57 25					2							5 12 3																							
Adrack Ginger	58 1/2					3							87 13 0																							
Anchoor, dried Mungoes	7 3 1/2					2 5							0 13 6																							
Amforah, Do.	3 20												0 8 6																							
Tuj	35 4 1/2												3 4 6																							
Alurak (Talk)	46 3 1/2					17 1/2							46 14 0																							
Bukhan (Red Wood)	1,269 25					6 to 8							522 10 0																							
Kootkee	4 20					13 to 16							3 1 6																							
Elychee Poocher, large Cardin	769 13					5 1/2							503 8 0																							
Mujcet	24 18					4							6 15 3																							
Deodar (Kind of Wood)	0 1 1/2					16 to 20							0 3 0																							
Gorgul	77 28					100							78 2 3																							
Ashkerah	4 12 1/2					10 to 12							43 5 0																							
Ammulbed	1 2 1/2					2 1/2							1 0 0																							
Carry over																																				

[23 C]

FIRST DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.
IMPORTS for immediate EXPORTATION, 1193 ^{ET} or 1785-6.

	From Bengal and Behar												Total of the different Species of Merchandize.						Total of the Full Division.					
	To the Welleria Provinces.						To the Deccan.						To the Northern Provinces.											
	Weight, Munds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Munds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Munds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Munds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over																								
Black Pepper, contained																								
Black Pepper	74 12				3 1 9	61 3 3																		
Black Pepper	215 9 1			450	23 8 6	1,05,551 11 0	20 11 1			260	2 1	119 6 3	474 12 0											
Black Pepper	11 10			80	5	900 0 0																		
Black Pepper	53 30			25		209 0 0																		
Black Pepper	131 1 1			6 to 8		938 4 0																		
Black Pepper	1 8 1			360		435 0 0																		
Black Pepper (Large)	16 19			3 1		51 3 0																		
Black Pepper	2,788 19 1			3		8,305 8 0																		
Black Pepper (Pipes & Roots)	2,788 19 1			10		21,809 10 0	20 0			8 5	8 0 0	160 0 0												
Black Pepper	2 8 10			24		7,420 8 0																		
Black Pepper (Chambers Seed)	0 25			8		5 0 0																		
Black Pepper	1 8 1			7		8 4 0																		
Black Pepper, P. W. C. C. C.	15 8			110		4,794 0 0																		
Black Pepper, Small	1 25			1 1		2 4 0																		
Black Pepper (or small leaves)	2 0			4		8 0 0																		
Black Pepper	43 0			4 5		160 0 0							7 20			4 5	1 8 0	30 0 0						
Black Pepper	1 1 1			85		188 8 0																		
Black Pepper (Cardinal)	8 25			1,000	2 1	8,625 0 0	7 6			1,000	2 1	4 9 9	124 6 0											
Black Pepper (Kind of Rope)	211 23			1 5		423 0 0																		
Black Pepper	27 22					204 12 0																		
Black Pepper	1 20			5		8 12 0																		
Black Pepper	1 25			40		64 0 0	1 24			40	5	3 3 3	64 0 0											
Black Pepper	977 0			7		6,839 0 0	0 6			7		2 1 9	42 0 0											
Black Pepper	21 31			10		456 0 0																		
Black Pepper (Tumeric)	2,016 10 1			3		9,048 12 0																		
Black Pepper	1 0			1 1		1 8 0																		
Black Pepper (without Sh.B.)	16 8			10		314 0 0																		
Black Pepper (A. amplic)	41 29			160		6,676 0 0																		
Black Pepper	29 14			40		1,214 0 0	20 0			40		1 0 0	20 0 0											
Black Pepper	14 59			12		297 0 0																		
Black Pepper	1 31			4		7 8 0																		
Black Pepper (A. Kollah)	53 12			3 1		1,008 0 0	4 0			12		2 6 0	48 0 0											
Black Pepper (Cinnamon)	5 1 1			200		2,012 8 0	0 10			200	2 1	2 8 0	100 0 0											
Black Pepper	1 2 1			3		8 1 0																		
Black Pepper	0 2 1			600		37 8 0																		
Black Pepper	27 8			1		114 5 9	3 0			1	5	0 4 9	6 0 0											
Black Pepper	26 12			22		215 12 0	5 0			22		0 11 3	13 12 0											
Black Pepper	24 20			2 1		511 4 0	5 0					0 10 0	12 12 0											
Black Pepper (Long Pepper)	10 25 1 1			10		3,513 10 0	14 16			10		7 5 2	748 8 0											
Black Pepper	0 12			10		8 0 0																		
Black Pepper	0 2			1		1 10 0																		
Black Pepper (Kollah)	16 14			100		62 9 1																		
Black Pepper	31 16			11		5 9 1 4																		
Black Pepper	29 27			5		1,277 10 0																		
Black Pepper	10 13			15		124 0 0																		
Black Pepper	3 8			16 1		51 4 0																		
Black Pepper (B. B. B. B.)	10 13 24			11		1,825 2 0	303 8			11		18 14 6	2,638 6 0											
Black Pepper	1 12			9 0		314 0 0																		
Black Pepper	23 0			2 1		57 8 0	3 20			2		0 8 6	10 8 0											
Black Pepper (M. C. C.)	0 1			15 1		30 0 0																		
Black Pepper (A. B. B. B.)	10 13 24			8		2,623 12 0	71 12			8		18 8 6	370 6 9											
Black Pepper	8 15			3 1		72 3 0																		
Black Pepper	1 1			16 1		213 0 0																		
Black Pepper (A. B. B. B.)	9 1			24 6 1		102 10 0																		
Black Pepper	5 13			1 1		12 12 0																		
Black Pepper (A. B. B. B.)	10 1			73		1,223 0 0	1 3					7 0 0	140 0 0											
Black Pepper	1 1			1 1		0 12 0																		

IMPORTS for immediate EXPORTATION, 1193 F, or 1785-6.

[illegible]

A P P E N D I X, N^o I.

FIRST DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.

IMPORTS for immediate EXPORTATION, 1193 Fr. or 1785-6.

[illegible]

A P P E N D I X, N° 1.

FIRST DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.
IMPORTS for immediate EXPORTATION, 1193 Fr, or 1785-6.

From Bengal and Behar												Total of each Species of Merchandize.						Total of the First Division.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
To the Western Provinces.						To the Decan.						To the Northern Provinces.						Weight, Mounds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Mounds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Weight, Mounds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Mounds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Mounds.	Pices.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,378 9	17,094,326 13 8	105	—	—	—	1,03,960 1	6,17,000 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FIRST DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.
IMPORTS for immediate EXPORTATION, 1193 P. of

[illegible]

APPENDIX, N^o I.

FIRST DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.

IMPORTS for immediate EXPORTATION, 1193 F., or 17th S. 6.

	From the Decan												Total of each Species of Merchandize.						Total of the Fir			
	To the Northern Provinces.						To Bengal and Behar.															
	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.
Brought over																						
BRANES, (Drugs, Species).																						
amrice	0 1			3 5	0 2 6	3 0 0																
achoor (dried Mangos)	0 20			4	0 1 6	1 0 0																
sol Manifer	0 8 0			5	1 0 9	21 0 0																
figo	0 14			34	0 9 3	12 0 0																
bee	0 29 1			21	0 1 3	1 13 6																
on	0 31			21	0 0 3	0 3 6																
average	0 20			11 5	0 4 9	6 0 0																
of Hydrat	0 15			30	0 6 9	11 12 0																
Merfida (Maltine)	1 20			160	12 0 0	240 0 0	94 0			60 5	121 0 0	15,040 0 0										
Alumans (Eysche Luty)	0 1			200 21	0 2 0	5 0 0	1 34 3			5 21	9 3 6	368 7 0										
gond	0 20			6 5	0 2 6	3 0 0	7 5 8			40 5	1 12 9	35 15 0										
shuler	4 13			40	9 10 0	193 0 0	1 10 0			8	1 8 0	30 0 0										
sh (Roi)	4 13 1			8	1 13 3	35 6 4	21 0 0				8 12 9	176 0 0										
umaka	0 31			43	0 3 9	3 8 0				10												
all Decan, or Large Pepper	21			10	0 0 9	0 10 0	1 19 0			4	0 14 0	17 7 0										
olene							3 0 0			478	0 9 6	12 0 0										
in Kopyon							0 11 0			35	3 6 6	68 1 0										
lar							3 30 10			40	17 7 9	349 11 0										
oval far							3 20 0			17	7 0 0	140 0 0										
Acid. Eysche							0 10 0			308	0 6 9	8 8 0										
la							0 19 0			353	21 6 0	427 8 0										
Med (Ches)							3 0 0			640	0 12 9	16 0 0										
elene (Shae)							0 5 0			3	0 12 9	32 0 0										
la							0 11 1			34 5	4 15 6	99 9 0										
la							65 6 12			40	104 4 6	2,085 8 0										
lad (White)							10 8 0			1	22 0 6	400 8 0										
la (Gaper)							5 10 0			140	0 15 6	19 10 0										
la (T. Lion)							11 10 8			458	148 13 0	2,976 8 0										
poet							0 0 11			41	0 9 6	11 11 0										
uk Pepper							17 9 5			285	34 7 3	689 5 0										
her Dash							0 4 0			38	1 6 6	28 0 0										
omka							24 7 6			357	45 5 6	906 15 0										
la							27 39 14			68	9 1 1	161 4 0										
la Moor (Long Pepper Root)							47 20			10	20 4 0	405 0 0										
la							9 1			10	12 2 0	362 11 0										
la (Lax)							6 21			10	6 12 6	135 8 0										
la Pattice							1 8			25	1 8 0	30 0 0										
la (Sol Alomoi)	1 5			24	2 9 0	31 0 0	2 108			24	2 15 0	38 15 0										
la							224 0 0			40 5	1 1 3	22 4 0										
la (Sumbis)											65 2 3	1,095 8 0										
Total	21 10 12				29 6 0	589 5 3	482 32 14				1,112 14 3	20,418 3 3							304 1 10			
METALS.																						
la	113 20 8			4 10 6	5	22 12 3	415 1 0	44,320 38 4		4 10 6	5	295 7 9	5,079 2 0									
la (V. Tals)	1 13 4					1 6 6	28 0 0	1 16 11			5 13 0	116 13 0										
la								944,73 0 0			116 18 9	2,336 4 0										
Total	116 3 12					24 2 9	483 1 0	44,327 18 6			4 18 1 6	8,761 3 0							4,543 0 161			
la							6 35				6 14 0	127 8 0							6 35			
la							1 5				1 2 0	22 8 0										
la							10 0				16 4 0	315 0 0										
la							5 0				6 10 9	133 5 0										
la							16 2				24 0 9	480 13 0										

APPENDIX, N^o 2.

SECOND DIVISION of the BENARAS TRADE.

EXPORTS, 1193 Fz, or 1785-6.

[illegible]

SECOND DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE
EXPORTS; 1193 F, or 1785-6.

[illegible]

EXPORTS, 1193 Fz, or 1785-6.

To Bengal and Behar	5,34,723	10	6
To the Western Provinces	5,72,848	1	0
To the Deccan	2,12,116	0	3

A P P E N D I X, N^o 3.

THIRD DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.

IMPORTS, 1193 Fr, or 1785-6.

[illegible]

A P P E N D I X, No 3.
THIRD DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE
IMPORTS, 1193 Fy, or 1785-6.

[illegible]

A P P E N D I X, N° 3.

THIRD DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.

IMPORTS, 1193 Fr, or 1785,6.

Into the District of Benaras

Into the District of Benares

	From Bengal and Behar.																								Total of each Species of Merchandise.						
	From the Western Provinces.						From the Deccan.						From the Northern Provinces.																		
	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	
Brought over																															
KERANAH, continued.																															
Dhoie Pottee Leave for Hookah Smokes																															
Atruk (Ginger as Tobacco of Mashine?)																															
	1,774 39½				1,017 8 0	28,385 0 9	368 38 0				528 0 3	5,274 5 0	2,771 6				5,310 12 9	68,977 6 6	272 30			31,000		5,079 12 0	5,081 12 2		17,000		4,894 4 0	1,01	
Ghee	4,070 15		9	3	3431 12 3	79,415 10 0						3,695			10	5	1,847 8 0	36,310 0 0	24 10			9	5	31 0 3	320 3 0	15,750 5			5,490 4 6	1,02	
METALS.																															
Toothbeague (Juhah)	45 14½		30	5	67 3 6	1,113 8 3																									
Tin (Rangab)					16 0 3	320 5 0																									
Brass (Yedeh)					23 0 9	441 0 0																									
Copper (Nih)					0 8 9	23 0 0																									
Pice					2 6 6	48 2 0																									
Iron																															
Total	18 11½				108 3 9	5,184 15 3							8,720			8	5	1,744 0 0	14,380 0 0						8,720 31½				1,828 3 9	376	
COTTON.																															
With Seeds																															
Without Seeds							43 16¼			5½	5	5 6 9	108 8 3	5,183 0			5½	5	660 4 0	13,005 0 0											
Total							43 16¼					108 8 3	31,048 9			10		16,324 2 0	340,482 4 0												
Thread	2 10		20	5	2 4 0	45 0 0	44 9½																		3,373 15½				17,119 12 9	8,457	
WOOLLEN GOODS.																															
Shawl, p ^r							109			10 10 100	2½	162 14 9	6,526 0 0																		
Chauder, d ^e							3			65		4 13 9	195 0 0																		
Old Shawl							7					1 14 9	75 0 0																		
Lace (a Woollen Manuf ^d of Jy-nagar)																															
Blankets													2,125			5	112 8 0	3,319 0 0													
Total							113			109 11 3		6,726 0 0		5,125			112 8 0	3,319 0 0							0 0 9	0 25 3		2,240		282 4 0	982
SALT.																															
Pargah	5,410 31½			4	5	1,104 0 0	21,079 4 0																								
Sandah Coorabee	25 1½			6½		8 2 0	164 12 0																								
Sandree													21,613 18½			4	5	4,704 10 6	94,093 13 0												
Bakchah													4			3		0 9 6	12 0 0	25			2 12 5		0 1 6	1 11 6					
Lancee													753 22			13		489 5 3	9,786 8 0												
Total Salt	5,444 37					21,186 2 0	22,243 4 0						24,400 10½					5,194 9 3	9,798 21 3	25					0 1 6	1 11 6	29,823 1½			6,306 12 9	126,13
T. Laco	2 39½					10 6 9	8 14 0	3,037 1½			4½	5	795 12 6	13,013 10 0											2 20			4½	5	0 9 0	11 4 0
... (or drink)																									2 0			2		0 3 3	4 0 0
Total	1 39½					10 6 9	8 14 0	3,037 1½				795 12 6	13,013 10 0							4 20					0 12 3	15 4 0	3,043 1½			796 15 6	15,02
SUNDRIES.																															
... (or drink)																															
																								</							

A P P E N D I X, N^o 432.

A P P E N D I X, N^o 3.

THIRD DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.

IMPORTS, 1193 Fr, or 1785-6.

		Into the District of Benares																				Total of each Species.										
From Bengal and Behar.							From the Western Provinces.						From the Deccan.						From the Northern Provinces.													
Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.		Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.		Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.		Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	No.	Price.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over																																
SUNDRIES continued.																																
Total																																
SUGAR.																																
Total																																
CATTLE MARKET.																																
Total																																
Total of the Third Division, or Imports																																
From Bengal and Behar 1,63,354 14 6																																
From the Western Provinces 1,00,798 11 6																																
From the Deccan 6,36,855 2 0																																
From the Northern Provinces 55,357 13 9																																
98,067 18 1																																

Lt H. JOURDINE.

Total of the Third Division, or Imports

[24 C]

A P P E N D I X, N° 4.

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.

GOODS produced in One Part of the District and sold in another, or the Island Trade. 1193 Fuffily—1785-6.

		MERCHANDISE.						TOTAL.							
		Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Cotton Piece Goods.															
Mulmulls	—	—	30,281	—	—	5	4,401 12 9	88,035 14 9							
Garhahs	—	—	16,760	—	—	—	1,732 10 6	24,653 6 0							
Saree	—	—	195	—	—	—	12 6 0	274 2 9							
Dullaar	—	—	19,632	—	—	—	944 1 3	18,881 9 6							
Khah	—	—	25,082	—	—	—	2,641 15 6	52,839 4 0							
Adheriah	—	—	4,882	—	—	—	382 8 3	7,650 3 6							
Bootadar	—	—	320	—	—	—	80 3 6	1,604 3 0							
Baethun	—	—	1,797	—	—	—	200 15 6	4,019 12 0							
Suffedah	—	—	201	—	—	—	11 11 9	235 0 0							
Dooreah	—	—	713	—	—	—	90 4 6	1,805 14 0							
Doputtah	—	—	161	—	—	—	5 5 0	105 10 0							
Chadur	—	—	16	—	—	—	0 15 3	18 15 0							
Kummerbund	—	—	385	—	—	—	17 3 0	356 1 6							
Siffah (Flowered)	—	—	14	—	—	—	2 11 6	54 6 3							
Sookhumber	—	—	20	—	—	—	3 0 3	60 5 0							
Binnowteah	—	—	112	—	—	—	16 9 6	332 0 6							
Putcholeah	—	—	4,598	—	—	—	403 2 0	8,062 12 6							
Ileng	—	—	530	—	—	—	148 14 0	2,977 9 6							
Putturah	—	—	429	—	—	—	16 0 3	320 4 0							
Tookeeree	—	—	360	—	—	—	28 13 3	576 9 9							
Sehlah	—	—	9	—	—	—	3 6 0	67 8 0							
Sehun	—	—	183	—	—	—	42 12 6	855 9 0							
Mehmoodce	—	—	53	—	—	—	5 4 0	104 14 9							
Guzzeenah	—	—	2,835	—	—	—	193 3 3	3,864 6 3							
Akberree	—	—	1,146	—	—	—	63 15 6	1,279 15 0							
Saree (Bootadar)	—	—	22	—	—	—	4 15 0	98 10 0							
Suorkah	—	—	398	—	—	—	17 3 0	343 12 0							
Suzannee	—	—	10	—	—	5	0 6 0	7 6 0							
Koortah	—	—	1	—	—	—	0 2 6	3 2 0							
Kheleh	—	—	62	—	—	—	1 15 9	39 3 0							
Two Bales of Cloth (Contents not known)	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0 0	—							
Bafiah	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 2 0	22 8 0							
Dagah	—	—	254	—	—	—	14 10 0	292 6 0							
Hollah	—	—	694	—	—	—	38 1 0	761 6 0							
Bundee	—	—	18	—	—	—	2 13 3	56 12 0							

[24 D]

A P P E N D I X, N° 4

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

	MERCHANDISE.							TOTAL.						
	Weight, Maunds.	Pices.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pices.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Cotton Piece Goods (continued).														
Chowhah	—	—	4015	—	—	377 11 0	7053 10 9							
Sowah Guzee	—	—	3861	—	—	263 11 3	5274 7 3							
Dholee	—	—	658	—	—	32 7 0	651 4 3							
Dodamee	—	—	59	—	—	7 8 3	150 3 9							
Siftah (Plain)	—	—	3558	—	—	427 0 0	8539 15 3							
Schlattee	—	—	5033	—	—	284 8 3	5090 7 3							
Sullum	—	—	9	—	—	3 11 3	73 4 3							
Roomaul	—	—	10	—	—	0 7 3	9 0 0							
Charkhanah	—	—	1	—	—	0 1 3	1 8 0							
Thoonah	—	—	1,599½	—	—	73 10 0	1,472 7 9							
Cheree	—	—	40	—	—	1 1 6	21 8 0							
Color'd, or Printed Cloths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Angah (Chintz)	—	—	131	—	—	3 4 6	65 8 0							
Mulmull	—	—	131	—	—	25 7 3	501 10 9							
Cheerah (Cowie)	—	—	622	—	—	63 12 9	1,276 5 9							
Saree	—	—	943	—	—	36 12 0	734 15 0							
Duffaar (Red)	—	—	2,183	—	—	75 0 9	1,500 14 3							
Rang	—	—	7	—	—	2 11 0	53 8 0							
Duffaar Sepereah	—	—	115	—	—	6 2 0	122 5 6							
Soolah	—	—	368	—	—	15 12 6	317 2 0							
Pullah Regae	—	—	57	—	—	2 10 0	52 4 0							
Chooneree	—	—	1,687	—	5	87 7 6	1,689 5 6							
Ghillah Chintz	—	—	53	—	—	2 11 0	53 8 0							
Putch lo leah (Red, cowle)	—	—	42	—	—	5 3 3	104 0 0							
Dholee Chintz	—	—	33	—	—	1 10 6	33 0 0							
Thoonah (Red)	—	—	1,545	—	—	160 12 6	3,215 10 9							
Alferee	—	—	2	—	—	0 4 0	5 0 0							
Lehereah	—	—	1,285½	—	—	56 3 0	1,213 6 0							
Pottolree	—	—	10	—	—	0 5 9	7 0 0							
Purchung	—	—	69	—	—	4 15 3	99 0 0							
Tofhak	—	—	1	—	—	0 0 9	1 0 0							
Khaichah	—	—	2	—	—	0 3 6	4 8 0							
Billerroah	—	—	7	—	—	0 2 9	3 6 9							
Kutcherah	—	—	37	—	—	3 12 3	73 1 0							
Lehungahwan	—	—	234	—	—	27 13 0	556 6 0							
Petung-poth	—	—	1	—	—	0 0 9	1 0 0							

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

		MERCHANDISE.							TOTAL.						
		Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Cotton Piece Goods (continued).															
Choolkhundee	—	—	71	—	—	—	11 14 0	237 2 0							
Cheerah	—	—	76	—	—	—	3 8 0	68 8 0							
Jhummer	—	—	113½	—	—	—	3 15 0	79 0 0							
Maal Kurch (Cats on the Charges of Washing or Printing, which increase the Price of the Cloths)	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 13 3	457 14 6							
									—	1,43,400	—	—	—	13,675 5 6	2,72,511 8 9
Silk Piece Goods.															
Mehrum	—	—	30	—	—	5	1 3 9	34 9 0							
Ghungerec	—	—	3	—	—	—	1 0 0	19 15 0							
Dhole	—	—	5,030	—	—	—	1,597 5 0	31,916 3 0							
Gurb Sootee	—	—	1	—	—	—	0 1 6	2 0 0							
Soakee	—	—	4,504	—	—	—	230 7 3	1,4609 8 9							
Cheree	—	—	34	—	—	5	14 1 3	281 9 0							
Goolbuddan	—	—	2,537	—	—	—	568 7 3	11,369 0 0							
Doputtah	—	—	14	—	—	—	0 12 0	23 0 0							
Mulbroo	—	—	55	—	—	—	8 7 3	169 0 0							
Ghultah	—	—	22	—	—	—	5 10 3	110 8 0							
Artollus	—	—	22	—	—	—	5 13 0	116 2 0							
Wuffulcheh	—	—	358	—	—	—	16 10 6	332 12 0							
									—	12,660	—	—	—	2,450 5 0	49,014 2 9
Gold and Silver Stuffs.															
Jhaler Kellabtoon (Golden)	9 11 6	—	—	—	1 14	5	0 15 0	18 11 9							
Cheerah Kenaree	47 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 6	85 12 0							
Beel, Golden	—	—	9	—	—	—	0 1 0	1 2 0							
Taah, Golden	224 0 0	—	—	—	2	—	22 7 0	448 0 0							
Do. Silver	300 11 0½	—	—	—	1 4 10 1	—	18 15 0	376 6 3							
Keemkhaub	—	—	190	—	—	—	253 2 0	4,663 0 6							
Serpech	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 9	2 4 0							
Baddillah, Golden	31 0 0	—	—	—	2	—	3 0 9	62 0 0							
Do. Silver	11 0½	—	—	—	1 2	—	0 2 0	1 2 0							
Kenaree, Golden	1,375 3 0	—	—	—	2 0	—	137 8 6	2,750 8 6							
Sehrah	8 5½	—	—	—	10 3 4	—	1 8 0	30 2 0							
Ornee Zerree	—	—	1,103	—	5 10 25	0	285 4 6	5,795 11 9							
Jame War	—	—	1	—	—	—	0 13 6	17 0 0							
Carried over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,55,060	—	—	—	16,130 10 6	3,21,525 11 6

APPENDIX, N° 4

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

		MERCHANDISE						TOTAL							
		Weight, Munds.	Pieces	Number	Price	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Munds.	Pieces	Number	Price	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,556 060	—	—	—	16,130 10 6	3,21,525 11 6
Gold and Silver Stuffs (continued).															
Total.															
Silalah (Golden)	— 0 6	—	—	—	1 14	—	0 0 9	0 15 0							
Anchul Kellabutoon	— 155 3	—	—	—	1 2	—	8 12 0	174 9 0							
Toorah (Silver)	— 7 3	—	—	—	14 to 2	—	0 12 6	15 4 9							
Jhoomick (Golden)	— 3 14	—	—	—	2 0	—	0 5 0	6 3 0							
Kellabutoon (Golden)	— 3,035 0	—	—	—	2 14	—	284 9 6	5,690 10 0							
Do. Silver	— 1,000 0	—	—	—	1 6	—	68 12 0	1,375 0 0							
Do.	— 2 6	—	—	—	1 4	—	0 1 6	3 2 0							
Gutah (Silver)	— 301 0	—	—	—	1 12	—	26 5 0	516 13 3							
Kellabutoon (2d Sort)	— 17 6	—	—	—	1 14	—	1 10 0	32 12 6							
Saree	—	—	791	—	—	5	162 5 6	3,245 7 0							
Doputtah Kellabutoon Kenareh	—	—	157	—	—	—	110 0 9	2,201 0 0							
Kummurbaund Kenaradar	—	—	204	—	—	—	19 15 0	398 12 0							
Badilah Kenaree Tolahs	551 1 6	—	—	—	—	—	31 0 9	620 1 0							
Jhooldah	—	—	54	—	—	—	3 15 9	80 0 0							
Kenaree (Golden)	—	—	22	—	—	—	2 8 0	49 12 9							
Affawree	—	—	303	—	—	—	67 36 0	1,344 2 0							
Jhaler (Silver)	—	—	1	—	—	—	0 0 3	0 6 0							
Anchul Pulloo	—	—	3	—	—	—	0 4 0	4 13 0							
Ornee	—	—	368	—	—	—	95 10 3	1,933 3 0							
Puttee Badilah	—	—	38	—	—	—	2 2 0	42 8 0							
Tolahs	— 7,070 114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,235 9	—	—	—	1,595 9 6	31,907 3 0
Salt.															
Sachur	—	169 28	—	—	10 0	5	84 13 3	1,697 0 9							
Nummuk Shoor	—	6,753 10	—	—	—	—	514 5 6	10,284 3 0	6,922 30	—	—	—	—	599 2 9	11,981 3 9
Tat, Sootlee, Hemp, &c.															
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,769 24	—	3,415	—	5	120 7 6	2,429 2 3
Glee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,175 25	—	—	4 8 0	—	714 9 3	14,290 3 9
Oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,533 23	—	—	9 0 0	—	5,648 13 9	1,12,978 14 0
Perfumes.															
Table Phoolale	—	32 4 12	—	—	80 0	5	128 7 9	2,569 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,530 27	1,528,295 9	3,415	—	—	25,466 1 0	5,08,227 1 3

APPENDIX, N° 4.

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

	MERCHANDISE.							TOTAL.						
	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Pieces.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,530	2 1/2	1,075 9	3,415	—	25,466 1 0	5,08,227 1 3
Perfumes (continued).														
Golub (Rose Water)	270 17	—	—	20 0	—	27 7 0	548 12 0							
Otter of Roses (88 Tola)	—	—	—	1 4	—	5 8 0	110 0 0	59 21 1/2						
Sugar.														
Chenee	35,471 1 1/2	—	—	7 0	5	12,414 13 0	2,48,296 15 0							
Shukker	26,244 22 1/2	—	—	28 103 12	—	4,129 13 0	82,595 0 0							
Kund Seah (Brown Sugar)	2,215 17 1/2	—	—	—	—	150 0 0	13,000 11 6							
Chotah	366 8	—	—	1 0	—	18 5 0	366 8 0	64,297 10					16,712 15 0	3,34,259 2 6
Honey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 0					10 10 9	216 3 6
Sujee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319 0					7 15 3	159 2 0
Soap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136 30					34 3 0	683 0 0
Keranah.														
Ginger, Red Pepper, Singhara Root, Poppy Seeds, Ganjah, Turmeric, Perikatah, Mustard Seeds, Serhuff, Gul Masluff, Red Lead, &c. &c.	8,031 14 1/2	—	—	—	5	1,448 9 9	28,964 14 0							
Opium	14 28 1/2	—	—	160 0	—	117 10 0	2,352 12 0	8,046 2 1/2					1,566 3 9	34,317 10 0
Metals.														
Bhart, or Bell Metal	150 29 1/2	—	—	60 0	5	452 7 0	9,048 4 0							
Brass Vessels	321 39 1/2	—	—	—	—	1,207 3 0	24,144 9 6							
Old Vessels	11 39 1/2	—	—	—	—	21 10 9	433 6 0	484 29					1,681 4 9	33,626 3 6
Carpets.														
Carpets	—	—	700	—	—	111 2 9	2,223 8 0							
Sitringes	—	—	211	—	—	47 7 6	949 6 6							
Afin (Small Carpets)	—	—	37	—	—	0 12 3	15 4 0							
Blankets	—	—	400	—	—	25 0 0	500 0 0			1,348	—	—	184 6 6	8,688 2 6
Sundries.														
Duty on the Stone Mortars for expressing the Juice of the Sugar Cane	—	—	305	—	—	688 3 0	—							
Carried over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841 6 1/2	1,58,295 9	4,763	—	—	45,663 12 0	9,12,176 9 3

A P P E N D I X, N^o 4

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

	M E R C H A N D I Z E.							T O T A L.						
	Weight, Munda.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Munda.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841 0 11	1,53,295 9	4,763	—	—	45,663 12 0	9,12,176 9 3
Sundries (continued).														
Duty on Stone Hand Mills, &c. —	—	—	—	—	—	57 5 0	—							
Duty on Leathern Koopans —	—	—	102	—	—	3 3 3	—							
On Hooks Snakes — —	—	—	3	—	—	0 9 6	—			410	—	—	749 4 9	75 8 6
Sundries.														
Duties on the Sungurezzunco Mohaul } Weights and Measures — }	—	—	—	—	—	458 0 9	—							
Ehilaat Do. Do. —	—	—	—	—	—	350 4 3	—							
Fougday — —	—	—	—	—	—	1,535 8 9	—							
Abkarry (from the Wine Sellers) —	—	—	—	—	—	1,542 3 0	—							
Bhaet, or Nuzeranah — —	—	—	—	—	—	196 12 9	—							
Customary Collections on the Chandrahe —	—	—	—	—	—	403 5 9	—							
Duties on the Pilgrims — —	—	—	—	—	—	321 11 9	—							
Duty on Hacheries — —	—	—	—	—	—	45 8 0	—							
Duty on Bamboes, Timbers, &c. —	—	—	—	—	—	2,018 0 9	—							
On the Beraals, or Processions of the Power —	—	—	—	—	—	8 12 0	—						7480 3 9	—
Toys, Small Boxes, &c. &c. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			9,414	—	—	121 9 9	1,608 0 9
Papper (Guddees Bundles) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			5,918	—	—	474 8 9	9,490 0 9
Tubluck, or Small Plates on Tin —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			2,386	—	—	36 9 3	729 14 0
Beetle Leaf (Dhooles of 200 Leaves each) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1,975	—	—	6 3 0	113 4 0
Do. Do. collected in the Am' and Kutcherry —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	1,820 8 0	—
Choorah, or Sundry Collections.														
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House of Benares :														
Keddar Ghazat — 498 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Tekhun Ghiaut — 1,456 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Chokey Bahadurpore — 986 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Julfai — 1,332 10 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Bhererarah — —	—	—	—	—	—	398 6 3	—							
Jahlopore — —	—	—	—	—	—	635 11 0	—							
Schbaaz — —	—	—	—	—	—	168 4 0	—							
Ghaat Manjee — —	—	—	—	—	—	102 5 6	—							
Carried over — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841 0 11	1,53,295 9	24,866	—	—	56,352 11 3	9,24,203 7 9

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

	MERCHANDISE.					TOTAL.						
					Total Duty.	Weight, Munds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Choorah, &c. (continued).	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841	0	1,58,295	9	24,866	—	—
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House of Benares:												
Allynager	—	—	—	—	—							
Gopalnigpore	—	—	—	—	344 4 6							
Sekhund	—	—	—	—	162 12 0							
Taree	—	—	—	—	667 10 0							
Stray Mohaul	—	—	—	—	668 15 3							
Sukrunpore	—	—	—	—	160 4 0							
Raje Ghaut	—	—	—	—	97 7 3							
Chete C'ange	—	—	—	—	1,106 3 6							
Serai Soorjun	—	—	—	—	6,239 13 9							
Guzer Ramnigur	—	—	—	—	301 15 3							
Bhuddynee	—	—	—	—	58 11 9							
Leher Tarah	—	—	—	—	168 11 6							
Kooneah	—	—	—	—	385 0 6							
Pul, or the Bridge Chokey	—	—	—	—	426 12 9							
Nuddufur	—	—	—	—	735 0 9							
Serai Khorjah	—	—	—	—	104 14 9							
Chowkah	—	—	—	—	1,360 14 3							
Balldharpore	—	—	—	—	197 8 9							
Horrwah	—	—	—	—	88 3 3							
Kerroundee	—	—	—	—	68 7 9							
Doorgakoond	—	—	—	—	245 0 6							
Chowkee Nukhee	—	—	—	—	362 14 6							
Aurangabad	—	—	—	—	205 4 9							
Burragong	—	—	—	—	2,382 12 0							
Hoonamaan Gunge	—	—	—	—	309 11 9							
Ikengoah	—	—	—	—	3,043 15 0							
Maharaje Gunge	—	—	—	—	261 15 3							
Kutchwah	—	—	—	—	2,146 7 6							
Colonel Gunge	—	—	—	—	324 4 6							
Burragunge	—	—	—	—	589 5 9							
Ghiffah	—	—	—	—	1,063 12 6							
Sukhuldechah	—	—	—	—	1,587 10 9							
Carried over	—	—	—	—	1,076 0 0	1,01,841	0	1,58,295	9	24,866	—	—
											56,352 11 3	24,203 7 9

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

	MERCHANDISE.					TOTAL.							
					Total Duty.		Weight, Marks.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841	6 1/2	1,58,295	9	24,866	—	—
Choorhah, &c. (continued).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,352	11 3
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House at Benares:													
Syed Rajah	—	—	—	—	190 15 0								
Chundowah	—	—	—	—	124 7 0								
Mohaul, Near	—	—	—	—	467 11 3								
Mahragunge (2d)	—	—	—	—	1 4 0								
Padmahpore	—	—	—	—	1,163 11 3								
Shewpore, &c. &c. &c.	—	—	—	—	10,620 14 0								
Sugar Mohaul	—	—	—	—	2,930 14 6								
Sundry Collections	—	—	—	—	1,591 0 0		—	—	—	—	—	50,212 3 6	
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House of Mirzapore:													
Collected on the Goods of the Decan Merchants, according to the Rates infered in Appendix, in Addition to the Custom House Duties	—	—	—	—	23,706 11 3								
Buzzazees, or Sellers of Cloth	—	—	—	—	77 6 0								
Collected at the East Gate of Mirzapore	—	—	—	—	221 2 9								
West Gate	—	—	—	—	75 10 3								
South Gate	—	—	—	—	167 12 3								
Gai Ghaut	—	—	—	—	630 1 0								
Collected at the Small East Gate	—	—	—	—	8 10 6								
Do. South Do.	—	—	—	—	11 5 6								
New Do.	—	—	—	—	16 8 0								
Choorhah	—	—	—	—	4 13 9								
Tekbazaree	—	—	—	—	1 6 0								
Sugar Mundou	—	—	—	—	20 5 3								
Chyte Gunge	—	—	—	—	69 13 6								
Stone Duties (on Grindstones, &c.)	—	—	—	—	30 0 0								
Mohauls, &c. farmed by Rambukh, Weighman of Mirzapoor:													
Keranck (weighing of it)	1,166	3											
Cheppai, or Stamping of Cloth	1,300	0											
Beai, or Weighing of Grain	1,700	0											
Carried over	4,166	3	—	—	—	—	1,01,841	6 1/2	1,58,295	9	24,866	—	—
												1,06,564	14 9
												9,24,203	7 9

A P P E N D I X, N^o 4.

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

M E R C H A N D I S E.							T O T A L.							
					Total Duty.		Weight, Man F.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	
Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841	6	1,58,295	9	24,866	—	1,06,564 14 9	9,24,203 7 9
Choorhah, &c. (continued):														
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House of Mirzapore:														
Rahdarry, or Road Duties collected on } Grain	—	—	—	—	1,201	0								
Cattle Market	—	—	—	—	450	0								
Subzee Mundee (Duties on Vegetables)	—	—	—	—	200	0								
Duties on Spirituous Liquors	—	—	—	—	201	0								
	—	—	—	—	6,318	0 3								
Bind Bafnee (Duties collected at Place, of } Worship so called)	—	—	—	—	1,284	0 0								
Shahpore	—	—	—	—	250	0 0								
Podderee	—	—	—	—	250	0 0								
Guzer Bhullowbe	—	—	—	—	810	6 3								
On the Sale of Cinnabar (Shungerof)	—	—	—	—	13	2 0								
Noduah	—	—	—	—	19	13 6								
Biffundah	—	—	—	—	306	15 9								
Hulliah	—	—	—	—	2,202	8 6								
Loll Gunge	—	—	—	—	419	10 0								
Duties on the Salt called Sochur	—	—	—	—	167	11 9								
Dobarah	—	—	—	—	116	3 6								
Meherai (paid by the Bearers)	—	—	—	—	15	11 9								
Paid by the Ghaut Manjee	—	—	—	—	201	0 0								
Chunam Mohaul	—	—	—	—	149	0 3								
Jhoore Shukker	—	—	—	—	43	14 6								
Khowai, a small Quantity taken on weighing Sugar	—	—	—	—	996	0 0								
Dul Beherah	—	—	—	—	30	0 0								
Duties on Boats hired	—	—	—	—	1,332	0 6								
On the Sale of Hoofes, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Price is paid by } the Purchaser to Government	—	—	—	—	792	4 6								
Ezaad Rowannah (Duty on Goods exceeding the } Amount entered in the Rowannah)	—	—	—	—	357	12 0								
Duty on Marriages	—	—	—	—	56	4 0								
Duty on the Sale of Slaves	—	—	—	—	8	8 0								
Fines	—	—	—	—	40	2 3								
Nuzeranah	—	—	—	—	4	15 0								
Carried over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841	6	1,58,295	9	24,866	—	1,06,564 14 9	9,24,203 7 9

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A P P E N D I X, N° 4.

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

M E R C H A N D I Z E.							T O T A L.						
					Total Duty.		Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841 0 1/2	1,58,295 9	24,866	—	—	1,06,564 14 9	9,24,203 7 9
Choorah, &c. (continued).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House of Mirzapore:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stolen Goods	—	—	—	—	20 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ojelah Nullah (Place of Worship)	—	—	—	—	6 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House of Gazipore:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,353 10 9	—
Sudder Gazipore Chubbooterah	—	—	—	—	387 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkies.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nowaub Gunge	—	—	—	—	2,018 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shew Gunge	—	—	—	—	592 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guzar Golah	—	—	—	—	139 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nukhaas (or Cattle Market)	—	—	—	—	147 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guzar Jeetporah	—	—	—	—	6 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mundowee Shah Peer Mohamed	—	—	—	—	2 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahwaree	—	—	—	—	160 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Choonchree	—	—	—	—	39 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pool Mohanah	—	—	—	—	37 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdullah Gunge	—	—	—	—	54 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serai Peer Mohummud	—	—	—	—	45 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munumabad	—	—	—	—	21 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharaje Gunge	—	—	—	—	15 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sirree Nugger	—	—	—	—	119 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohauls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohummudabad, &c.	—	—	—	—	1,834 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerreat Pullee	—	—	—	—	91 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurhah and Dehmah	—	—	—	—	275 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohaul Bulleah	—	—	—	—	3,797 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banidee	—	—	—	—	389 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sufder Gunge	—	—	—	—	676 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sekunderpore Nuggerah	—	—	—	—	1,191 10 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zehoorabad	—	—	—	—	894 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derrukhee	—	—	—	—	429 9 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841 0 1/2	1,58,295 9	24,866	—	—	1,47,918 9 6	9,24,203 7 9

A P P E N D I X, N° 4.

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

M E R C H A N D I S E.							T O T A L.						
					Total Duty.		Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841 0 11	1,58,295 9	24,866	—	—	1,47,918 9 6	9,24,203 7 9
Choorah, &c. (continued).													
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House of Gazipore:													
Mohauls (continued).													
Shadeabad	—	—	—	—	797 13 3								
Bhilleree	—	—	—	—	374 9 6								
Syedpore	—	—	—	—	270 5 6								
Kerrundah	—	—	—	—	438 4 0								
Zemaneah	—	—	—	—	1,705 14 3								
Chowfah	—	—	—	—	973 12 3								
Mutherrifah (House Tax)	—	—	—	—	59 15 6								
Sundry Collections	—	—	—	—	1,150 14 6								
Duty on the Sale of Bullocks	—	—	—	—	107 3 0								
Duties on Grain	—	—	—	—	449 13 3							19,696 5 3	
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to the Custom House of Jeonpore:													
Chubbooterah Khord, Chubbooterah at the Bridge, Chubbooterah Sepah, Chubbooterah for stamping Cloths, Chubbooterah Chehar-foo, Mundooes or Stations of Shah Gunge Kilaan, Shah Gunge Khord, Aurungabad, Jehangierabad, Beegum Gunge, Aulam Gunge, Bulsher Gunge, Serai Dihunnees, Sultangunge, Chowkies of Shaderrah, Neel, Colerah Sheheed, Mohauls of Meerpore, Kullechabad, Badliapore, Deogong Raree Oalerah Sheheed, Zufferabad Shah Gunge Bhadeh, Serai of Moheevudew, Ashraf Gur, Dhummore, Bazar Tezee, Serai, Khaerah, Byzapore Mullehnee, Berpore, Serai Lokah, Guzzunpore, Futeh Gunge, Loll Gunge, Singramow, Buddelahpore													
Duties of the Cutwally													
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to Ramnagar:													
Mohauls.													
Ramnagar	—	—	—	—	5,603 0 9								
Mirzapore (Khord)	—	—	—	—	2,177 15 3								
Carried over	—	—	—	—	—		1,01,841 0 11	1,58,295 9	24,866	—	—	1,73,226 12 6	9,24,203 7 9

A P P E N D I X, N° 4.

FOURTH DIVISION of the BENARES TRADE.—ISLAND TRADE.

	MERCHANDISE.						TOTAL.						
					Total Duty.		Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Price.	Rate of Duty.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
Brought over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841	1,58,295	24,866	—	—	1,73,226 12 6	9,24,203 7 9
Choorhah (continued).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohauls, or Stations subordinate to Ramnagar:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohauls (continued):	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nekhaas, or Cattle Market	—	—	—	—	104 4 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doshiapore	—	—	—	—	173 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkees.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dhunach	—	—	—	—	218 4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghoorah	—	—	—	—	47 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Julfai	—	—	—	—	1352 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewah Ghaut	—	—	—	—	455 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathnapore	—	—	—	—	74 4 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunjapore	—	—	—	—	748 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mah	—	—	—	—	83 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kuthare	—	—	—	—	100 6 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,137 0 0	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,841	1,58,295	24,866	—	—	1,84,363 12 6	9,24,203 7 9

G R A N D T O T A L.

	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Total Duty.	Total Price.	Weight, Maunds.	Pieces.	Number.	Total Duty.	Total Price.
First Division—Imports for Exportation	2,09,340 22 2	8,18,436 0	8,20,981	2,14,608 11 9	48,91,686 3 6	—	—	—	—	—
Second Division—Exports	1,09,281 13 7	2,43,973 0	47,223	62,313 1 9	12,43,398 3 3	—	—	—	—	—
Third Division—Imports	98,567 18 7	1,33,071 0 1	79,813	49,945 11 6	9,53,426 9 9	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth Division—Island Trade; Goods paying according to the Custom House Rates	1,01,841 0 1	1,58,295 9	24,866	56,352 11 3	9,24,203 7 9	—	—	—	—	—
Choorhah, or sundry Collections on Goods the Value of which do not appear on the Accounts, but are calculated at Twenty Lacks	—	—	—	1,28,011 1 3	20,00,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries, not included in the above Account	43,914 14 1	37,597 0	34,586	21,516 1 0	4,27,027 14 0	—	—	—	—	—
Total Amount of Goods which have paid Duty to the Government in the Year 1193, or 1785-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,32,752 6 6	104,39,742 11 3
Add Piece Goods, and sundry Articles manufactured in the City of Benares, and which pay no Duty, computed at	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,00,000 0 0
Diamonds, Precious Stones, sold annually at Benares, supposed to amount to	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,00,000 0 0
Total Amount of the Benares Trade for the Year 1193 Fuljily, or 1785-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144,39,742 11 3

A P P E N D I X, N° 5.

AGREEMENT entered into by Rajah Chyte Sing in the Year 1773.

The Duties of my Country having been settled by the Governor General (Mr. Hastings), I hereby promise not to collect more than the under-mentioned Rates, either from English or Native Merchants, nor to grant any Exemptions to Individuals: But the Broad Cloth, Lead, and Copper, belonging to the Company, and having the Perwannah of the Governor General, shall pass Duty free.

MERCHANDIZE.	per Bullock Load of Six Maunds.									Per Cent. on the Cur- rent Price of Benares.
	Chowah.	Zemaneah.	Kylee.	Shewpore, Gungapore.	Mirzapore.	Kutchwah.	Derrah.	Gazipore.	Total.	
Keranch, or Species, Drugs, &c. —	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	1 13 3	1 15 9	0 4 9	0 6 6	3 1 3	9 0 0	2 per Ct.
Cotton Piece Goods, Cloves, Nutmegs, Guzerat, Car- damums, &c. —	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	5 10 0	7 9 3	0 10 3	0 14 6	5 3 0	23 0 0	2
Rangah, juffah, Tin, Too- thenague, —	0 8 3	0 8 6	0 7 6	1 14 0	2 13 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 0 0	10 0 0	2
Iron, —	0 4 3	0 3 3	0 3 9	0 11 0	0 15 3	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 14 6	4 8 0	2
Copper, —	0 8 3	0 7 9	0 8 0	3 6 9	3 15 0	0 7 9	0 6 6	3 4 0	13 0 0	2
Broad Cloth, per Takak, or Bale of Six Piece, —	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 7 6	3 4 9	3 9 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	2 3 6	12 0 0	2
Cotton, —	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 5 9	0 4 9	2 15 0	8 8 0	2
— — —	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	1 2 0	0 3 5	0 3 3	0 3 0	1 5 3	6 13 0	2
Soparree, —	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	0 3 9	0 5 3	2 2 0	7 0 0	2

N. B. The Goods paid Duty only at so many Chokies as they passed, and not as at present, where the Goods, upon once entering the District, pay the same as if they had passed entirely through it.

APPENDIX, N^o 6.

(COPY.)

Petition of the Merchants and Nangehs Synaffees, &c. of Mirzapore.

The Merchants, &c. of Mirzapore, after presenting the customary Respects of Servants, represent that a Custom of 2½ per Cent. is settled by the Hoo-kumnameh on Raw Silk, but they take in the Permit a Duty of Five per Cent. on Silk Pieces. This Duty occasions a great Loss to the Merchants, inasmuch that the Silk Trade is entirely stopped. If the Duty should be levied agreeable to the Hoo-kumnameh, much Merchandize would be brought, Profit would accrue to the Sircar, and Merchants would buy and sell with Satisfaction.

By Mistake in the Hoo-kumnameh, a Duty of 15 per Cent. is fixed on Black and White Cow Tails from Nepaul, and in the Market White Tails are sold for Two Rupees Eight Annas per Sear, and Black for One Rupee Eight Annas. The Muttosuddees insist on the Duty fixed by the Hoo-kumnameh, on which Account the Sale is totally at an End, as One Half of the Property would be lost in such a Duty. We hope that a Duty on Cow Tails will be settled agreeable to the Price of Sale, so that this Article of Trade may again flourish.

From the Merchants of Dekkan who bring Goods, they collect agreeable to the Usage of Rajah Bulwant Sing and Rajah Chyte Sing, and demand also a Duty of Five per Cent. from the Purchasers of such Goods before they will grant a Rowaneh. To the Eastward, great Loss is sustained by the Merchants from this Double Custom. In the Time of Bulwant Sing, if any Merchants were robbed in his Country, the Value of his Loss was made good by the Sircar, and the Protection of Merchants was the Charge of the Cutwal. Now Five per Cent. is collected, and no Protection afforded. If Robbery happens, no Compensation is made. Besides the Customs of the Permit, when the Merchandize is embarked for the East or Westward, they demand a Nuzzeraneh of One Rupee, and Five Rupees Ghautbarreh; and at Bhuttooly Ghaut, in the Jurisdiction of Mirzapore, they demand another Rupee. On the Arrival of the Boats at Benares, the Officers of the Permit give Trouble on Pretence of Search, and take Ten Rupees where Five only are due, so that the Merchant is distressed to the extreme.

On Cotton brought by Merchants from the Westward, a Duty of Two Annas per M^d was taken on its Arrival, and Five per Cent. of the Rowaneh.

A Beoparee from Nagpore, who had brought a large Cargo of Cotton, sold it to a Merchant at Mirzapore, and was ready to pay the Duties. The Cutwal demanded both the Duties of the Amdannee and the Rowaneh, which the Beoparee would not agree to pay. The Cutwal on this Account would not let him lodge the Cotton under Cover, so that it remained in the Air, and was all spoiled and rotted. The Merchants complained to Mr. Fowke, who gave Orders for its Release, but the Cutwal would not obey them. Mr. Fowke, on the Merchants again complaining, sent a Perwaneh and Hircarrahs, and when the Cotton was all rotten the Cutwal obeyed, but the Merchant sustained heavy Loss.

Last Year some Merchandize from the East, which paid the Duties at Gozi-pore, was brought to Merzapore by the Merchants, who produced Certificates of having paid the Duties and lodged the Goods in their Warehouses. On Account of the low Market in Dekkan, the Rainy Season, and other Accidents, these Goods were not sent away during the Year; and now the Owners want to send them to Dekkan and the Westward, the Cutwal will not admit the former Rowaneh, and demands new Customs, on which Account the Goods still remain in the Warehouses.

The Duty on Grain has been executed by the Sircar. The Cutwal collects One Dumree and One Seer of Grain on each Rupee's Worth from the Buyer and Seller.

We hope that our Petition will be superscribed by your Excellency's Duffkhut, signifying that no Custom shall be levied exceeding what is established at Patna and Moorshedabad, so that the Mandou or Market may again flourish.

APPENDIX, N^o 6.

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Seven Days ago an Attest came to complain to me, that his Boat (an empty one) was detained at the Gaut, and a Demand of Five Rupees made by the Custom Master; the Cutwal being present, I convinced him it was against the express Regulations, and the Boat was released. I was however Two Days ago obliged to go through the same Ceremony in favour of another Merchant.

I have this Day received the Complaints of many, saying, that their Boats were laden with Goods, on Account of which the full Duties had been paid, and are detained by an additional Demand of Three Rupees on each Boat. I informed the Merchants I would instantly apply to you for Redress; upon which they one and all observed, that they would rather suffer an Imposition, than the Chance of losing the Market by Delay. As this Matter required instant Application, and only Explanation to effect the Release of their Goods, I gave the Cutwal my Opinion on this

this Subject, which by no Means agreed with his. I have therefore requested he would permit the Boats to proceed, and have offered myself as Security for the Payment of this Tax if authorized by you.

The Merchants still suppose that Goods from the Decan are to pay an additional Duty; this I have endeavoured to explain away, by telling them, that the Regulations are positive in saying, no more than Five per Cent. is to be levied on any Goods whatsoever.

By your giving particular Orders confirming what I have advanced above, and respecting the Regulations in general, it would prevent my troubling you very often with trifling Representations.

Enclosed I take the Liberty of presenting you a Petition from the Merchants, setting forth, that formerly, before the Establishment of a Custom House on the present regular Plan, on Account of and for the Encouragement of Traders, their Houses, amounting to Three hundred, had been exempted from paying more than Half the regular Duties as fixed by the former Rajah; however, as this was looked upon by others as a great Indulgence, a Tax upon each House was levied, amounting in the Whole to Two thousand Rupees, more or less, per Annum. On the Appointment of a new Rajah, a Set of Regulations and Rates of Duties were issued by the Honourable Governor General and Council, by which the Merchants of Mirzapore were put upon the same Footing with others, and no longer enjoyed the above Indulgence. The Tax on their Houses, however still remaining; on this Account they petitioned the Honourable the Governor General last Month, who they say was sufficiently convinced of the Propriety of their Request, that he referred them to you for Redress, which (should it appear to you that they have given, through me, the true Statement of the Case) I am certain they will instantly obtain.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Mirzapore,
10th November 1784.

Your very obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. W. Playdell,
Asst to the Resident.

APPENDIX, N^o 6.

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

Enclosed I send you Copies of Three Petitions presented to me Yesterday.

The First from Persady Loll, Merchant, residing in Mirzapore, setting forth, that in the Month of July he brought from the Decan a Quantity of Cotton, laden upon One hundred and five Bullocks; that he offered to pay the proper Duties, which Jafwant Roy, the Cutwall at that Time, would not accept, as being insufficient, and demanded the Sabuck Duffoor, without which he would not permit the Goods to be put under Cover. After some Time had elapsed, Persady Loll went to Benares and obtained a Perwanah from you, to which the Cutwal paid no Attention. His Goods had lain in the Street for near Two Months and an Half, and (it being the Season of the Rains) were much damaged; he therefore thought it better to suffer any Extortion than have the Whole of the Cotton spoiled. The Cutwall obliged him to pay One hundred and fifty Rupees; Sunker Loll, the Deputy Cutwal, Forty; and Rambux, the Weighman, Thirty-one; Thirteen Maunds of his Cotton, to the Amount of Eighty-three Rupees Seven Annas, was entirely spoiled; so that his Loss upon One hundred and five Bullock Loads amounted to Three hundred and four Rupees, Seven Annas, besides the regular Duties of Five per Cent. He also complains that the present Cutwal has, since my Arrival, levied the Sabuck Duties, at the Rate of Three Annas per each, upon Forty five Bullocks from Fulpour, together with the regular Permit of Five per Cent.

The Second Petition is from Mohun Loll, a Decan Merchant, representing, that the former Cutwal obliged him in the Month of June last to pay Seven Annas per each on Six hundred and eighty-one Bullocks, under the Name of Sabuck Duffoor, and a Fee to the Weighman, amounting to One hundred and six Rupees Six Annas Six Pice; and again the same Month, Four Annas on each of Seventy two Bullocks, with a Duffoor of Five Rupees to the Weighman, besides the established Duties of Five per Cent.

The Third is from Myhergeer and Summafter Geer, Attceets, Inhabitants of Mirzapore, complaining, that they purchased last Year Fourteen Bullock Loads of Raw Silk from Merchants who had paid the Duties at Benares, and delivered over Rowannahs with the Goods, which they shewed to Omroosing the Cutwal; this he deemed an insufficient Passport, and therefore obliged them to pay Sabuck Duffoor, at the Rate of Thirteen Rupees Fourteen Annas per each Bullock: On Seven Bullock Loads of Piece Goods, he levied at the Rate of Thirteen Rupees Three Annas per each; and this Year Jafwant Roy took from them Six Rupees Six Annas upon each of four Bullocks carrying Silk Piece Goods to the Decan.

The above Petitioners inform me that they presented Arzees to the Honourable the Governor General, who has pleased to give them Hope of a Restitution by referring them to you.

I am sorry to observe, that the Merchants at this Place have been told that they are by no Means to look upon me in a publick Character, as a Man through whom they can hope to obtain

Redress,

Bedres, but as a private Merchant like themselves. I hope therefore you will excuse my repeating a Request contained in my former Letter of 10th of this Month, and earnestly desiring you to send particular Orders to the Cutwal, respecting the Regulations in general. The Cutwal continues to levy Three Rupees upon each Boat with Merchandize, after the Proprietor has paid the regular Duties.

Mirzapore,
14th November 1784.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. W. Playdell,
Assist' to the Res'.

A P P E N D I X, N° 6.

To Francis Fowke Esquire, Resident at Benares.

Sir,

I am this Day favoured with your Answer to my Letter of the 10th of this Month. The enclosed Letter to the Cutwal from you I have this Instant given him; he read it in my Presence, and immediately observed, that he had never received the Hookumnama; he still considered himself as authorized to levy an additional Tax upon all Boats with Merchandize, of Three Rupees, exclusive of the fixed Duty of Five per Cent. on the Goods; nor will he be convinced to the contrary without particular Orders from you, expressed in positive Terms. As I receive daily Complaints on this Subject, I take the Liberty of referring you to my Letter of the 10th, the Second Paragraph of which mentions this Subject more fully.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Mirzapore,
15th November 1784.

Your very obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. W. Playdell.

A P P E N D I X, N° 7.

Paper of Requests, delivered by the Sunnasse Merchants (trading from Bengal, &c. to the Decan) to Baboo Juggutdeo Sing, Naib or Deputy of Rajah Maheput Narain, dated 7th Moh^m 1191 Fr, or A. D. 1784, signed by the former, and confirmed by the latter.

R E Q U E S T.

Since the Establishment of the Permit or Custom House in the District of Benares, we have given up our Trade in that Country. Formerly the Duties were not so heavy; now that they are collected according to the Prices and Percentage of the Book of Rates, we cannot afford to pay them. We do not however wish that Government should be subjected to a Loss. We therefore request that the Duties on Raw Silk may be reduced to 2½ per Cent. on the Moorshedabad Rowanah Price, and that the Duties on the Silk and Cotton Piece Goods of Bengal, such as Muslin, Cheele, &c. &c. may be fixed at 5 per Cent. and also valued at the Moorshedabad Rates. This will add to the Revenues of Government, and enable us to carry on our Trade.

We request that a separate Darogah or Superintendent may be appointed for the Collection of our Duties; that the Officers of the Customs at Benares, Gazipore, and Mirzapore, may not molest us; and that all our Business may be transacted at the Huzzoor, or Government at Benares.

If any of the Chelehs or Followers of the Sunnassees shall bring Cloth, Tobacco, Sepedree, &c. for the Consumption of their Families, to the Amount of Ten or Twenty Rupees, no Duties shall be collected on the same.

A N S W E R.

Two and a Half per Cent. shall in future be collected on the Raw Silk, and 5 per Cent. on the Silk and Cotton Piece Goods according to their Valuation in the Moorshedabad Rowanah.

A separate Darogah shall be appointed, and you shall not be molested at other Places, and your Business shall be transacted with the Huzzoor.

From 8. A to 10 Rupees shall pass Duty free.

APPENDIX, N° 8.

Paper of Requests delivered by Shaikh Boorhaan, &c. Irakee Merchants, to Baboo Ajaib Sing,
(Naib or Deputy of Rajah Maheput Narain), dated 21st Rujjub 1192 Fushily, A. D. 1785.

R E Q U E S T.

A N S W E R.

1st, That our Goods be rated according to the Valuation in the Moorshedabad Rowanah; that the Duties on Raw Silk be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. and on Silk and Cotton Piece Goods, be fixed at 5 per Cent.; in which Case we will transport our Merchandize from Bengal by the Way of Chunar to the Dukkan, which will add to the Revenue of Government, and enable us to carry on our Trade.

Agreed to.

2d, That our Duties be collected by the Darogah of the Sunneasse Custom House, &c.

Agreed to.

3d, That if we should bring any Cloths or other Goods from the Dukkan to the Amount of Ten or Twenty Rupees for the Consumption of our Families, that shall be exempted from Duty.

From 5 to 10 Rupees shall be exempted.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

DUTIES collected on the Goods exported from Bengal to the Decan, by the Sunnassie and Irakee Merchants, in the Time of Bulwant Sing and Chyte Sing, from the Caramnassa to Hulleah, being the Eastern and Western Extremities of the District of Benares.

RAW SILK.						
Bullocks.	Established Load in the Moorshedabad Weight.	Deduct 15 Difference between Moorshedabad and Mirzapore.	Remain ^r in Mirzapore Weight.	Duties from the Caramnassa to Benares.	Ditto from Mirzapore to Hulleah.	Total Duties paid in the Benares District.
1	M ^{ds} 7	M ^{ds} 1 16	5 24	10 12	9 4	20 0
SILK and COTTON PIECE GOODS.						
Bullocks.	Established Load.	Quantity in each Bale.	Quantity per Load.	Duties from Caram ^a to Benares.	Ditto from Mirzapore to Hulleah.	Total Duties in the Benares District.
1	M ^{ds} 2	Coal Piece. 13 5	C ^t P. 26 10	10 12	9 4	20 0

Upon enquiring of the Merchants, I find that the Fees to the Officers of the Customs, and other Cesses, amounted from Three to Five Rupees more per Bullock Load.

DUTIES on the same Quantity of Goods as collected at present according to the new Rates, taken upon a medium Value.

RAW SILK, (1 ^o NUKKEE).							
Bullocks.	Established Load.	Moorshedabad Weight per Bale.	Total Weight per Load.	Moorshedabad Rowannah Price per Piece.	Total Value per Bullock Load.	Custom-house Duty per Cent.	Total Amount of Duty.
1	2	3 12	7 0	5 8	1,540 0	2 8	38 8
SILK and COTTON PIECE GOODS.							
Bullock.	Established Load.	Quantity per Bale.	Total Weight per Load.	Moorshedabad Rowannah Price per Piece.	Total Value per Load.	Custom-house Duty per Cent.	Total of Duty.
1	Bales. 2	C ^o P ^s 13 15	26 10	3 4	1,722 8	5 0	86 2

Besides the Fees specified in Appendix, No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

APPENDIX, N° 10.

Regulations for the Management and Collection of the Customs on the Import and Export Trade of the Province of Benares.

1st, That whereas, in the Orders which were issued by the Governor General to Rajah Mahip Narrain, under Date the 22d of November 1781, it was enjoined that there should be Chokies for the Collection of the Customs at only Three Places, namely, Ghazipore, Benares, and Mirzapore; and whereas it appears that, notwithstanding this Injunction, a Number of Petty Chokies have been established for the Collection of the Customs in different Parts of the Country; it is hereby positively ordered, that no Customs, Duties, or Exactions, of any Kind, shall be collected on Goods passing at any Place, except the Three Chokies above-mentioned, of Ghazipore, Benares, and Mirzapore.

2d, That whereas it was expressly and positively ordered in the said Perwanah of 22d November 1781, that the Customs should not be let to farm, but collected by Amils or Agents, this Order is hereby repeated, and must be strictly obeyed; and that the Rajah and his Naib shall accordingly appoint Amils at the Three above-mentioned Stations of Ghazipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, who shall collect the Customs on Behalf of the Rajah.

3d, That the Rajah and his Naib shall authorize and direct the Amils of the Custom Houses of Ghazipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, agreeable to the Regulations of the 22d November 1781, severally to grant Rowanahs to Traders, or other Persons passing Goods, on receiving from them the stipulated Duties, and that these Rowanahs shall be issued under the Seals of their respective Custom Houses.

4th, That the Amils of the Three above-mentioned Custom Houses of Ghazipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, may station Chokies in the neighbouring Districts, for the Purpose of preventing Goods from passing which have not been regularly entered at One of the Three said Custom Houses, and they shall accordingly be authorized to detain them until the Owners shall procure regular Rowanahs; that, agreeable to the Regulations of the 22d November 1781, the Rowanahs granted at either of the said Three Custom Houses shall serve to pass Goods from One Extremity of the Province to the other, either by Land or by Water, and that the Officers of the other Custom Houses and at the Out-Stations must endorse the Rowanahs, and dispatch the Goods, without demanding any other Duty or Fee whatsoever.

5th, That the Amils at the Three principal Custom Houses, and the Officers at the Out-Stations, shall be particularly careful to create no unnecessary Delay in entering or passing the Goods.

6th, That the Rate of Customs to be exacted on all Goods shall be 5 per Cent. on their fixed Valuation, agreeable to the Regulation formerly established by the Governor General on the 22d November 1781, except the following Articles, viz. Saffron, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cochineal, Raw Silk, Broad Cloth, Europe Iron, Steel, and Copper, the Duties on which were reduced to 2½ per Cent. by the Orders of the Honble. the Governor General and Council of the 8th of April 1782; and except also the Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal, and imported from thence, the Rate on which is newly reduced likewise 2½ per Cent.

7th, That the Valuation established in the List and Table annexed to the Governor General's Orders of the 22d November 1781, shall be continued for all Articles therein mentioned, except only Chowers or Cow Tails, the Valuation of which is hereby fixed as follows: White Chowers, of every Sort and Quality, at Four Rupees per Seer; and Black, of every Sort and Quality, at Three Rupees instead of 12 Rupees, at which both Sorts of this Article erroneously stand rated in the List above-mentioned.

8th, That the Value of all Articles not specified in the said List or Table, shall be determined by their Quality and the Market Price of the Place at which they are entered, conformably to the former Regulation of the 22d Nov. 1781.

9th, That Goods shall pay Duties only once; if they shall remain in the Province longer than One Year after the Date of the Rowanah, it will be necessary that a new Rowanah will be taken out; and accordingly on the old Rowanah's being restored, and Oath being made by the Owners, or Proof be obtained on sworn and good Evidence to the Identity of the Goods, a new One shall be granted without any further Demand of Duties.

10th, That whereas it appears that the other Duties and Exactions have been collected at Mirzapore, besides the established Rate of 5 per Cent. on Cotton imported from Nagpore, and other Parts of the Decan, this Practice is strictly prohibited for the future.

11th, That no Duties or Exactions of any Kind be demanded or collected in future on empty Boats.

12th, That the Residents and the Aumeen shall appoint a Mutteefuddee each on his separate Behalf, or One jointly for both, at each of the Three Custom Houses above-mentioned, who shall keep a Mocabilah or Check Account of all the Receipts of Customs, and a regular Register of all Rowanahs issued, or Indorsements made on the Rowanahs of the other Custom Houses, and shall transmit Copies of the same to the Resident and Aumeen monthly, or as often as they may be required.

13th, That these Regulations, and the corrected Table of Valuation, be published and affixed at the Cutcherries of the Three Custom Houses of Gazipore, Benares, and Mirzapore, and Penalty denounced for every Breach of them, namely, Forfeiture to the injured Persons of double the Excess collected; and the Rajah and his Naib shall be careful to remove from their Offices all Persons who may be guilty of flagrant Offences, or by their Carelessness and Inattention create unnecessary Trouble to the Merchants.

By Order of the Honble. the Governor General,

Benares,
21st October 1784.

(Signed) D. Anderson.

A P P E N D I X, No. 11.

Duties collected at Mirzapore, on Goods imported from the Decan, and the Western Provinces, exclusive of the Custom House Duties authorized by Government. (Note, The Duties are calculated in Sunaat Rupees, but collected in Sicca, and a Deduction of 5 per Cent. Account B^a is allowed.) The Mirzapore Weight is 97 Benares Sicca Rupees of the 17th Year of the Reign.

From the Merchants of Boondelcund and Chatterpore.

On Imports.

Per Lagowree or Bullock Load 2½ M^{ds}.

	R ^s	A ^s	P.	D ^{rs}
Keranch, Drugs, Spices, &c.	—	0	8	6 6
Shungerf (Cinnabar), Cardamums, &c.	—	1	9	6 0
Cotton	—	0	8	6 6
Chintz, Kharooah, Ghillafs, &c.	—	0	11	9 0

On Exports.

Per Lagowree or Bullock Load of 2½ Maunds.

Keranch, Spices, Drugs, &c.	—	0	8	6 6
Cloth	—	2	0	0 0
Raw Silk	—	1	9	6 0
Cloves, Nutmegs, Cardamums, Cinnabar	—	2	0	0 0
Tin, Toothernague, and Lead	—	1	0	6 0
Copper	—	1	4	6 0
Opium	—	1	8	0 0
Cheinee (a Kind of Sugar)	—	0	8	6 0
Sugar and Kund Seah	—	0	5	3 0
Chower or Cowtails	—	2	0	0 0

Per Bullock Load 5 per M^d.

Cloth	—	6	3	6 0
Raw Silk	—	6	10	0 0

These Merchants have a Remission of 1 4 A^s per Cent. on the Amount of the Duties allowed them.

From the Merchants of Kehkeruttee Hirdanug^s, &c.

On Imports.

Per Lagowree or Bullock Load of 2½ M^{ds}.

Cotton	—	0	7	0 0
Chintz, Kharooah, Ghillaf, &c.	—	1	4	0 0
Keranch	—	0	7	0 0

On Exports.

Per Lagowree or Bullock Load of 2½ M^{ds}.

Keranch	—	0	7	0 0
Raw Silk	—	1	8	0 0
Cloth	—	2	0	0 0
Tin, Toothernauge, Lead, &c.	—	1	0	0 0
Sugar, Cheine, &c.	—	0	5	0 0

Per Bullock Load of 5 M^{ds}.

Raw Silk, Cloths, &c.	—	6	0	0 0
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(Note, The above Merchants have no fixed Choot or Remission allowed them.)

From the Sunnassie Merchants.

Imports.

Per Lagowree of Bullock Load of 2½ M^{ds}.

Chintz	—	2	2	0 0
Keranch, Drugs, Spices, &c.	—	0	13	3 0
Affafetida	—	1	15	3 0
Looe	—	2	12	0 0

Exports.

Exports.

Per Lagowree or Bullock Load of 2½ M^{ts}.

	R ^s	A ^s	P.	D ^s
Cloths	—	—	—	—
Raw Silk	—	—	—	—
Keraneh	—	—	—	—
	3	5	9	0
	3	8	6	6
	0	15	0	0

From the Zunnadars, Badferoshes, &c. Merchants of Bardoe, Rewah, &c.

On the Exportation and Importation of all Kinds of Goods (Cloths and Vessels used in cooking excepted), per 100 Lagowrees

Cloths per Lagowrees	—	—	—	—
Vessels used in Cooking, per D ^o	—	—	—	—
	15	3	0	0
	2	8	0	0
	3	12	0	0

(Note, These Merchants have a Remission of R^s 3 2 A^s per Cent. on the Amount of the Duties allowed them.)

From the Merchants of Moharrah.

On the Exportation and Importation of every Kind of Merchandize per 100 Lagowrees

	13	10	3	0
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(Note, These Merchants are allowed a Remission of R^s 3 2 per Cent. on the Amount of Duties.)

From the Sungrore Merchants (Tribe of Bramins residing in Boondccund).

On the Exportation and Importation of all Goods (Cotton excepted) per 100 Lagowree

Cotton, per Lagowree	—	—	—	—
	36	0	0	0
	0	7	0	0

From the Howafee (Bramins from Birj) and Mooltaan Merchants.

On Exportation and Importation.

Per 100 Lagowrees.

Sugar, Cheenee, and Samber Salt	—	—	—	—
Keraneh	—	—	—	—
	32	0	0	0
	64	0	0	0

Per Lagowree.

Raw Silk	—	—	—	—
Tin, Toothengue, &c.	—	—	—	—
	2	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0

Extra Cefs, per 100 Lagowrees on the Goods of Howafees.

Dec ^r Bhaet	—	—	—	—
Khurch	—	—	—	—
	0	8	0	0
	0	4	0	0
	0	12	0	0

Three Merchants, Ramkurn Sing, Nowl Sing, and Mohund Sing, are allowed a Remission of the Duties on 15 Bullocks in every Hundred.

From the Merchants of Kishungur.

On Imports.

Per Lagowree.

Keraneh	—	—	—	—
Lee	—	—	—	—
	0	14	0	0
	3	0	0	0

On Exports.

Per Lagowree.

Raw Silk	—	—	—	—
Cloths	—	—	—	—
Keraneh	—	—	—	—
Elephants Teeth	—	—	—	—
	3	10	0	0
	3	6	0	0
	0	14	0	0
	3	10	0	0

From the Mohaveah Merchants of Gurrah Mundelah.

On Imports.

Per Lagowree.

Cotton	—	—	—	—
Keraneh	—	—	—	—
Chintz	—	—	—	—
Iron	—	—	—	—
	0	9	0	0
	0	9	0	0
	1	8	0	0
	0	5	0	0

On Exports.

Per Lagowree.

Keraneh	—	—	—	—
Sugar and Cheenee	—	—	—	—
Cloths	—	—	—	—
	0	9	0	0
	0	5	0	0
	2	0	0	0

From

From the Buzzazes, or Sellers of Cloth, residing at Mirzapore.

				R ^s	A ^s	P.	D ^s
On Cloths, Gurrah, &c. coming from Illabad.							
Per Bale, weighing M ^{ds} 1 13½	—	—	—	1	8	0	
On Sehlatee (Species of coarse Cloths) coming from the Villages on North Side of the River, per Bale, weighing 1 13½				0	13	0	0

A P P E N D I X, No. 12.

Duties collected at Hullah (a Town on the High Road from the Decan to Mirzapore) exclusive of the Custom House Duties authorized by Government.

From the Zunardars and Baadforshes (Tribes of Merchants residing in the Decan).

On Imports and Exports.

Per 100 Lagowrees, or Bullock Load of 2½ M ^{ds}	—			4	11	0	
D ^s paid to the Chokeydars, or Guards stationed at							
Soonderrah	—	—	—	0	7	0	
Soone Gurrah	—	—	—	0	6	0	
Boorai	—	—	—	0	8	0	
				1	5	0	
							3 6 0 0

From the Mohaveah Merchants.

On Imports and Exports.

Per 100 Lagowrees, or Bullock Load of 2½ M ^{ds}	—			6	14	6	
D ^s paid to the Chokeydars, or Guards stationed at							
Soonderrah	—	—	—	0	10	6	
Soone Gurrah	—	—	—	0	9	0	
Boorai	—	—	—	0	8	0	
				1	11	6	
							5 3 0 0

From the Boondlecund Merchants.

On Imports and Exports.

Per 100 Lagowrees, or Bullock Load of 2½ M ^{ds}	—			9	6	0	
D ^s paid to Chokeydars, or Guards stationed at							
Soonderrah	—	—	—	0	14	0	
Sone Gurrah	—	—	—	0	12	0	
Boorai	—	—	—	0	8	0	
				2	2	0	
							7 4 0 0

A P P E N D I X, No. 13.

Fees of Office collected by the Darogah and Officers of the Custom House established for levying the Duties on the Trade of the Sunneaffees and Irankee Merchants.

At Benares.

On the Amount of the Duties collected	—	—	8 A ^s per C ^s .
For searching of Boats	—	—	8 A ^s per Boat.
On empty Boats going to fetch Goods	—	—	4 A ^s Do.
For searching of Goods passing by Land	—	—	1 Rupee per Row.
On Goods purchased in Benares and exported, from 2000 to 4000 R ^s			1 R ^s Do.
On Goods which have already paid Government Duties, upon their being re-fold, the Purchaser pays Chitteawn	—	—	4 A ^s per Ahi.

At Mirzapore.

Gaut Duty on Boats hired there.

To the Gaut Mangee	—	—	2 0 0
To the Officers of the Customs.			
Acc ^t Government	—	—	3 0 0
			5 R ^s per Boat

Nuzeranah to the Officers of the Customs.

On Boats passing	—	—	—	R ^s 1 4 Boat.
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APPENDIX, N° 14.

Fees collected by the Officers of the Custom House, &c. at Mirzapore from the Merchants.

Fee to the Treasurer of Benares.	R ^a	A ^a	P.	D ^a
On the Amount of the Duties 6 Pie per Rupee, or per Cent.	3	2	0	0
Fees to the Officers of the Customs on the Amount of the Duties paid by all Merchants not being Inhabitants of Mirzapore, per Cent.	1	0	0	0
Do. Do. by all Merchants residing at Mirzapore, per Cent.	0	8	0	0
Bhaet or Cels on every Boat passing	1	0	0	0
Chitteawn, or all Rowanahs or Passes for Goods granted from the Custom Houses of Gazipore, Jownpore, and Benares.				
Byoparries not resident at Mirzapore, per Cent. on the Amount of Duties	1	0	0	0
Do. resident at Mirzapore	0	8	0	0
Passes for Goods which have already paid Government Duties (that is, when Merchants dispose of the Goods on which they have paid Duty, the Purchaser takes a Pass from the Custom House, in order that they may not be demanded a Second Time). The Fee paid for this Pass by such Purchaser, not residing at Mirzapore, is per Cent. on the Amount of the original Duties	1	0	0	0
Do. residing at Mirzapore	0	8	0	0
Sundry Byoparries residing near Mirza ^a .				
Pay on Keraneh or Drugs, &c. &c. so purchased per M ^d	0	0	0	25
Do. Do. Raw Silk, Tin, Lead, &c. per M ^d	0	0	0	50
Do. Do. Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnabar, &c. per S ^r	0	0	0	18

APPENDIX, N° 15.

Fees, Ruffooms, &c. as collected by the Officers of the Customs at Gazipore.

On Account of the Darogah or Superintendent.

From Merchants residing in Gazipore, on paying Duties from 50 to 100 Rupees	1	0	0	0
From the Merchants of Benares and Mirzapore on every Hundred Rupees Duties	2	0	0	0
On Goods belonging to Merchants, cleared out by Gopaul Dofs, per Cent.	0	8	0	0
On Goods going from Kopah and Mow to Bengal, which pay 2½ per Cent. to Government, per Cent on the Price	1	0	0	0
On Goods belonging to Gopaul Dofs per Cent.	1	8	0	0
Servant of the Darogah per Rupee — 25 Daams, or 1 Pice.				
Hircariahs or Peons, per Rupee, — 25 Daams, or 1 Pice.				
Mutfuddies from Four Annas to One Rupee, according to the Amount of the Duties.				

[illegible]

B E N A R A S.

M I R Z A P O R E.[illegible]

B E N A R A S.

M I R Z A P O R E

M I R Z A P O R E																														Rates established in 1784-	Rate of the Commodity at the time of the establishment of the Bank of India	Proposed future Rates.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	25

B E N A R ' A S.

[illegible]

M I R Z A P O R E.

MIRZAPORE.

Kerach (continued).

	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	British Year 1194	Number of Tons, &c.	Average Price.	Rates established in 1784.	Rates collected by the Company in 1814, under the same conditions, in the Month of March.	Proposed future Rates.		
Aberr (Red Powder), per M ^l for the	12 12	0 17	0 0	17 0 0	9 9 0	—	8 9	0 19	0 33	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	0	—	—	10 0	8 0	9 0	0	—	13 2	0	8 8	0	18	12 4	20 0	16 0	11 0
Tooth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second Sort, Do. per Do.	1 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	—	1 4 0	1 9 0	—	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 14	0 14	0 2	8 0	1 5 9	1 6 0	—	1 0 0	—	12 9	0	1 1 9	1 9 0	1 0 0	0 14	0	18	1 2 6	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Pitah (Pitachionsta) per Ser	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masoonpiti	—	1 10	6 1	10 0	1 3 6	3 1 0	1 2 0	—	0 13	3 0	14 9	0 15	6 1	0 0	13 9	0 14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moona (Bee Was) per M ^l	—	48 0	0	—	44 0	0 10	14 0	0 38	0 0	41 0	0 26	0 0	36 0	0 35	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scradoor (Red Lead) Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 2d Sort Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Almond Nagsere Do.	5 4	0	6 5	0 7	0 9	1 11	8 0	8 12	0	5 8 0	—	7 8 0	—	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowaligoten Do.	—	5 4	0	6 0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badam Kagurase (Alm ^l) Do.	11 15	0 45	13 0	45 0	9 57	6 0	45 0	53 10	0	52 4	0 44	0 34	0 0	41 8	0	35 4	0 51	10 52	8 0	44 12	0 38	12 0	48 8	0	41 15	0	34 1	6 18	8 0	45 1	0	
Anaar (Jababidoe, Pomegran ^l) [ch- labid,] per Ser	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badam Sundullee Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amurkullee Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Routee Mithreege per Ser	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notdur (Sal Annamiae) per M ^l	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberg Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaifal Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goojenock per M ^l	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pauper Khar Do.	9 13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kulu, White Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Do.	13 8	0 13	14 0	14 8 0	—	15 0	0 10	0 9	0 0	—	35 0	0 31	8 0	40 0	0 43	0 0	45 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gogul Do.	16 0	0 40	0 0	25 2 6	39 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koot Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaetmud Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Behrozah Do.	—	17 0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambeah Hilde Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puddoom Kant per Ser	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soommuller per M ^l	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Send Mukkye Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kehroob, Amber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

B E N A R A S .

M I R Z A P O R E.

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MIRZAPORE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Grain 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M I R Z A P O R E.

MIRZAPORE.

Abresnum (continued).

Pulses, per Seer
Ghoard Ghaut and Tije Gout, &c.
1st, per Seer
2d and 3d, do.
4th, do.
5th, do.
6th, do.
Aukhanah, do.
Derrekah, do.
Derrekand, do.
Kochaul Bureh, do.
Kochaul Goudah, do.
Kochaul Soorah, do.
Kochaul Patae, do.
Patae, do.
Poor, do.
Seepah, do.
Rampore.
Patae, do.
Patae, do.
Kamoh.
1st Sort, do.
2d do. do.
3d do. do.
Komarkhale, do.
Chickhale, do.

1170	1171	1172																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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B E N A R A S.

M I R Z A P O R E.

[25 F]

A P P E N D I X, N^o 16.

B E N A R A S.

Piece Goods (continued).	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Price Paid 1194	No. of Yards Cut	Average Price.
Amowah Decance, per Piece																									
Bafiah, Do.																									
Boohadar, Do.																									
Bykont poor Lehungaw, Do.																									
Burburrah, or broad, Do.																									
Tekrah Gilaf Chum, Do.																									
Toluh,																									
2d Do.																									
Putehtoloh, Do.																									
2d Sort, Do.																									
3d Do. Do.																									
4th Do. Do.																									
5th Do. Do.																									
Panche, Do.																									
Pukhrung Sare, Do.																									
Pelungpoh Cheent, Do.																									
2d Sort, Do.																									
Pherrah, Do.																									
Phoolam, Do.																									
2d Sort, Do.																									
Khalah (Mirzapore)																									
2d Sort, Do.																									
Choonere (Silk), Do.																									
2d Sort, Do.																									
Choonere Thread, Do.																									
2d Sort, Do.																									

M I R Z A P O R E.

MIRZAPORE.

Piece Goods (continued).

	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Price Paid 1194	No. of Yards Cut	Average Price.	Rate established in 1784	Rate collected by the Bank of India, on the 1st of Jan. 1894	Proposed future Rate.
Amowah Decance, per Piece						1 3 0		0 15 0			3 10 0	2 10 0	2 5 0																1 0 0	
Bafiah, Do.					2 8 0	2 12 0					3 0 0	1 3 6						3 0 0	2 4 0	4 0 0		2 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0					2 8 0	
Boohadar, Do.	1 4 0		1 12 0																1 2 6										1 8 0	
Bykont poor Lehungaw, Do.																			1 2 0			1 1 0							1 0 0	
Burburrah, or broad, Do.											1 0 0							0 12 0		1 2 6	1 3 6	1 2 0	0 12 0						1 0 0	
Tekrah Gilaf Chum, Do.			1 2 0	1 3 0		1 1 3																							0 10 0	
Toluh,																					1 10 0								6 0 0	
2d Do.																													4 0 0	
Putehtoloh, Do.																													3 0 0	
2d Sort, Do.																													2 0 0	
3d Do. Do.																													1 0 0	
4th Do. Do.								2 3 0	1 3 3				1 14 3								1 8 6				1 10 0	1 9 0			1 8 0	
5th Do. Do.			2 1 6			0 13 6					0 12 3	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 12 9		0 14 0		1 0 0	0 12 9		0 10 3	0 13 9						0 11 0		
Panche, Do.	11 0 0												0 12 0		13 0 0				0 14 0			1 0 3							1 0 0	
Pukhrung Sare, Do.																													0 12 0	
Pelungpoh Cheent, Do.				0 10 0							11 0 0										5 8 0	5 10 6							0 10 0	
2d Sort, Do.																													9 0 0	
Pherrah, Do.																													5 0 0	
Phoolam, Do.					2 14 6	1 15 6	2 6 6	1 15 6	2 14 0	2 3 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	2 2 0					1 12 0		2 9 9	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0				2 8 0		
2d Sort, Do.	2 8 0																												2 0 0	
Khalah (Mirzapore)							4 3 6				5 11 6		3 2 6	2 8 0	3 0 0			4 3 0			3 8 0	4 8 0	3 2 0						4 0 0	
2d Sort, Do.	3 15 0	2 11 0									0 13 0																		2 12 0	
Choonere (Silk), Do.						1 1 6																							1 0 0	
2d Sort, Do.																													0 12 0	
Choonere Thread, Do.																														
2d Sort, Do.																														

[25 G]

A P P E N D I X, N^o 16.

B E N A R A S.

Piece Goods (continued).	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Per Cent 1194	Number of Yards	Average Price.
Cheerah Cheent, per Piece																										
Do. 2d Sort, do.																										
Cheent Goondah, do.																										
2d Sort, do.																										
Cheent and Dave Saher, do.																										
Cheent Puttee, do.																										
Cheent (Fine), do.																										
Do. 2d Sort, do.																										
Cheent (from the Decan), do.																										
Chepper Dogah, do.																										
2d Sort, do.																										
Chapah Chooneer, do.																										
Thilim, do.																										
Dular (Turband), do.																										
2d, do.																										
3d, do.																										
4th, do.																										
Doputah (Mow), do.																										
Rezi, do.																										
2d Sort, do.																										
3d do, do.																										
Romaul Balocherry, do.																										
Kupoor Dhoor, do.																										
2d Sort, do.			7 4																							
3d do, do.																										
Dhotee Sunnah, do.																										
Dooreah Mirzapore, do.																										

M I R Z A P O R E.

M I R Z A P O R E.																															
Piece Goods (continued).	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Per Cent 1194	Number of Yards	Average Price.	Rates established in 1894.	Remarks on the Rates as established in the Board of Rates.	Proposed future Rates.	
Cheerah Cheent, per Piece	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 6	—	—	0 12 6	0 14 0	—	—	1 3 0	—	—	8 0 0	0 6 3	—	0 11 0	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11 0	
Do. 2d Sort, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 8 0	
Cheent Goondah, do.	1 6 8	0 11 6	0 14 0	—	0 14 0	0 12 9	2 1 0	0 12 6	1 3 6	—	1 2 0	1 4 3	1 3 0	1 7 0	0 11 6	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 1 0	0 11 6	—	1 3 0	0 15 0	1 2 6	0 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2d Sort, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 6	1 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cheent and Dave Saher, do.	1 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 0	
Cheent Puttee, do.	0 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 0	
Cheent (Fine), do.	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	
Do. 2d Sort, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 0	
Cheent (from the Decan), do.	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	1 13 0	—	—	—	—	2 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 0	
Chepper Dogah, do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 6	1 0 0	1 3 6	1 1 0	0 15 6	0 15 6	—	—	1 6 0	0 15 0	1 0 6	0 10 6	—	—	0 12 0	—	—	—	0 12 6	0 11 6	0 15 0	0 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	
2d Sort, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 9 0	5 2 6	4 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 12 0	
Chapah Chooneer, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thilim, do.	5 10 0	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0	5 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	
Dular (Turband), do.	2 8 0	1 5 0	—	1 14 0	2 14 0	1 3 6	1 4 0	1 5 6	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 14 0	0 10 0	—	0 13 3	8 0 0	—	1 3 0	1 6 0	0 12 0	0 14 6	1 0 6	1 11 0	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	
2d, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 0
3d, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
4th, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 8 0
Doputah (Mow), do.	—	—	—	1 4 3	1 4 9	—	—	—	1 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	0 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 0 0
Rezi, do.	—	—	1 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 6	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 3	1 1 0	—	0 13 0	0 15 6	1 6 0	0 10 0	1 7 6	1 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 0	
2d Sort, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
3d do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0
Romaul Balocherry, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 4 0	—	—	—	—	3 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
Kupoor Dhoor, do.	6 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0
2d Sort, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0
3d do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0
Dhotee Sunnah, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11 0
Dooreah Mirzapore, do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0

B E N A R A S.

M I R Z A P O R E.

[25]

A P P E N D I X, N^o 16.

B E N A R A S.

Piece Goods (continued).	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Per cent 1194.	No. of 1195.	Average Price.
Bethua (Manpore), per Piece																										
Seherah, Do.																										
2d, Do.																										
Mulmah (Dufce), Do.																										
2d, Do. Do.																										
3d, Do. Do.																										
Novabaz, Do.																										
2d, Do.																										
3d, Do. do.																										
Peciam																										
Dooreah Tand h, Do.																										
2d Sort, Do.																										
Jandance Tandah																										
2d, Do.																										
Khalah Ichangeenggon, Do.																										
Dooreah, Do. Do.																										
Terradam, Do. Do.																										
Tumzech, Do. Do.																										
Shebaum, Do.																										
2d, Do.																										
3d, Do.																										
Khalah (Gazipore), Do.																										
Garkahs (Bullah), Do.																										
Inertee (Mohammedabad)																										
Lukhowree, Do.																										

M I R Z A P O R E.

M I R Z A P O R E.																															
Piece Goods (continued).	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Per Cent 1194.	Per Cent 1195.	Average Price.	Rates established in 1784.	Rates collected by the Commissioners of the Muzaffargarh District in 1884.	Proposed future Rates.	
Bethua (Manpore), per Piece	2 1 6					2 2 6	1 15 -		2 2 -	1 7 6	1 14 9	1 10 -	1 9 6	1 7 0					1 7 -	1 8 -	1 7 3			1 5 6		12	1 11 3			1 4 -	
Seherah (Dufce), Do.		1 5 3				1 11 -		1 10 -	15 -			1 3 6	1 3 9			13 0	12 3	12 -	13 6	1 4 -				6 9		14 6	13	1 1 -			1 -
2d, Do.																															12 -
Mulmah (Dufce), Do.	3 4 9				3 4 -			2 8 -		1 8 6	1 5 -					1 2 6	1 4 3	1 2 6			1 1 -		15 3			1 2 6	10	14 0			3 -
2d, Do. Do.																															2 -
3d, Do. Do.																															1 -
Nowab, Do.	6 8 -					6 2 6	5 6 6			6 10 -		4 8 -			4 5 6						3 4 3	2 9 -	2 6 -				11	4 4 3			4 -
2d, Do. Do.																															3 -
3d, Do. Do.																															2 -
Peciam																													10 -		9 -
Dooreah Tandah, Do.																													4 -		4 -
2d Sort, Do.																													3 -		3 -
Jandance Tandah																													3 12 -		3 12 -
2d, Do.																													3 8 -		3 8 -
Khalah Ichangenggon, Do.																													2 8 -		12 8 -
Dooreah, Do. Do.																													10 -		10 -
Terrahan, Do. Do.																													25 -		25 -
Tumseh, Do. Do.																													11 4 -		11 4 -
Shebam, Do.																													50 -		50 -
2d, Do.																															35 -
3d, Do.																															15 -
Khalah (Gazipore), Do.																															4 8 -
Garkahs (Bullah), Do.																															3 8 -
Inertee (Mohammedabad)																															3 -
Lukhowree, Do.																															2 8 -

A P P E N D I X, N° 16.

B E N A R' A S.

Piece Goods (continued).	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Present Year 1194	Number of cows, &c.	Average Price.	
Goolbuddun Potlakee, of Benares.																											
1st Sort, per Piece	17	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	23	12 1 9
2d Sort, do.	12	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	23	8 9 6
3d Sort, do.	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	23	5 7 0
4th do. do.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	23	3 7 0
Mulhoo (Benares), do.																											
1st Sort, do.	17	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	23	13 3 0
2d Sort, do.	12	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	23	9 11 0
3d Sort, do.	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	23	7 3 0
4th do. do.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	23	3 8 0
Sootie Reshnee (Benares), do.																											
1st Sort, do.	12	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	23	9 3 6
2d Sort, do.	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	23	5 11 6
3d Sort, do.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	23	3 2 0
4th Sort, do.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	23	3 2 0
Goolbuddun Turbootee (Benares raw- fee),																											
1st Sort, do.	17	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	23	12 1 9
2d Sort, do.	12	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	23	8 9 6
3d Sort, do.	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	23	5 7 0
4th Sort, do.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	23	3 7 0
Keemkaub Zerredar (B ^r).																											
1st Sort, do.	17	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	23	12 1 9
2d Sort, do.	12	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	23	8 9 6
3d Sort, do.	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	23	5 7 0
4th Sort, do.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	23	3 7 0
5th Sort, do.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	23	3 7 0
Keemkaub Zerredar, high priced. Benares.																											
1st Sort, do.	17	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	23	12 1 9
2d Sort, do.	12	0	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	23	8 9 6
3d Sort, do.	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	23	5 7 0
4th Sort, do.	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	23	3 7 0

M I R Z A P O R E.

[illegible]

B E N. A R A S.

M I R Z A P O R E.

M I R Z A P O R E.																		Rates established in 1784.		Rates established by the Officers of the Zillah in consequence of the increase of prices in the month of June.		Proposed future Rates.	
																		Produce Price.	Number of Tons.	Average Price.			
Piece Goods (continued).																							
Kemmish (Lamb).																							
Doodar (Beaver), per Piece.																							
1st Do.																							
2d Do.																							
3d Do.																							
4th Do.																							
5th Do.																							
Dhoree Beelinee.																							
Kamashir Beavee.																							
1st.																							
2d.																							
3d.																							
Depotable.																							
Curry.																							

B E N A R A S.

	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Present Year 1194.	Number of Tons.	Average Price.
Piece Goods (continued).																										
Shawl Goods.																										
Loce (Woolen Manufacture) from Jyagur.																										
1st Sort, per Piece																										
2d Do. Do.																										
3d Do. Do.																										
4th Do. Do.																										
Teah Baddelh (Silver).																										
1st, Reethmee Betadar:																										
1st Sort, per Tolah																										
2d Sort, Do.																										
2d, Sahah:																										
1st Sort, per Tolah																										
2d Do. Do.																										
Teah (Golden).																										
1st, Bortadar:																										
1st Sort, per Tolah																										
2d Do. Do.																										
2d, Plain:																										
1st Sort, per Tolah																										
2d Do. per Tolah																										
Kenaree (Golden), per Tolah																										
Do. (Silver), Do.																										
Golah (Golden), Do.																										
Do. (Silver), Do.																										
Kelabatoon (Golden), Do.																										
2d Sort, Do.																										
Do. (Silver), Do.																										
2d Sort, Do.																										

M I R Z A P O R E.

	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	Present Year 1194.	Number of Tons.	Average Price.	Rates established in 1784. By the Honble Council of the Company. By the Honble Council of the Company. By the Honble Council of the Company.	Proposed future Rates.
Piece Goods (continued).																													
Shawl Goods.																													
Loce (Woolen Manufacture) from Jyagur.																													
1st Sort, per Piece					2 - 9	13 6	1 12 6		1 10 6	1 7 6	1 14 9	1 10 6	1 9 6	1 7 -	1 7 6		1 10 9	13 6	1 4 -		1 7 6			1 8 -	1 10 6	14	1 13 -	2 - -	1 12 -
2d Do. Do.																													
3d Do. Do.																													
4th Do. Do.																													
Teah Baddelh (Silver).																													
1st, Reethmee Betadar:																													
1st Sort, per Tolah																													
2d Sort, Do.																													
2d, Sahah:																													
1st Sort, per Tolah																													
2d Do. Do.																													
Teah (Golden).																													
1st, Bortadar:																													
1st Sort, per Tolah																													
2d Do. Do.																													
2d, Plain:																													
1st Sort, per Tolah																													
2d Do. per Tolah																													
Kenaree (Golden), per Tolah																													
Do. (Silver), Do.																													
Golah (Golden), Do.																													
Do. (Silver), Do.																													
Kelabatoon (Golden), Do.																													
2d Sort, Do.																													
Do. (Silver), Do.																													
2d Sort, Do.																													

The Price of Tah, Bullah, &c. follows varies to any considerable
price.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

DUTIES on all Kinds of Goods collected by the Zem^{rs}, &c. on the Nipaul Road from the River Dehwah or Gogra, to the Pass of Hullah, leading to the Decan. Signed by Shewpers, an Hoondawala or Carrier.

Names of the Chokies or Stations.	Amount collected per Bullock.			By whom collected.		For whom collected.
	R.	A.	P.			
In Sircar Gazipore.						
Ghaut Dewah — — —	0	2	6	Paan Meah — — —	—	The Zemindar.
Huffinpoore — — —	0	0	6	Khothaul Sing — — —	—	D ^r
Burrauke — — —	0	0	6	Ahlaad Sing — — —	—	D ^r
Nuggerah — — —	0	13	9	{ Golaam Mustapha Cooley } Khan — — —	—	Custom House of Gazipore.
Sonapally — — —	0	0	6	Sooklul — — —	—	Zemindar.
Kherran — — —	0	0	6	Loll Sing — — —	—	D ^r
Sudder Gazipore.						
Treasurer's Ruffoom on every } Hundred Rupees, Duty — — —	3	2	0			
Ruffoom of the Mushtif, per Cent } on the Value of the Goods — — —	0	1	0			
Do. of the Darogah and Mushtif, } on Do. — — —	1	3	0			
Chundwaar — — —	0	0	3	Miherbaan Sing — — —	—	Zemindar.
Surriah.						
Coming from the North of Bengal } from Benares or Mirzapore — — —	0	4	0	— — —	—	Gungaram, Zemindar.
Sudhagur — — —	0	0	9	Lulluck Sing — — —	—	Zemindar.
Doorgabhaan — — —	0	0	6	Rambuckhi — — —	—	D ^r
Mehroundah — — —	0	0	6	D ^r — — —	—	D ^r
Cosimabad — — —	0	0	9	— — —	—	{ Ruffoom of Sooklul, Officer } of the Customs.
Mutthya — — —	0	1	6	— — —	—	Sirdarim, D ^r
Koondah — — —	0	1	3	— — —	—	Kashimut, Zem ^r
Chochukpoore — — —	0	1	0	— — —	—	{ Bachun Khan, Officer of the } Customs.
Mahraj Gunge — — —	0	1	0	— — —	—	{ Sindhoram, Officer of the } Customs.
Anund Gunge — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	Miherbaan Sing, D ^r
In Sircar Benares.						
Dhanapore — — —	0	0	9	— — —	—	{ Bej Singh, on the Part of } Cun ^r Roy Darogah of the } Customs at Benares.
Belehtah in Sukkuldee — — —	0	0	3	— — —	—	Bej Singh, D ^r
Sukkuldeehah — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	Bej Singh, D ^r
Perboopore — — —	0	0	3	— — —	—	Deriaon Sing, Zem ^r
Mehgaown — — —	0	1	3	— — —	—	Mifaram Zemindar.
Derrah — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	{ Bhojanaut, on the Part of } Chun ^r it Roy.
Kythec — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	D ^r
Chundrowtee — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	D ^r D ^r
Sewpore.						
Per Rowanah — — —	1	0	0	— — —	—	{ Bahadur Sing, Brother to } Chumput Roy.
Per Bullock — — —	0	1	3	— — —	—	Darogah of the Permit.
Gungapore and Jummoah } Syedpore.	0	0	3	— — —	—	
Deokullee — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	Oofan Sing, Zem ^r
Syedpore — — —	0	3	0	— — —	—	D ^r D ^r
Goornity Gaut — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	D ^r D ^r
Mirzapore.						
Kutchwah Gaut — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	{ Asmit of Mirzapore, Ac- } count Zemindar.
Chyneepore — — —	0	0	6	— — —	—	D ^r
Custom House of Mirzapore.						
Ghaut Bhuttowlee — — —	0	0	3	— — —	—	
Sudder Mirzapore.						
Ruffoom of the Mushtif, on the } Price of the Goods — — —	0	1	0			
D ^r of the Darogah — — —	0	1	3			
South Gate.						
On the Cloths and Cowtails — — —	0	4	3			
On Keranah and Cotton — — —	0	2	3			
Loll Gunge — — —	0	1	0			

S. Roberts, and
J. Bourdieu.

The Governor General in Council, taking into Consideration the Report of Mr. Barlow on the Trade, Mint, and Customs, and the Report of the Committee on that Gentleman to record, in the First Instance, their Sense of the great and unwearied Assiduity, with which the Commission delegated to him has been executed, and that the Secretary do communicate to him this Resolution.

It is unnecessary to enlarge here on the Importance of the Trade carried on at Benares, as it is so fully set forth in the Report. The subject appears to merit the most serious Attention of the Government, as opening a Prospect of extending the Commercial Interests of the Company and Country to a Degree as yet unknown.

This Point however can never be completely effected, without a general Arrangement of the Customs in the Vizier's Government, Benares, and the Company's Provinces.

The Propositions made by Mr. Barlow for this Purpose, entirely meet the Board's Concurrence, but being connected with the Commercial Arrangements now negotiating with the Vizier, cannot be entirely adopted until that Arrangement be in greater Forwardness.

In the mean Time the Governor General in Council is of Opinion that certain Regulations preparatory to the general Arrangement, may with Propriety be immediately entered upon.

Resolved, 1st, That, in order to afford a greater Security to the Body of Merchants trading between Benares and the Company's Dominions, and to promote the Convenience of that Trade, Rowanahs be granted in the same Form, and subject to the same Regulations, as those issued by the Collectors of Government Customs in the Provinces, which are well calculated for Dispatch, Regularity, and the Detection of Fraud.

2d, That the Rajah's Officers be directed to keep the same Registers and Accounts as are kept by the Collectors of Government Customs in the Company's Provinces, the said Registers and Accounts being well adapted for affording an immediate Insight into the State of the Inland Trade.

3d, That, on Considerations of Policy and Justice, the Duties on the Exports from the Company's Provinces passing through Benares to the Western or Decan Markets, or imported into that District for its own Consumption, be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. being the Amount collected by the Company themselves on their own Exports, as well as upon the Goods imported from Benares.

4th, That, upon the Establishment of the above Mode of granting Rowanahs, and keeping the Accounts, Registers, &c. the Benares Rowanahs be declared current in the Company's Dominions, and vice versa for the Price of the Goods exported from each Country.

5th, That the Zemindarry Duties, and all other Collections on Merchandize, except those authorized by Government, be formally abolished, and Penalties denounced against such Persons as shall be convicted of levying any Exaction whatever on the Property of the Merchants contrary to the Spirit of this Order.

6th, That the Resident do use his best Endeavours to obtain a total Abolition of the Inland Duties; or if there should be insuperable Objections to this, that the Modification of those Duties, as recommended in the Benares Report, be adopted.

7th, That the Mode of ascertaining the Value of Goods produced or manufactured in the District of Benares for Exportation be adopted.

8th, That the Court of Justice for taking Cognizance of all Commercial Matters be immediately established. The Governor General in Council conceives it would be expedient to put this Court under the Resident, and to fix it at Benares. The Ability, Integrity, and Firmness, required for the Establishment of this System, he is afraid, will not be found to exist in the Native Judges, who may be appointed to the Superintendence of Courts of Justice at Mirzapore, Gazi, re, and Jaunpore; nor will the Merchants have that Respect for, or Confidence in, the Decisions of Natives (who must, in some Degree, be dependent on the Rajah), as in the Decrees of present Resident. The Revival of the Inland Trade will, he conceives, depend greatly upon this Tribunal.

Agreed, That the Resident at Benares do propose and transmit to the Governor General in Council, the Regulations necessary for the Court of Justice; and Mr. Barlow do furnish the Forms for the Registers, Rowanahs, Accounts, &c. and all other Subsidiary Arrangements for the Detail, without Delay.

Ex^d Jn^o White.

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A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.



